









A  
**GUIDE TO PĀNINI**

**AN ENGLISH SUMMARY OF PĀNINI'S  
APHORISMS**

ON  
**SANSKRIT GRAMMAR**



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**S. VENCATAVARADIENGAR**



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# GUIDE TO PÁNINI,

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ON

## SANSKRIT GRAMMAR,

BY

S. VENCATAVARADIENGAR B. A., M. L.

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**1887.**

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TO  
ALL STUDENTS OF SANSKRIT,  
**THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED,**  
AS AN HUMBLE ATTEMPT  
TO FACILITATE  
THEIR LABOURS,

By

THE AUTHOR.

## PREFACE.

This is a rough draft of a book in which it is intended to offer the essence of *Pāṇini's* aphorisms on SANSKRIT GRAMMAR. The claims of this language are now universally acknowledged. Though its grammatical intricacies seem at first sight formidable, there can be no doubt that they can be thoroughly mastered by a critical study of *Pāṇini's* excellent system. But his work called *Ashtādhyāyī* seems rather an index for reference than a treatise from which one not familiar with his system can hope easily to learn it. Nor does the *Siddhānta koumudi* of *Bhattoji Dīkshit*, valuable as it is in its own way, appear to help us better to a connected and clear view of the system. Nay, our difficulties become greater in the latter. The aphorisms which we find given together in one place in the former, and which collectively contribute to furnish a clear idea of the scope of a rule with its exceptions and limitations are found in the latter scattered about in different places and thus we often meet not only with rules without their exceptions but also with the exceptions before the rules, while there is nothing to show that they are exceptions to rules, not rules themselves. Owing to these difficulties, when I studied *Pāṇini*, I thought it would be useful to make notes of his aphorisms with reference to the several subjects treated of, arranging the subjects in what seemed a more natural order of sequence than that followed in both the *Ashtādhyāyī* and the *Siddhānta koumudi*. These notes, condensed in compliance with the wishes of my friends, some of whom are preparing for the higher examinations in Sanskrit, appear in this book. But as I have said it is only as a first draft that I venture to present it to my fellow students. This course I have considered necessary, on account of the nature of my attempt, the more so, as I have not been able to get from my *Pandit* friends the assistance I expected; and not only for the filling in of many minor details in the work but also for the more important task of conducting it through the press, my other duties have compelled me to depend almost entirely upon the kindness of some of my young friends possessed of little experience



in this line. The typographical and other errors that have crept into the book from all these causes have however been, though partially, as I apprehend, pointed out in a list appended. In this list, I have also inserted some points omitted at first but which since have appeared to me likely to add to the completeness of the work. By supplying these omissions in the form of separate additional notes the bulk of the list could perhaps have been considerably reduced; but I have desired to point out the exact place where the omitted parts should have occurred in the body of the book. There are doubtless many other errors and defects in the book. But as regards these I look forward to the good-will of my fellow students whom I would ask kindly to favour me with a notice of the same. For though I crave their forbearance for myself personally for all the shortcomings of the book, yet I entreat them to subject the book itself to a searching criticism. Facilities for this examination exist in the indexes which for this purpose have been made fuller than they should otherwise have been. Aided by the light which the scrutiny of my fellow students will thus throw upon the defects of the book, I shall hereafter, if from its reception I find that they approve the general plan of it, endeavour to revise it thoroughly so as to make it more worthy of their patronage, and to extend its usefulness shall have it printed with the Sanskrit portion in the *Devanāgarī* character instead of in *Kanarese* as it is now. Perhaps this may be a day-dream. But whatever may be the actual fate of the book, I would fain indulge the hope that at all events it will awaken among the students a genuine interest in *Pāṇini's* system which appears to contain the only efficient clue to the apparent labyrinthine intricacies of SANSKRIT GRAMMAR.

As I have already said, the arrangement of the subjects in this work is entirely new. But I have endeavoured carefully to adhere to *Pāṇini's* system and to preserve his technical phraseology which is the most essential part of his system. In one or two places where I have deemed it convenient to limit somewhat the signification of his technical terms, I have given my reasons for so doing, and have distinctly pointed out their modified meaning. I have also quoted my authority for every rule and important statement contained in the book. Here

besides the works of DR. BALLANTYNE and Professors MAX MULLER and MONIER WILLIAMS, to which I have had occasion to refer here and there, I have made use not only of the *Ashtādhyāyī* and the *Siddhānta koumudi* but also of the *Kāśikā*, an excellent original commentary upon the *Ashtādhyāyī*, a study of which I particularly recommend to my fellow students as being calculated to give a more intelligent grasp of the precise effect of *Pāṇini's* aphorisms than that of the *Siddhānta koumudi*. But I have omitted not only all the grammatical rules relating specially to the language of the Vedas and to "svara" or accentuation, but also those referring to the derivation of irregularly formed primitive and secondary nouns. These rules I have reserved for a separate volume which I contemplate bringing out after ascertaining the destiny of the one now placed at the service of my fellow students.

The work is divided into six parts. The first, after treating of the alphabet, gives an idea of the way in which the words occurring in Sanskrit have been resolved and arranged for grammatical purposes and of the general character of the processes through which the elements after their resolution are held to pass before the words attain their actual form. And *Pāṇini*, after giving the rules according to which the elements undergo the processes in question, requires certain general principles to be understood in the interpretation of his rules. These principles, however, it is very difficult to apply in practice in many cases. For this reason, I have generally tried to avoid the necessity of a recourse to these principles of interpretation by giving the rules themselves more fully than otherwise would have been necessary. Still, some of the principles so obviate the necessity of repetition and otherwise simplify language that I have considered it useful to explain them all in one place, so that they may be borne in mind in the construction of the rules not so fully dealt with. And I have thought it well to explain also some others not absolutely necessary to be known so far as the present work is concerned, because a knowledge of them may give facilities for an independent study of *Pāṇini's* original aphorisms.

The second part treats of *Sandhi*. Here I have first adverted to certain rules whose object seems to be the simplification

of conjunct consonants which, occurring in certain groups and situations, are apt to produce a more or less undesirable harshness of sound. On the other hand, there are some rules which not only require the doubling of certain consonants but allow an option of doubling others, though the doubling in the latter case must necessarily be useless. These rules also I have dealt with first. For when the rules on both the above subjects are disposed of, the task with regard to the other rules of *Sandhi* becomes comparatively easy, whether they relate to the concurrence of vowels with vowels, of vowels with consonants, or of consonants with consonants. These latter rules have been next referred to. Then, having noticed the changes caused by the concurrence of certain letters though more or less apart, this section ends with an enumeration of the changes peculiar to some particular kinds of expressions, and of some others which take place irregularly, that is, in a manner not sanctioned by the rules already adverted to. Explanatory tables and examples illustrating them as fully as possible have been given. The benefit of these tables will, I trust, be great to beginners.

Part III is devoted to verbs and Part IV to nouns. Whether verbs as held by the followers of *Pāṇini*, or nouns as held by those who follow the school of *Kaṇvāda*, are naturally entitled to occupy the first place in human thought, there can be little doubt that for grammatical purposes it is highly convenient to advert to the *Sanskrit* verbs before the nouns. As for the former, so for the latter, with a few, if any, exceptions, the original material consists of roots, and many of the rules regulating the application of the affixes by which verbs are formed are generally applicable also to other affixes which, operating upon the roots, produce nouns. There are about 2,000 such roots; but from them other roots can be derived by the help of certain affixes which may be called the *derivation* affixes. From these derivative roots as well as the rest, verbs are formed by the application to them of certain affixes which indicate their voices and tenses and then of certain other affixes which determine their number and person. The former I have called the *tense affixes*, and the latter the *personal affixes*. By applying to the roots certain other affixes, participles and gerunds as well as the infinitive are formed,

the affixes in the case of the present and future participles being applied after the roots have received their proper tense affixes. In Sanskrit, the infinitive, participles, and gerunds are all classed as primitive nouns. Other primitive nouns are formed likewise from the roots by the use of certain affixes. Here the function of affixes operating upon roots, which I have termed the *verbal affixes*, end. Though the general rules according to which these affixes produce verbs and primitive nouns are similar, the affixes themselves are distinguishable into two broad classes technically called *Sārvadhātuka* and *A'rdhadhātuka*. According as the affixes belong to the one class or the other, are determined the changes which they themselves undergo and which they produce upon the bases to which they are attached. Now, another class of affixes which operate not upon roots but upon nouns, and which therefore have been called the *noun affixes*, come into play. Some of them are employed to designate the feminine gender of nouns and some others to turn them into secondary nouns, while a third set of affixes determine their number and case. Whether the affixes are verbal affixes or noun affixes, the rules relating to them are found to require either the augmentation of the affixes or the change of the bases receiving them, by transformation, reduplication, or other augmentation or alteration. These different changes and other matters incidental to them have been separately discussed in their natural sequence. In order that the practical result produced by all the rules in the formation of the verbs and nouns may clearly appear in one view, I have tried to give complete models after which roots can be turned into verbs and crude nouns, and crude nouns into nouns. And I may add that to these models it will be enough for learners to confine their attention in the early stage of their studies; for these, together with the tables of *Sandhi* already alluded to, will enable them to understand the forms of the words they may meet with and to decline and conjugate the nouns and verbs with tolerable ease and accuracy.

In Part V, compound and irregular nouns and noun-roots are considered. In no other language does the power of composition appear to exist to such an extent as in Sanskrit. This, made use of with good taste and discrimination, adds

considerably to the vigour and beauty of the language. But it is liable to be often abused as the servant of pedantry. Indeed, in the more modern writers it is not difficult to point out instances in which the length of their compound words appears to have been assumed as the standard of beauty. Great care is therefore required in this respect. But when rightly used the power of composition existing in the language confers upon it an elasticity exceedingly useful and conducive to harmony and elegance without detriment to perspicuity. The mistake often made in some quarters in imagining that words can be compounded just as one likes, should also be avoided. Here, as elsewhere, the requirements of grammar are not a few and should be strictly conformed to. Equally valuable is the liberty allowed in Sanskrit for turning nouns into roots and using them as verbs. The rules bearing upon both these subjects as well as those which refer to irregular nouns have been given in detail in this part.

Part VI treats of syntax. Being an inflective language, Sanskrit has very little to do with the arrangement of words. The order of words in a sentence is not important and may be changed without interfering with the meaning. The connection between the words which in languages not inflective is indicated by their position is, in Sanskrit, shown by similarity of inflections. Elegance and clearness may recommend a certain arrangement as being more natural than another, but as a matter of grammatical propriety there can be no more objection to the one than to the other. The rules of syntax accordingly refer generally to the government of words. These therefore find a place in this part together with some others which regulate the use of the tenses of verbs or the reiteration of words, all of which also may be regarded as belonging rather to syntax than to any other part.

My acknowledgments are due to REV. J. A. VANES, B. A., Principal of the Wesleyan Mission High School for his kindness in perusing almost the whole of the manuscript and making some valuable suggestions which I have thankfully adopted.

BANGALORE: }  
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*Explanation of the signs and abbreviations used in this work and not explained in the body of it.*

## A. Names of Books quoted.

- Sid. = *Siddhānta kōumudi* (Edited by Tīranātha Tarkavachaspati, 1870).  
 Kās. = *Kāsika* (Pandit Bālā Sastri's Edition, Benares, 1878).  
 Kav. = *Kavikulpa drama*.  
 M. N. = Monier William's Sanskrit Grammar, 1876.  
 M. M. = Max Muller's Sanskrit Grammar, 1866.  
 B. = Dr. Ballantyne's *Laghu kōumudi*, Benares, 1878.  
 Ragh. = *Raghuvansa*

NOTE.—1. In the case of *Siddhānta kōumudi*, the Roman figure refers to the volume and the Arabic figure to the page.

2. In the case of Max Muller's and Monier William's Grammar as well as Dr. Ballantyne's *Laghu kōumudi*, the figures refer to the numbered paragraphs.

3. In the case of *Raghuvansa*, the Roman figure refers to the *sarga* and the Arabic figure to the *śloka* or verse.

4. In the case of figures occurring without the name of any book, the reference is to *Pāṇini's Ashtādhyāyī*, the Roman figure referring to the *Adhyāya* or lecture, the first Arabic figure to the *Pāda* or chapter, and the second Arabic figure to the *Sūtra* or aphorism.

## B. Words.

(a.) REPRESENTED BY LETTERS.

- Aor. = Aorist.  
 Pass. = Passive.  
 1st Fut. = First Future.

2nd Fut.	=	Second Future
Perf.	=	Perfect.
Imp.	=	Imperfect.
Ben.	=	Benedictive.
Impv.	=	Imperative.
O.	=	Optative.
Refl. or Reflec.	=	Reflective.
Inf.	=	Infinitive.
Ger.	=	Gerund.
Nish.	=	Nishṭhā.
Ārdha.	=	Ārdhadhātuka.
Cond.	=	Conditional.
Per.	=	Person,
Compar.	=	Comparative.
Super.	=	Superlative.
Mas. or M.	=	Masculine.
Fem. or F.	=	Feminine.
Neut.	=	Neuter.
Sing.	=	Singular.
Pl., Plu. or Plur.	=	Plural.
Nom. or N.	=	Nominative.
Voc. or V.	=	Vocative.
Acc. or A.	=	Accusative.
Ins. or I.	=	Instrumental.
Dat. or D.	=	Dative.
Abl.	=	Ablative.
Gen. or G.	=	Genitive.
Loc. or L.	=	Locative.
Comp.	=	Compound.
Tatp.	=	Tatpurusha.
Avya.	=	Avyayibhāva.
Karm.	=	Karmadhāraya
Bah.	=	Bahuvrīhi.
Fin.	=	Final.
N. Fin.	=	Not Final.
Aff.	=	Affix.
Affs.	=	Affixes.
Sub.	=	Substitute.



@ l.	=	altered by the lengthening of the
@ s.	=	altered by the shortening of the
@ g.	=	altered by the <i>gunation</i> of the
@ r.	=	altered by the <i>vriddhi</i> of the
@ sam.	=	altered by the <i>samprasāraṇa</i> of the
a ... for	=	altered by the substitution of the letter which occurs between the first letter (@) and the second word (for) for the letter which follows the second word.
p.	=	penultimate letter.
ap.	=	ante-penultimate letter.
f.	=	final letter.
(f + p)	=	final and penultimate letters.
+ ... before	=	add the letter following the sign + before the letter following the word “before.”
(p + ap)	=	penultimate and ante-penultimate.

## (b.) REPRESENTED BY FIGURES.

1	=	<i>lukated</i> .
2	=	<i>sluated</i> .
3	=	<i>lupated</i> .
4	=	<i>lopated</i> .
5	=	elided by displacement.

## (c.) REPRESENTED BY SIGNS.

x	=	elide.
* before	ಋ, ୃ, ୄ, ୅, ୆, େ,	= nasalized.
2	=	prolated.

## (d.) REPRESENTED BY WORDS.

Vowel affixes	=	affixes beginning with vowels.
Consonantal affixes	=	affixes beginning with consonants.
ಫ಼ affixes	=	affixes beginning with ಫ಼ letters.

For signs and abbreviations used in the body of the work,  
see the following pages:—

Part II. page 5; Part III. pages 3, 4, 5, 6, 15, 20, 30,  
31, 34, 68, 303 and 304; Part IV. pages 24, 25, 26, 28 and 72.

# KEY TO TRANSLITERATION.

## VOWELS.

$a = \text{ಅ}, \acute{a} = \text{ಆ}, i = \text{ಇ}, \grave{i} = \text{ಈ}, u = \text{ಉ}, \acute{u} = \text{ಊ}, ri = \text{ಋ},$   
 $\ddot{r}i = \text{ೠ}, lri = \text{ಌ}, l\ddot{r}i = \text{ೡ}, e = \text{ಎ}, ai = \text{ಐ}, o = \text{ಒ}, ou = \text{ಔ}, h = \text{ಃ}.$

## CONSONANTS.

$k = \text{ಕ}, kh = \text{ಖ}, g = \text{ಗ}, gh = \text{ಘ}, \eta = \text{ಙ}, ch = \text{ಚ}, chh =$   
 $\text{ಛ}, j = \text{ಜ}, jh = \text{ಝ}, \tilde{n} = \text{ಞ}, t = \text{ಟ}, th = \text{ಠ}, d = \text{ಡ}, dh = \text{ಢ},$   
 $n = \text{ನ}, t = \text{ತ}, th + \text{ಫ}, d = \text{ದ}, dh = \text{ಧ}, u = \text{ನ}, p = \text{ಪ}, ph =$   
 $\text{ಫ}, b = \text{ಬ}, bh = \text{ಭ}, m = \text{ಮ}, y = \text{ಯ}, r = \text{ರ}, l = \text{ಲ}, v = \text{ವ}, \text{ʃ} =$   
 $\text{ಶ}, sh = \text{ಷ}, s = \text{ಸ}, h = \text{ಹ}.$

## SIGNS.

× Between a letter and a ಕ or ಖ = *Jihvámūliya*.

∞ Between a letter and a ಪ or ಫ = *Upadhmanīya*.

# AUTHORITIES QUOTED.

## PĀNINI.

*The first Arabic figure refers to the aphorism, the Roman figure refers to the Part of this work, and the succeeding figures refer to the page.*

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6 III. 354.	373.	29 I. 5 *
7 III. 308, 324, 356,	18 III. 20, 31, 32, 285,	30 I. 5.
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MAX MULLER'S GRAMMAR.

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# A GUIDE TO PAṆINI.

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## PART I. INTRODUCTION. CHAPTER I.

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### THE ALPHABET.

1. There are 9 vowels and 33 consonants in Sanskrit as follows :—

#### VOWELS.

ಅ ಇ ಉ ಋ ೠ ಎ ಏ ಒ ಔ.

#### CONSONANTS.

ಕ ಖ ಗ ಘಂ ಜಂ ಚ ಛ ಜ್ಞ ರ್ಞ ಙಂ ಟ ಠ ಡ ಢ ತ ಥ ಧ ದ ಧ್ವ ನ ಪ ಫ ಬ ಭ ಮ ಯ ರ ಲ ವ ಶ ಸ ಹ.

2. The letters ಜಂ ಙಂ ಟ ಠ ಡ ಢ are commonly, though irregularly, written as a single cipher, thus (ಂ); but they are written thus only in the middle of words, except ಙ which is written thus both in the middle of words and at the end.

3. The consonants, however, are generally pronounced and written with the letter ಅ attached to them thus :—

ಕ ಖ ಗ ಘಂ ಜಂ ಚ ಛ ಜ್ಞ ರ್ಞ ಙಂ ಟ ಠ ಡ ಢ ತ ಥ ಧ ದ ಧ್ವ ನ ಪ ಫ ಬ ಭ ಮ ಯ ರ ಲ ವ ಶ ಸ ಹ.

But it should be borne in mind that this is done simply for convenience of articulation, and that, therefore, when the consonants are actually followed by ಅ itself or by any other vowel,

the inefficient ಅ should not be attached either in pronunciation or writing. Thus, a ಕ followed by ಅ should be written only as ಕ, and pronounced likewise only as *ka* and nothing else.

4. In this work, when we have occasion to refer to any consonant so far as it is a letter only we propose to give it with the ಅ attached to it for the sake of pronunciation, indicating how different such a consonant is from one actually followed by an efficient ಅ by styling the latter an open consonant. Thus, we shall call a ಕ of the latter description an open-ಕ, in distinction from an entirely consonantal ಕ, which we may likewise, when we wish to distinguish it from an open ಕ, call a close ಕ.

5. The vowels are commonly called ಸ್ವರಾಃ, *Svarāḥ*, and they are divided into ಸಮಾನಾಕ್ಷರಾಃ, *monophthongs* and ಸಂಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಃ, *diphthongs*, as follows :—

Monophthongs : ಅ ಇ ಉ ಯ ಋ ; Diphthongs : ಎ ಐ ಒ ಔ .

6. The consonants are commonly called ವ್ಯಂಜನಾನಿ, *Vyanjanāni*

7. - All the above letters except ರ are named by adding the expression ಕಾರ, to their sounds. Thus, ಅ is called *akāra*, ಕ *kakāra*, and so on. But ರ is called ರೇಫಃ, *Rephah* (burring).

8. Besides the above 42 letters, there are :—

(i). ಅನುಸ್ವಾರಃ, *Anusvārah* (after sound) which is a character following a vowel in the shape of a ಬಿಂದು, (*Bindu*) i. e. cipher (○)

(ii). ವಿಸರ್ಗಃ, *Visargah*, (emission) which is likewise a character following a vowel in the shape of a ದ್ವಿಬಿಂದು (*Dvibindu*) i. e., double cipher (ॐ).

(iii). ಅರ್ಧವಿಸರ್ಗಃ, *Ardhavisargah*, (half emission) which is a character following a vowel in the shape of two semi-

circles, thus, ( $\asymp$ ) and commonly, though irregularly, of two ciphers also.

9. The *Ardhavisargah* is called ಜಿಹ್ವಾಮೂಲೀಯಃ, *Jihvámúlyah*, (tongue root letter) when it stands before ಕೆ or ಖ, and ಉಪಧ್ಮಾನೀಯಃ, *Upadhmáníyah*, (to be breathed upon), when it stands before ಪ or ಫ, it being represented often by the sign × ವಜ್ರಾಕೃತಿಃ, *Vajrákṛitih*, (thunderbolt shaped), when *Jihvámúlyah* and by the sign ೞ, ಗಜಕುಂಭಾಕೃತಿಃ, *Gajakumbhákṛitih*, (elephant front bone shaped) when *Upadhmáníyah*.

10. Of consonants the following is a general classification, viz.,

ಕವರ್ಗಃ — <i>kavargah</i>	ಕ ಖ ಗ ಘ ಙ.
ಚವರ್ಗಃ — <i>chavargah</i>	ಚ ಛ ಜ ಝ ಞ.
ಟವರ್ಗಃ — <i>ṭavargah</i>	ಟ ಠ ಡ ಢ ಣ.
ತವರ್ಗಃ — <i>ṭavargah</i>	ತ ಥ ದ ಧ ನ
ಪವರ್ಗಃ — <i>pavargah</i>	ಪ ಫ ಬ ಭ ಮ.
ಅಂತಸ್ಥಾಃ — <i>antastháh</i>	ಯ ರ ಲ ವ.
ಉಷ್ಮಾಣಃ — <i>úshmdánáh</i>	ಶ ಷ ಸ ಹ.

11. It will be necessary, in treating of the letters, to take them in groups of two or three or more, and therefore the following aphorisms have been given in the Sanskrit grammar.

ಅ ಇ ಉ ಣ (೧), ಋ ಌ ಕ್ (೨), ಎ ಓ ಜ್ (೩), ಐ ಔ ಚ್ (೪), ಹ ಯ ವ ರ ಲೆ (೫), ಲ ಣ್ (೬), ಜಾ ಮ ಬ ಣ ನ ಮ್ (೭), ರ್ಘ ಭ ಇಃ (೮), ಘ ಥ ಧ ಷ್ (೯), ಜ ಬ ಗ ಡ ದ ಶ್ (೧೦), ಖ ಫ ಛ ಠ ಡ ಚ್ ಟ ತ ವ್ (೧೧), ಕ ಪ ಯ್ (೧೨), ಶ ಷ ಸ ಹ್ (೧೩), ಹ ಲ್ (೧೪). (Sid. I. 1).

12. The manner in which from the above aphorisms the groups are to be made is as follows :—

*Firstly.* Take the vowel ಅ in the consonants ಪ and so forth, as being merely for the sake of articulation. Sid. I. 3.

*Secondly.* Take the final pure consonants in the several aphorisms as ಇತ್, non-efficient. (Sid. I. 3 ; I. 3. 9.)

*Thirdly.* Take the vowel ಅ attached to ಁ in the aphorism ಲ್ಲಾ as a non-efficient letter also, though it is there for the sake of articulation too as already stated. (Sid. I. 3.)

*Fourthly.* Take in the aphorisms any letter which is not a non-efficient letter and join it to any non-efficient letter at pleasure ; this will give you a name which will stand for the former efficient letter and for all the other letters intervening between it and the non-efficient letter, excluding, of course, all the non-efficient letters if any intervene. (I. 1. 71.)

13. Thus, ಅನ್ formed of ಅ as its initial letter and ನ್ as its final, will be the name of itself and of ಇ and ಉ which intervene between ಅ and ನ್. So, ಅಚ್ will be the name of ಅ ಇ ಉ ಚು ಞ ಎ ಐ ಒ ಔ, that is to say, of all the vowels ; ಹಲ್, of all consonants ; and ಅಲ್, of all the letters together, i. e., both vowels and consonants.

14. The name of a class of letters thus formed is ಪ್ರತ್ಯಾಹಾರಃ, *Pratyāhārah*.

15. Though many *pratyāhāras* could be made according to the rules above, it is actually necessary to make only 42 *pratyāhāras* for the purpose of Sanskrit grammar as follows :—viz.,

೧ ಅನ್, ೨ ಅಕ್, ೩ ಇಕ್, ೪ ಉಕ್, ೫ ಎಚ್, ೬ ಅಚ್, ೭ ಇಚ್, ೮ ಎಚ್, ೯ ಐಚ್, ೧೦ ಅಔ, ೧೧ ಇಔ, ೧೨ ಉಔ, ೧೩ ಎಔ, ೧೪ ಅಮ್, ೧೫ ಎಮ್, ೧೬ ಒಮ್, ೧೭ ಯಜ್, ೧೮ ಝಮ್, ೧೯ ಭಮ್, ೨೦ ಅಶ್, ೨೧ ಇಶ್, ೨೨ ಉಶ್, ೨೩ ಹಶ್, ೨೪ ಝಶ್, ೨೫ ಜಶ್, ೨೬ ಭವ್, ೨೭ ಯಯ್, ೨೮ ಮಯ್, ೨೯ ಝಯ್, ೩೦ ಖಯ್, ೩೧ ಯರ್, ೩೨ ಝರ್, ೩೩ ಖಶ್, ೩೪ ಬಶ್, ೩೫ ಶಶ್, ೩೬ ಅಶ್, ೩೭ ಹಶ್, ೩೮ ವಶ್, ೩೯ ರಶ್, ೪೦ ಝಶ್, ೪೧ ಶಶ್, ೪೨ ರ.

16. The vowels, with regard to their time or prosodial length, are divided into ಕ್ರಸ್ವಾಃ, *short*, ದೀರ್ಘಾಃ, *long*, and ಪ್ರೋತಾಃ, *prolated*, the short having one ಮಾತ್ರಾ, *mātrá* (measure,) the long, two, and the prolated, three. The vowel having one *mātrá* is called ಲಘುಃ, *light*, and the vowel having more than one *mātrá*, ಸುರುಃ, *heavy*. (I. 4. 10; I. 4. 12.)

17. The vowels again are severally three fold, according to the tone with which they are uttered, those uttered with a high tone being ಉದಾತ್ತಾಃ, *acute*, i. e., acutely accented, those with a low tone, ಅನುದಾತ್ತಾಃ, *grave*, i. e., gravely accented, and those with both the above tones in combination, ಸ್ವರಿತಾಃ, *circumflex*, i. e., circumflexly accented. (I. 2. 30. 31.)

18. The vowels again are divisible according as they are pronounced with the mouth alone, or with the mouth along with the nose. In the latter case, they are called ಅನುನಾಸಿಕಾಃ, *nasal*. (I. 1. 8.)

19. Thus, the vowels should have each 18 different modifications, but as it is considered that the vowel *ಃ* has no long prosodial time, there are for it only 12 modifications. And as the letters ಎ ಐ ಒ and ಔ are considered to possess no short prosodial time, they likewise have only 12 modifications.

20. It is stated that a long *ಃ* occurs sometimes in Sanskrit as a mere grammatical invention.

21. It is likewise to be remarked that grammatically the letters ಎ ಐ ಒ and ಔ are said sometimes to have been shortened. But the meaning here is only that, instead of those letters, their homogeneous short letters have come in, that is, the letter ಇ for ಎ and ಐ, and ಉ for ಒ and ಔ. (I. 1. 48.)

21. Each consonant by itself is said to have fully half the time of a short vowel, i. e., half a *mātrá*, and therefore when it occurs, its prosodial time is added to that of the vowel that precedes it, the result, if the vowel is short, being however to raise the measure of the vowel to two *mātrás*, in-

stead of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  *mātrā*, as no fractions of a *mātrā* are in practice recognized.— But when a consonant precedes a vowel, its time is merged in that of the subsequent vowel, and the time of this vowel remains as it would otherwise have been. Thus, *ಅಕ್* has two *mātrās*, though *ಅ* had only one, but *ಕ* which, properly speaking, is the sum of the letters *ಕ* and *ಅ*, has only one *mātrā*. (I. 4. 11.)

22. Besides the vowels, the consonants *ಋ*, *ೠ*, and *ವ*, are capable of being pronounced nasally and therefore the distinction into nasal and non-nasal obtains in respect of them also. (Sid. I. 18.)

23. Two letters having the same organ or place of origin (*ಅನ್ಯೈ*), such as the palate and so forth, and attended with the same effort of utterance are called *ಸಮಾನಃ*, *homogeneous*, i. e., homogeneous one with another. (I. 1. 9.)

24. The throat is the organ of *ಅ* and of *kavargah*, and also *ಃ* and *visarga*; the palate, of *ಇ* and *chavargah*, and of *ಋ* and *ಕೆ*; the roof of the mouth of *ಋ* and the *javargah*, and of *ಠ* and *ಠೆ*; the teeth, of *ತ* and *tavargah*, and of *ಲ* and *ಸ*; the lips, of *ಉ* and *parvargah*, and of *upahmūniyah*, and the root of the tongue, of the *jihvāmūliyah*. Of the fifth letter in each *vargah*, the nose also is an organ in addition to the organ of the *vargah* to which it belongs. These five fifth letters are therefore called the nasal letters of those *vargas*, and in distinction from those letters which may or may not be pronounced nasally, these fifth letters may be called *ಸಹಜಾನುನಾಸಿಕಾಃ*, i. e., the natural nasals, the other nasal letters being called *ವೈಪರಿಷ್ಕಾತಾನುನಾಸಿಕಾಃ* or artificial nasals. The organs of *ಎ* and *ಐ* are the throat and the palate; of *ಒ* and *ಔ*, the throat and the lips; and of *ಫ*, the teeth and the lips. The nose is the organ of *anusvārah*. (Sid. I. 9.)

25. Though the organ for *visarga* is generally stated to be the throat, yet the proper organ of it is said specially to be the chest. (*ಉರಸೇ*).

26. The effort in utterance is twofold, that which takes

place within the mouth, and that which is external as regards the mouth. The former is of five kinds, as follows :—

(i). *Letters formed by complete contact of the tongue, ಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯಾಕ್ಷರ, Sprishṭākḥ.*

The five *vargas* of consonants. These letters are therefore called ಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯಾಕ್ಷರ, *sparsākḥ*.

(ii). *Letters formed by slight contact of the tongue, ಈಷತ್ಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯಾಕ್ಷರ, īshatṣprishṭākḥ.*

The ಅಂತಸ್ಥಾಕ್ಷರ, *antasthākḥ*, i. e., the semivowels ಯ, ರ, ಲ, and ವ.

(iii). *Letters formed by slight opening of the organs of speech, ಈಷದ್ವಿವೃತ್ತಾಕ್ಷರ, īshadvivṛitākḥ.*

The ಉಷ್ಮಾಕ್ಷರ, *ūshmākḥ*, i. e., the sibilants, ಶ, ಸ, ಹ, and ಷ.

(iv). *Letters formed by complete opening of the organs, ವಿವೃತ್ತಾಕ್ಷರ, vivṛitākḥ.*

The vowels except short ಅ.

(v). *Letters formed by contraction of the organs, ಸಂವೃತ್ತಾಕ್ಷರ, samvṛitākḥ.*

The short ಅ.

27. The effort in utterance external as regards the mouth is of eleven kinds, viz., ವಿವಾರಾ, *vivārah* (expansion of the throat, producing hard articulation) ; ಸಂವಾರಾ, *samvārah*, (contraction of the throat producing soft articulation) ; ಸ್ವಾಸಾ, *svāsah* (sighing) ; ನಾಡಾ, *nālah* (sounding), ಘೋಷಾ, *ghōshah* (low and preparatory murmur), ಅಘೋಷಾ, *aghlōshah*, absence of such murmur, ಅಲ್ಪಪ್ರಾಣಾ, *alpaprāṇah* (slight aspiration ; ) ಮಹಾಪ್ರಾಣಾ, *mahāprāṇah*, (strong aspiration ; ) and the efforts of acute, grave, and circumflex accentuation. The results of the last three efforts which only relate to the vowels have been already alluded to. The other efforts belong only to the consonants, thus :—



(i) *Letters in the utterance of which there are the three efforts of vivárah, śvásaḥ and aghóshaḥ; (hard or surd letters) (ॐ०).*

The first two letters in each of the five *vargáḥ*; and च, झ, and ञ.

(ii). *Letters in the utterance of which there are the three efforts of samváraḥ, nádaḥ, and ghóshaḥ; (soft or sonant letters) (ॐ०).*

The three last letters of each of the five *vargáḥ* and the semivowels (यॐ०), also ष.

(iii). *Letters which are unaspirated.*

The first, third and fifth letters in each of the five *vargáḥ* and the semivowels (यॐ०.)

(iv). *Letters which are aspirated.*

The second and fourth letters of each of the five *vargáḥ*, and the *úshmānáḥ*, (ॐ०).

28. Though taking the above definition of homogeneous letters strictly, the short ए must be held to be not homogeneous with any of the other vowels, owing to the organ in the enunciation of it being contracted, yet, so far as a grammatical operation is concerned, it is held to be homogeneous with the long ए. And likewise notwithstanding that the organ of ए is the teeth and that of ऋ is the roof of the mouth, these letters also should be taken as homogeneous, the one with the other. (8-4-68. Sid. I. 11.)

29. The general rule, so far as a grammatical operation is concerned, is—

(a). To take a reference to any vowel or semivowel as including also the letters homogeneous with it. (I. 1. 69.)

(b). To take any of the *Sparṣa* letters when used with an indicative vowel ए affixed to it, as including also the letters homogeneous with it. (I. 1. 69.)

Thus, by simply naming अ for a grammatical operation, its eighteen varieties will be denoted. And so as to ए and ल also. The mention of य will include its own eighteen varieties, and the twelve varieties of र. So र will denote its own twelve varieties, and the eighteen varieties of य. The letters ए, ऌ, and ॡ are each the name accordingly of their respective varieties. So, the non-nasal form of ओ, ए, and ऋ implies the nasal form also. But it is to be remarked, (a) that the rule obtains only when the letters so used are not grammatical affixes, प्रत्ययान्ते, (*Pratyayāntē*) which will be treated of presently, and (b) that a vowel followed or preceded by the letter अ is the name only of the letter which has the same prosodial length. (I. 1. 70.) Thus, ए and ल, which will be found mentioned hereafter as affixes, do not include ए and ल, and likewise any grammatical operation enjoined as regards ए and ल, by quoting the letters as एअ and लअ, does not apply to ए and ल.

30. The subjoined table exhibits all the letters of the Sanskrit alphabet classified and arranged with reference to the above observations.

	Hard or surd.			Soft or Consonant.						
	Consonants.			Consonants.			Vowels.			
	Unaspirated.	Aspirated.	Sibilants.	Unaspirated.	Aspirated.	Nasals.	Semi-vowels.	Monophthongs.	Diphthongs.	
								Short.	Long.	
1 Gutturals. ...	क	ख	ग	च	छ	ज	झ	ॐ	ॐ	
2 Palatals ...	ट	ठ	ड	ण	ण	त	थ	ॐ	ॐ	
3 Cerebrals ...	प	फ	ब	भ	भ	य	र	ॐ	ॐ	
4 Dentals ...	म	म	न	न	न	ल	ॐ	ॐ	ॐ	
5 Labials ...	व	व	श	ष	ष	स	ह	ॐ	ॐ	
6 Gutturo-palatals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ॐ. ॐ.
7 Gutturo-labials...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ॐ. ॐ.
8 Dento labials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Linguals or be- longing to the root of the tongue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Anusvārah. ॐ

Visargah. ॐ

31. The letters have hitherto been treated of merely as standing isolated by themselves, and now we will consider them as accompanied by other letters. And here, it should be first observed that, when two consonants come together unseparated by a vowel, they are called ಸಂಯೋಗಾಕ್ಷರಾಃ, (*letters in conjunction*), (I. 1. 7.) in distinction from letters in mere proximity, which are then said to be in ಸಂಹಿತಾ. (*contact*.) (I. 1. 109.)

32. The vowels, when they come together, do not take any change in their form. Thus :—

ಅ ಆ ಇ ಈ ಉ ಊ ಮು ಮೂ ನು ನು ಎ  
ಐ ಒ ಔ are merely in ಸಂಹಿತಾ.

33. A consonant in conjunction with a vowel which precedes it will likewise take no change. Thus, ಅ with ಕ್ follow-  
ing it, is to be written ಅಕ್. So, as other letters in a similar ar-  
rangement, we may give the following :—

ಅನ್ ಮನ್ ವತ್ ಜನ್ ಟವ್.

34. The consonants in the above case are said to be fol-  
lowed by a ವಿರಾಮಃ (*virāmaḥ*), or ಅವಸಾನಂ, (*avasānam*), stop-  
page or pause. (I. 4. 110.)

35. But consonants in conjunction with a vowel following  
them will take the form given in the following table :—

ಕ	ಕಾ	ಕಿ	ಕೀ	ಕು	ಕೂ	ಕೈ	ಕೌ	ಕಾ	ಕೆ	ಕೈ	ಕೊ	ಕಾ.
ka	kā	ki	kī	ku	kū	kai	kau	ka	ke	kai	ko	kou
ಖ	ಖಾ	ಖಿ	ಖೀ	ಖು	ಖೂ	ಖೈ	ಖೌ	ಖಾ	ಖೆ	ಖೈ	ಖೊ	ಖಾ.
kha	kā	khi	kī	ku	kū	kai	kau	kha	ke	kai	ko	kou
ಗ	ಗಾ	ಗಿ	ಗೀ	ಗು	ಗೂ	ಗೈ	ಗೌ	ಗಾ	ಗೆ	ಗೈ	ಗೊ	ಗಾ.
ga	gā	gi	gī	gu	gū	gai	gau	ga	ge	gai	go	gou
ಘ	ಘಾ	ಘಿ	ಘೀ	ಘು	ಘೂ	ಘೈ	ಘೌ	ಘಾ	ಘೆ	ಘೈ	ಘೊ	ಘಾ.
gha	ghā	ghi	ghī	ghu	ghū	ghai	ghau	gha	ghé	ghai	gho	ghou
ಚ	ಚಾ	ಚಿ	ಚೀ	ಚು	ಚೂ	ಚೈ	ಚೌ	ಚಾ	ಚೆ	ಚೈ	ಚೊ	ಚಾ.
cha	chā	chi	chī	chu	chū	chai	chau	cha	ché	chai	cho	chou

ಛ ಛಾ ಛ ಛೀ ಛಾ ಛೂ ಛೈ ಛೌ ಛೋ ಛೌ  
*chha chhu chhi chhi chhu chhu chhri chhri chhri chhé chhai chhó chhou*  
 ಜ ಜಾ ಜಿ ಜೀ ಜು ಜು ಜು ಜು ಜಿ ಜಿ ಜಿ ಜಿ ಜೆ ಜೆ ಜೆ ಜೆ  
*ja jú ji jí ju jú jri jri jri jé jai jó jou*  
 ರು ರು ರು ರು ರು ರು ರು ರು ರು ರು ರು ರು ರು ರು ರು ರು ರು  
*jhu jhá jhi jhi jhu jhú jhri jhri jhlri jhé jhai jhó jhou*  
 ಟ ಟಾ ಟಿ ಟೀ ಟು ಟು ಟು ಟು ಟಿ ಟಿ ಟಿ ಟಿ ಟೆ ಟೆ ಟೆ ಟೆ  
*ta tá ti tí tu tú tri tri tlri té tai tó tou*  
 ತ ತಾ ತಿ ತೀ ತು ತು ತು ತು ತಿ ತಿ ತಿ ತಿ ತೆ ತೆ ತೆ ತೆ  
*thu thá thi thá thu thú thri thri thlri thé thai thó thou*  
 ಡ ಡಾ ಡಿ ಡೀ ಡು ಡು ಡು ಡು ಡಿ ಡಿ ಡಿ ಡಿ ಡೆ ಡೆ ಡೆ ಡೆ  
*du dá di dí du dú dri dri dlri dé dai dó dou*  
 ಢ ಢಾ ಢಿ ಢೀ ಢು ಢು ಢು ಢು ಢಿ ಢಿ ಢಿ ಢಿ ಢೆ ಢೆ ಢೆ ಢೆ  
*ḍha ḍhá ḍhi ḍhi ḍhu ḍhú ḍhri ḍhri ḍhlri ḍhé ḍhai ḍhó ḍhou*  
 ಣ ಣಾ ಣಿ ಣೀ ಣು ಣು ಣು ಣು ಣಿ ಣಿ ಣಿ ಣಿ ಣೆ ಣೆ ಣೆ ಣೆ  
*ṇa ṇá ṇi ṇi ṇu ṇú ṇri ṇri ṇlri ṇé ṇai ṇó nou*  
 ತ ತಾ ತಿ ತಿ ತು ತು ತು ತು ತಿ ತಿ ತಿ ತಿ ತೆ ತೆ ತೆ ತೆ  
*ta tá ti tí tu tú tri tri tlri té tai tó tou*  
 ಥ ಥಾ ಥಿ ಥೀ ಥು ಥು ಥು ಥು ಥಿ ಥಿ ಥಿ ಥಿ ಥೆ ಥೆ ಥೆ ಥೆ  
*tha thá thi thá thu thú thri thri thlri thé thai thó thou*  
 ದ ದಾ ದಿ ದೀ ದು ದು ದು ದು ದಿ ದಿ ದಿ ದಿ ದೆ ದೆ ದೆ ದೆ  
*da dá di dí du dú dri dri dlri dé dai dó dou*  
 ಧ ಧಾ ಧಿ ಧೀ ಧು ಧು ಧು ಧು ಧಿ ಧಿ ಧಿ ಧಿ ಧೆ ಧೆ ಧೆ ಧೆ  
*dha dhá dhi dhí dhu dhú dhri dhri dhlri dhé dhai dhó dhou*  
 ನ ನಾ ನಿ ನೀ ನು ನು ನು ನು ನಿ ನಿ ನಿ ನಿ ನೆ ನೆ ನೆ ನೆ  
*na ná ni ní nu nú nri nri nlri né nai nó nou*  
 ಪ ಪಾ ಪಿ ಪೀ ಪು ಪು ಪು ಪು ಪಿ ಪಿ ಪಿ ಪಿ ಪೆ ಪೆ ಪೆ ಪೆ  
*pa pá pi pí pu pú pri pri plri pé pai pó pou*  
 ಫ ಫಾ ಫಿ ಫೀ ಫು ಫು ಫು ಫು ಫಿ ಫಿ ಫಿ ಫಿ ಫೆ ಫೆ ಫೆ ಫೆ  
*pha phá phi phí phu phú phri phri phlri phé phai phó phou*  
 ಬ ಬಾ ಬಿ ಬೀ ಬು ಬು ಬು ಬು ಬಿ ಬಿ ಬಿ ಬಿ ಬೆ ಬೆ ಬೆ ಬೆ  
*ba bá bi bí bu bú bri bri blri bé bai bó bou*

ಭ ಭಾ ಭಿ ಭೀ ಭೂ ಭೃ ಭೃಣ್. ಭೃ ಬೆ ಭೈ ಭೂ ಭೌ  
*bha bhá bhi bhí bhu bhú bhri bhří bhlri bhé bhai bhó bhou*  
 ಮ ಮಾ ಮಿ ಮೀ ಮೂ ಮೃ ಮೃಣ್ ಮೃ ಮೆ ಮು ಮೊ ಮೌ.  
*ma má mi mí mu mú mri mrí młri mé mai mór mou*  
 ಯ ಯಾ ಯಿ ಯೀ ಯೂ ಯೃ ಯೃಣ್ ಯೃ ಯೆ ಯು ಯೊ ಯೌ.  
*ya yá yi yí yu yú yri yrí yłri yé yai yór you*  
 ರ ರಾ ರಿ ರೀ ರು ರೂ ರೃ ರೃಣ್ ರೃ ರೆ ರು ರೊ ರೌ.  
*ra rá ri rí ru rú rri rrí rłri ré rai ró rou*  
 ಲ ಲಾ ಲಿ ಲೀ ಲು ಲೂ ಲೃ ಲೃಣ್ ಲೃ ಲೆ ಲು ಲೊ ಲೌ.  
*la lá li lí lu lú lri lrí lłri lé lai ló lou*  
 ವ ವಾ ವಿ ವೀ ವು ವೂ ವೃ ವೃಣ್ ವೃ ವೆ ವು ವೊ ವೌ.  
*va vá vi ví vu vú vri vrí vłri vé vai vó vou*  
 ಕ ಕಾ ಕಿ ಕೀ ಕು ಕೂ ಕೃ ಕೃಣ್ ಕೃ ಕೆ ಕು ಕೊ ಕೌ.  
*ka ká ki kí ku kú kri krí kłri ké kai kó kou*  
 ಷ ಷಾ ಷಿ ಷೀ ಷು ಷೂ ಷೃ ಷೃಣ್ ಷೃ ಷೆ ಷು ಷೊ ಷೌ.  
*sha shá shi shí shu shú shri shrí shłri shé shai shó shou*  
 ಸ ಸಾ ಸಿ ಸೀ ಸು ಸೂ ಸೃ ಸೃಣ್ ಸೃ ಸೆ ಸು ಸೊ ಸೌ.  
*sa sá si sí su sú sri srí słri sé sai só sou*  
 ಹ ಹಾ ಹಿ ಹೀ ಹು ಹೂ ಹೃ ಹೃಣ್ ಹೃ ಹೆ ಹು ಹೊ ಹೌ.  
*ha há hi hí hu hú hri hrí hłri hé hai hó hou*

36. When the consonants are in conjunction, they are to take form as in the subjoined table.

ಕ	ಕ್ಖ	ಕ್ಚ	ಕ್ತ	ಕ್ಠ	ಕ್ಠ್	ಕ್ಠ್ಠಿ	ಕ್ಠ್ಠಿ	ಕ್ಠ್ಠಿ
<i>kka,</i>	<i>kkha,</i>	<i>kcha,</i>	<i>kta,</i>	<i>ktya,</i>	<i>ktra,</i>	<i>ktrya,</i>	<i>kva,</i>	<i>kna,</i>
ಕ್ಠ್ಠಿ	ಕ್ಠ್ಠಿ	ಕ್ಠ್ಠಿ	ಕ್ಠ್ಠಿ	ಕ್ಠ್ಠಿ	ಕ್ಠ್ಠಿ	ಕ್ಠ್ಠಿ	ಕ್ಠ್ಠಿ	ಕ್ಠ್ಠಿ
<i>knya,</i>	<i>kma,</i>	<i>kya</i>	<i>kra,</i>	<i>krya,</i>	<i>klu,</i>	<i>kva,</i>	<i>kya,</i>	<i>ksha,</i>
ಕ್ಠ್ಠಿ	ಕ್ಠ್ಠಿ	ಕ್ಠ್ಠಿ	ಕ್ಠ್ಠಿ	ಕ್ಠ್ಠಿ	ಕ್ಠ್ಠಿ	ಕ್ಠ್ಠಿ	ಕ್ಠ್ಠಿ	ಕ್ಠ್ಠಿ
<i>kshma,</i>	<i>kshya,</i>	<i>kshva,</i>	<i>khyā,</i>	<i>khra,</i>	<i>gya,</i>	<i>gra,</i>		
ಕ್ಠ್ಠಿ	ಕ್ಠ್ಠಿ	ಕ್ಠ್ಠಿ	ಕ್ಠ್ಠಿ	ಕ್ಠ್ಠಿ	ಕ್ಠ್ಠಿ	ಕ್ಠ್ಠಿ	ಕ್ಠ್ಠಿ	ಕ್ಠ್ಠಿ
<i>grya;</i>	<i>ghna,</i>	<i>ghnya,</i>	<i>ghma,</i>	<i>ghya,</i>	<i>ghra,</i>	<i>ñka,</i>	<i>ñkta,</i>	
ಕ್ಠ್ಠಿ	ಕ್ಠ್ಠಿ	ಕ್ಠ್ಠಿ	ಕ್ಠ್ಠಿ	ಕ್ಠ್ಠಿ	ಕ್ಠ್ಠಿ	ಕ್ಠ್ಠಿ	ಕ್ಠ್ಠಿ	ಕ್ಠ್ಠಿ
<i>ñktya,</i>	<i>ñkya,</i>	<i>ñksha,</i>	<i>ñkshva,</i>	<i>ñkha,</i>	<i>ñkhyā,</i>	<i>ñga,</i>		

ಙ್ಯಾ ಙ್ಹಾ ಙ್ಹ್ಯಾ ಙ್ಹ್ರಾ ಙ್ಹಾ ಙ್ಮಾ ಙ್ಯಾ  
*ṅgya, ṅgha, ṅghya, ṅghra, ṅṅa, ṅma, ṅya.*

ಚ್ಹಾ ಚ್ಹಾ ಚ್ಹ್ರಾ ಚ್ಹಾ ಚ್ಹಾ ಚ್ಹ್ಯಾ ಚ್ಹ್ಯಾ  
*chcha, chchha, chchhra, chṅa, chma, chya, chhya,*

ಚ್ಹ್ರಾ ಜ್ಜಾ ಜ್ಜಾ ಜ್ಜಾ ಜ್ಜಾ ಜ್ಜಾ ಜ್ಜಾ ಜ್ಜಾ ಜ್ಜಾ ಜ್ಜಾ  
*chhra, jja, jjha, jṅa, jṅya, jma, jya, jra, jva, ṅcha,*

ಚ್ಹಾ ಚ್ಹಾ ಚ್ಹಾ ಚ್ಹಾ ಚ್ಹಾ ಚ್ಹಾ  
*ṅchha, ṅchya, ṅchha, ṅja, ṅṅa, ṅya.*

ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ  
*ṭṭa, ṭṭa, ṭṭya, ṭṭra, ḍḍa, ḍḍya, ḍḍha, ḍḍhra,*

ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ  
*ḍma, ḍya, ḍhya, ḍhra, ṇṇa, ṇṇha, ṇṇa, ṇṇya, ṇṇra,*

ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ ಠ್ಯಾ  
*ṇṇya, ṇṇha, ṇṇa, ṇma, ṇya, ṇra.*

ತ್ಯಾ ತ್ಯಾ ತ್ಯಾ ತ್ಯಾ ತ್ಯಾ ತ್ಯಾ ತ್ಯಾ ತ್ಯಾ  
*tka, tkra, tta, tṭya, ttra, tṭva, tṭha, tna, tnya, tpa,*

ತ್ಯಾ ತ್ಯಾ ತ್ಯಾ ತ್ಯಾ ತ್ಯಾ ತ್ಯಾ ತ್ಯಾ ತ್ಯಾ  
*tpra, tma, tṭya, tṭra, tra, trya, trva, tsa, tsna, tsnya,*

ತ್ಯಾ ತ್ಯಾ ತ್ಯಾ ತ್ಯಾ ತ್ಯಾ ತ್ಯಾ ತ್ಯಾ ತ್ಯಾ  
*tsya, tṭya, tḍa, tḍha, tḍhra, tḍa, tḍya, tḍha,*

ತ್ಯಾ ದ್ಯಾ ದ್ಯಾ ದ್ಯಾ ದ್ಯಾ ದ್ಯಾ ದ್ಯಾ ದ್ಯಾ ದ್ಯಾ  
*ddhya, dṇa, dḍa, dḍha, dḍhya, dma, dya, dra, drya,*

ದ್ಯಾ ದ್ಯಾ ದ್ಯಾ ದ್ಯಾ ದ್ಯಾ ದ್ಯಾ ದ್ಯಾ ದ್ಯಾ  
*dva, dṭya, dhna, dhnya, dhma, dhya, dhra, dhrya,*

ದ್ಯಾ ನ್ಯಾ ನ್ಯಾ ನ್ಯಾ ನ್ಯಾ ನ್ಯಾ ನ್ಯಾ ನ್ಯಾ  
*dhra, nṇa, nṇya, nṇra, nda, ndra, ndha, ndhra, nna,*

ನ್ಯಾ ನ್ಯಾ ನ್ಯಾ ನ್ಯಾ ನ್ಯಾ ನ್ಯಾ  
*nṇa, nṇra, nma, nṇya, nra, nsa.*

ಪ್ಯಾ ಪ್ಯಾ ಪ್ಯಾ ಪ್ಯಾ ಪ್ಯಾ ಪ್ಯಾ ಪ್ಯಾ ಪ್ಯಾ  
*pta, pṭya, pna, ppa, pma, pya, pra, pla, pra, psa,*



39. When it is difficult to write or print two or three consonants in conjunction as above, it is sometimes the practice to write the first of the letters separately in its original non-conjunct form, and write the other letters, in conjunction or otherwise, according as there may remain only one letter or more letters. The letters ಯು ಬೈ may thus be written ಯುಬೈ.

### NUMERICAL FIGURES.

40. The numerical figures in Sanskrit are :—

० १ २ ३ ४ ५ ६ ७ ८ ९ १०.

### PUNCTUATION.

41. There are only two signs of punctuation, viz., the sign | which is used at the end of a sentence, and also of a portion of a verse called ಪಾದಃ, (*pálah, quarter*), and the sign || which is used at the end of a longer sentence

## Chapter II.

### CLASSIFICATION OF SANSKRIT WORDS.

1. The elements of Sanskrit words are, (1) ಪ್ರತಿಪದಿಕಾಃ, (*Prátipadikáh*) (I. 2. 45) (2) ಧಾತವಃ, (*Dhátavah*) (I. 3. 11), and (3) ಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಾಃ, (*Pratyayah*,) (III. 1. 1). These may be rendered in English as (1) crude nouns, (2) roots, and (3) affixes respectively.

2. The affixes are of two kinds ; (1) those which belong to the crude nouns, and (2) those which belong to the roots. The former may be called the noun affixes, and the latter the verbal affixes.

3. And the crude nouns and roots, in relation to their respective affixes, are called generally ಪ್ರಕೃತಯಃ, (*Prakritayah*) and specially when taken as having any of their respective affixes actually present after them, and in the form in which they appear before the affixes, ಅಂಗಾಃ (*angáh*,) (*bases*). (I. 4. 13).

4. The affixes generally follow the bases, but one of them. i. e., ಬಹು, which technically is called ಬಹುಬ್, comes before the



bases. (III. 1. 2; V. 3. 68) ; e. g., base ಭವ + affix ತಿ = ಭವತಿ, but base ಪಟು + affix ಬಹು = ಬಹುಪಟು.

5. It is usual in English to express the action conveyed by a root by adding "to," the sign of the infinitive, to it. But it must be noted that no root taken by itself denotes any more than the simple idea of the action, and that the addition of the sign of the infinitive is merely for convenience. Thus, the root ಅಪ್, for instance, is rendered as "to eat," though there is in the root itself no more than the simple idea of eating. (M. W. 52).

6. The roots may be divided into *original*, ಅಸೌ ಭಾಷಿಕಾಃ, and *derivative*, ಸೌ ಭಾಷಿಕಾಃ, i. e., those which are formed by the application, to the original roots, of a class of verbal affixes. These affixes may be called the *verbal derivation affixes*.

7. The roots, whether original or derivative, are of two sorts; (1) ಸಕ್ರೃಕಾಃ, *transitive* and (2) ಅಕ್ರೃಕಾಃ, *intransitive*. And they have four voices; (1) the voice denoting the ಕರ್ತೃ, *agent*, i. e., the active, (2) the voice denoting the ಕರ್ಮ, *object*, i. e., the passive, (3) the voice denoting the ಕರ್ಮಕರ್ತೃ, *object and agent together*, i. e., the reflective, (4) the voice denoting the ಭಾವ, *state or condition*, i. e., the impersonal. The three first voices relate to transitive roots, and the first and last, to intransitive roots. (III. 4. 69 · Sid. II. 274). But we may conveniently, so far as grammar is concerned, call all the other voices than the active, the passive voice.

8. There are ten ಲಕಾರಾಃ, *grammatical tenses*, which the roots take in general, (III. 2. 123, 15; III. 3. 15, 162, 173; III. 2. 111; III. 3. 161; III. 2. 110; III. 3. 139), viz. :—

ಲಟ್	<i>Present</i>	ಲಜ್	<i>Imperfect</i>
ಲಿಟ್	<i>Perfect</i>	ವಿಧಿಲಿಜ್	<i>Optative</i>
ಲುಟ್	<i>First future</i>	ಅಶೀರ್ವಜ್	<i>Benedictive</i>
ಲ್ಯುಟ್	<i>Second future</i>	ಲಾಜ್	<i>Aorist</i>
ಲಿಙಿಟ್	<i>Imperative</i>	ಲ್ಯುಜ್	<i>Conditional</i>

9. There is another tense termed *ಲೇಟ*, which may be called the subjunctive. But it occurs only in the Védas. (Sid. I. 2)

10. The voices and tenses except in the perfect and benedictive are denoted by another class of verbal affixes. These affixes may be called *tense affixes*.

11. And there are two other kinds of verbal affixes, (1) ಕೃತ (krit) affixes, (III. 1. 93) and (2) ತಿಜ್ (tiji) affixes. (III. 4. 78).

12. The *Krit* affixes turn the roots into a large class of derivative crude nouns which are said afterwards to take the noun affixes exactly as the original crude nouns already mentioned do (I. 1. 46). These *krit* affixes may be called *primitive affixes*, and the crude nouns formed by them, *primitive crude nouns*, or simply *primitive nouns*.

13. Some of the primitive affixes are called ಕೃತ್ಯ (kritya) affixes and some ಉದಾದಿ, (undādi) affixes. These we may call, respectively, *passive primitive affixes*, and *miscellaneous primitive affixes*, calling the rest *active primitive affixes*. (III. 1. 95; III. 3. 1).

14. The object of the *tiji* affixes is to denote the number and person of the roots, and thus, either with or without the tense affixes turn them into ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದಾಃ, or complete verbs. These affixes may be called *personal affixes*.

15. Three numbers and three persons are denoted in the above manner, (III. 4. 78 ; I. 4. 101, 102, 105, 107, 108) viz :—

### NUMBERS.

ಏಕವಚನಂ, *singular* ; ದ್ವಿವಚನಂ, *dual* ; ಬಹುವಚನಂ, *plural*.

### PERSONS.

ಪ್ರಥಮಪುರುಷಃ, lowest person, (3rd person) ಮಧ್ಯಮಪುರುಷಃ, middle person, (2nd person) and ಉತ್ತಮಪುರುಷಃ, highest person, (1st person.)

16. There are two modes of conjugating the verbs *viz.* (1) ಪರಸ್ಕೈವದಿ, *parasmaipadi*, and (2) ಆತ್ಮನೈವದಿ, *ātmanēpadi* (I. 4. 99, 100). The verbs in the active voice are generally conjugated in both the modes,—generally, we say, for there are exceptions, as will be seen by and by. (I. 2. 12 ; I. 3. 72, 78). The passive voice admits of only the *ātmanēpadi* mode (I. 2. 13 ; III. 1. 87).

17. To express some changes in the sense of verbs which have been formed as above said, some other affixes are afterwards attached. These are called ತದ್ಭಿತ್ತಾಃ, secondary affixes. To distinguish them from some affixes of the same name, which are attached to crude nouns, these may be called *verbal secondary affixes*.

18. Some of the crude nouns are called ನಿಪಾತಾಃ, *nipātāḥ*, (crude form *nipāta*) particles, (I. 4. 56). Literally, *nipāta* means that which arbitrarily “falls into language,” that is, which in form is anomalous, and does not admit of an explanation by the recognized rules of grammar. In this sense, many other crude nouns can be included in the term, but its special technical use is as above stated.

19. The following are particles, *viz.*,

#### LIST I ಪಾಠಮಃ (I. 4. 58).

ಪ್ರ, <i>before.</i>	ಪ್ರತಿ, <i>back, again.</i>
ಅನು, <i>after.</i>	ಅಪ, <i>off.</i>
ಏ, <i>apart.</i>	ನಿಃ or ನಿಃ, <i>out.</i>
ಅಪಿ, <i>verily.</i>	ನಿ, <i>within.</i>
ಅಭಿ, <i>opposite.</i>	ಸು, <i>well.</i>
ಪರಾ, <i>opposite.</i>	ಪರಿ, <i>around, afar from.</i>
ಅವ, <i>down.</i>	ಸಹ, <i>with.</i>
ಅಜಃ, <i>as far as.</i>	ದುಃ or ದುಃ, <i>ill.</i>
ಅತಿ, <i>beyond.</i>	ಅಧಿ, <i>over.</i>
ಉತ್ತರ, <i>up.</i>	ಉಪ, <i>next to.</i>

## LIST II ಬಾದಯಃ (I. 4. 57. I. 1. 37).

ಚ and.	ಯಾವತ್ as much as.
ವಾ or.	ತಾವತ್ so much.
ಹ (an expletive).	ತೈಃ, ನೈಃ, or ದೈಃ perhaps.
ಅಹ (vocative particle).	ಝೈಃ, (disrespectful interjection).
ಎವ only, exactly.	ಘೌಷಟ್, } exclamations used
ಎವಂ so, thus.	ವೌಷಟ್, } when making an of-
ನೂನಂ certainly.	ವಷಟ್, and } fering to gods.
ಕೌಶ್ವತ್ continually.	ಸ್ವಾಹಾ }
ಯುಗಪತ್ at once.	ಸ್ವಧಾ an exclamation used when
ಭೂಯಸ್ repeatedly.	making an offering to the manes.
ಕೂಪತ್ excellently.	ಓಂ (mystical ejaculation typical
ಸೂಪತ್ excellently.	of the three great deities of the
ಕುಪಿರ್ abundantly.	Hindu mythology).
ನೇತ್ or ಬೇತ್ if.	ತುಂ, thouing, (using the expression
ಚೇಃ if (the ಃ is indicatory).	"thou").
ಯತ್ರ where.	ತಥಾಽಹಿ thus (introducing an ex
ತತ್ರ there.	planation).
ಕಚ್ಛೇತ್ (a particle implying	ಏಲಿ certainly.
wish, desire, or hope).	ಕಿಲ indeed.
ನಹ no.	ಅಘ now, (auspicious inceptive).
ಹಂತ ah !	ಸುಷ್ಕ excellent.
ಮಾಕಿಂ, ಮಾಕೀಂ or ನಕಿ do not.	ಸ್ಥ (attached to the present tense,
ಅಕೀಂ indeed.	gives it a past signification.)
ಮಾಘ್ do not.	ಅದಹ್ fie !
ಇಾನ not.	

20. The collection of words which List II contains is called ಆಕೃತಿನಿರೂಢಿ, i. e., a collection, each of the various individual words composing which, is to be recognized by its own shape *a posteriori*, and is not discoverable by a consideration of its constituent parts, *a priori*. Some other collections of words given in Sanskrit Grammar are also thus designated. The suggestion in all these cases is that the lists are not exhaustive, and that other words which belong to them may be found in authors of authority (B. 53).

21. Other grammatically anomalous crude nouns which do not however come technically under the term "particles," are as follows :—

### LIST III (I. 1. 37).

ಸ್ವರ *heaven.*

ಅಂತರ *midst.*

ಪ್ರಾತರ *in the morning.*

ಏನರ *again.*

ಸನುತರ *in concealment.*

ಉಚ್ಚೈಸ್ *high.*

ನೀಚೈಸ್ *low.*

ಶನೈಸ್ *slowly.*

ಬುಧಕ್ *rightly.*

ಮತೆ *except.*

ಯುಗಪತ್ *at once.*

ಆರಾತ್ *far, near.*

ಪೃಥಕ್ *apart,*

ಹೈಸ್ *yesterday.*

ಸ್ವಸ್ *to-morrow.*

ದಿನಾ *by day.*

ರಾತ್ರಿ *in the night.*

ಸಾಯಂ *at eve.*

ಚೀರಂ *a long time.*

ಮನಾಕ್ *a little.*

ಈಡತ್ *a little.*

ಜೋಪಂ *silently.*

ತೊಪ್ಪಿಂ *silently.*

ಬಹಿಸ್ *outside.*

ಅವಸ್ *outside.*

ಸಮಯಾ *near.*

ನಿಡೆವಾ *near.*

ಸ್ವಯಂ *of one's self.*

ಮೃಧಾ *in vain.*

ಅಂತರಾ or ಅಂತರೇಣ *without, except.*

ಜ್ಯೋಕ್ *quickly.*

ಕೆಂ *water, ease.*

ಶಂ *ease.*

ಸಹಸಾ *hastily.*

ವಿನಾ *without.*

ನಾನಾ *various.*

ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ *greeting.*

ಅಂ *enough.*

ಅನ್ಯತ್ *otherwise.*

ಅಸ್ತಿ *existence.*

ಉಪಾಂಕು *privately.*

ಕ್ಷಮಾ *patience, pardon.*

ವಿಹಾಯಸಾ *aloft in the air.*

ದೋಪಾ *in the evening.*

ಮೃಪಾ or ಮಿಥ್ಯಾ *falsely.*

ಮೃಧಾ *in vain.*

ಪುರಾ *formerly.*

ಮಿಥೊ or ಮಿಥಸ್ *mutually.*

ಪ್ರಾಯಸ್ *frequently.*

ಮುಕುಸ್ *repeatedly.*

ಪ್ರವಾಹುಕಂ or ಪ್ರವಾಹಿಕಾ *at the same time.*

ಆರ್ದ್ರಕಲಂ *violently.*

## LIST III (I. 1. 37).

ನತ್ತ್ಂ at night.	ಅಭೀಕ್ಷಣಂ repeatedly.
ನಾ not.	ಸಾಕಂ or ಸಾರ್ಧಂ with.
ಹೇತೌ by reason of.	ಸಮಸಾ reverence.
ಇದೃಢಿ truly.	ಹಿರುಕ್ without.
ಅದೃಢಿ evidently.	ಧಿಕ್ fie !
ಸಾಮಿ half.	ಅಥ thus.
ವತ್ like. (e.g., ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣವತ್ priest-ly, ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯವತ್ like a kshatriya.)	ಅಂ quickly.
ಸನಾ perpetually.	ಅಂ indeed, yes.
ಉಪಧಾ division.	ವೃತಾಂ with fatigue.
ತಿರಸಾ crookedly.	ಪ್ರಸಾನ್ alike.
ಸನತ್ or ಸನಾತ್ perpetually.	ವೃತಾನ್ widely.
	ಮಾ or ಮಾಜ್ do not.

22. The following words also may be noticed in this connection :—

ಏರಿ ಏರಿ, *far from*, (VIII. 1. 5). ಉಪ ಏರಿ, *immediately above*. ಅಧ್ಯಧಿ, *next*, ಅಧೋಧ್ಯ, *immediately below*, ಯಥಾ ಯಸಂ, *according as one is in one's own nature, or according as whatever appertains to one is* (VIII. 1. 14) ಪ್ರಿಯ ಪ್ರಿಯೇಣ, *easily*, ಸುಖ ಸುಖೇನ, *easily*. (VIII. 1. 13.)

23. The noun affixes are, (1) ಸ್ತ್ರೀಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಾಃ, *feminine affixes*, (IV. 1. 3). (2) ತದ್ವಿಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಾಃ, *secondary affixes*, (IV. 1. 12). (3) ಸುಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಾಃ, *case affixes*, (IV. 1. 2) and (4) ನಾಮಧಾತುಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಾಃ, *noun-root affixes*. (VII. 1. 8 to 21.)

24. Nouns are of three genders, (1) ಪುಲ್ಲಿಂಗಾಃ, *masculine*, (2) ಸ್ತ್ರೀಲಿಂಗಾಃ, *feminine*, and (3) ನಪುಂಸಕಲಿಂಗಾಃ, *neuter*. But some of them are invariably of one or another of the above genders, being on this account called ನಿತ್ಯಪುಲ್ಲಿಂಗಾಃ, ನಿತ್ಯಸ್ತ್ರೀಲಿಂಗಾಃ, and ನಿತ್ಯನಪುಂಸಕಲಿಂಗಾಃ, as the case may be, while others admit of all genders according to circumstances.

25. Observe that the feminine forms of the crude nouns, even when by taking the feminine affixes as aforesaid, they vary in form from the original crude nouns, are to be taken as included in a grammatical reference to the crude nouns in question. (ಪ್ರತಿಪದಿಕೃತ್ಯಣಿ ಲಿಂಗವಿಜ್ಞಾನೋಪನಿಷತ್) (Sid. I. 242, note 123; Sid. I. 86.) Thus, because by a rule to be noticed by and by, ಸರ್ವ is to be called a *sarvanāma*, ಸರ್ವಾ, which is the feminine form derived from it, by the use of the proper feminine affix, is to be called likewise a *sarvanāma*. (Sid. I. 128). But this rule does not hold good as regards declension (ವಿಭಕ್ತಾಲಿಂಗವಿಜ್ಞಾನೋಪನಿಷತ್). Thus, the declension of ಸರ್ವಾ is not to be taken as being like that of ಸರ್ವ. (Sid. I. 133.) And it must be remarked that even in a few other, though rare, cases, the above rule does not strictly apply. (ಲಿಂಗವಿಜ್ಞಾನೋಪನಿಷತ್ಪರಿಭಾಷಾಪ್ರಾಶಾಸ್ತಿಕಾನ್ತರಂಗಿಣಿ). (Sid. I. 243, note 123).

26. The secondary affixes, which, except in a few cases to be specified by and by, are attached to the crude nouns after they have taken the feminine affixes, when they are feminine, and as such have to take feminine affixes, (Sid. I. 86), convert them into secondary crude nouns, modifying their original signification in various ways. These affixes may be called the *nominal secondary affixes*.

27. Observe that the secondary crude nouns, though, when derived from feminine words, they have had the secondary affixes which formed them attached, after they have taken their proper feminine affixes, lose their feminine character, and should therefore take again their proper feminine affixes, if they are to be used in the feminine gender afterwards.

28. The case affixes are attached to the crude nouns, whether secondary or other, (Sid. I. 86), after they have taken the feminine affixes, when these are to be used as abovesaid (IV. 1. 1); and they, besides denoting their numbers which are

singular, dual, and plural, as in the case of verbs, (I. 4. 103 22, 21), render the nouns declinable in eight cases as follows, (IV. 1. 2) :—

ಪ್ರಥಮಾವಿಭಕ್ತಿಃ	first case —Nominative,
ಸಂಬೋಧನಪ್ರಥಮಾವಿಭಕ್ತಿಃ	—Vocative,
ದ್ವಿತೀಯಾವಿಭಕ್ತಿಃ	second case—Accusative,
ತೃತೀಯಾವಿಭಕ್ತಿಃ	third case—Instrumental,
ಚತುರ್ಥಾವಿಭಕ್ತಿಃ	fourth case—Dative,
ಪಂಚಮಾವಿಭಕ್ತಿಃ	fifth case—Ablative,
ಷಷ್ಠೀವಿಭಕ್ತಿಃ	sixth case—Genitive,
ಸಪ್ತಮಾವಿಭಕ್ತಿಃ	seventh case—Locative,

29. The vocative singular is called ಸಂಬುದ್ಧಿ, *sambuddhi*. (II. 3. 49).

30. The case affixes and personal affixes are called ವಿಭಕ್ತಿ, ಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಃ or ವಿನಕ್ತಯಃ, *inflective affixes*. And the crude nouns and roots, after having the inflective affixes attached to them, are called ಪದಾಃ, *padāḥ* (crude form *pada*), complete words. The *padāḥ* from roots, we will call *verbs*, and the *padāḥ* from crude nouns, *substantives*.

31. The noun-root affixes are said to be attached to the crude nouns generally after they have taken the case affixes, and they produce a class of derivative roots, by turning the nouns into ನಾಮಧಾತವಃ, or *noun-roots*, which afterwards become fit to take the verbal affixes, just as other roots, after being turned into crude nouns by the primitive affixes, become fit to take the noun-affixes.

32. From substantives, a class of crude nouns may be made by ಸಮಾಸಃ, *composition*. These crude nouns may be called the ಸಮಸ್ತಸೌತೀದೃಶಾಃ, *compound crude nouns*.

33. There is a class of secondary affixes which are attached to compound words simply to complete their character as compound words. These affixes are called ಸಮಾಸಾಂತಾಃ, *compound endings*.



34. It should be remembered that the roots and crude nouns so formed from substantives take afterwards respectively the verbal affixes and case affixes, just as any other class of roots and crude nouns do, the crude nouns taking the feminine affixes also when necessary.

35. But some nouns, both original and derivative, are held to drop the feminine affixes and the case affixes which they have taken, and thus to become ಅವ್ಯಯಾಃ, *indeclinables*, their form remaining the same in all genders, cases, and numbers. (II. 4. 82).

36. Some nouns again are said to be prefixed to the verbs and primitive words, to determine the particular meaning in which the roots from which they have been derived have been used, when the roots have more than one meaning, and then these nouns are called ಸತಯಃ, *gatayah* (crude form *gati*). (I. 4. 60).

37. The particles in List I are one class of such nouns. But they should be used as such prefixes only when they do not take the name of ಕರ್ಮಪ್ರವಚನಿಯಾಃ, *karmapravachaniyāḥ*. (Sid I. 263). They take this name under the following circumstances :—

#### LIST V.

ಅನು, when it means *because, alongside of, along with, destitute of, as regards, share of, or each*. (I. 4. 84, 85, 86, 90).

ಉದ, when it means *more than, or destitute of*. (I. 4. 87).

ಛತ್ರ, when it means *because of, as regards, share of, each, in the room of, or in exchange for*. (I. 4. 90, 92).

ವಃ, when it means *off, because of, as regards, share of, or each* and also when it is used as a mere expletive. (I. 4. 88, 93).

ಅಥ, when it means *because of, as regards, or each, and also* when it is used as a mere expletive. (I. 4. 91, 93).

ಸಃ, when it means *excellently*. (I. 4. 94).

ಅಫ, when it means *off*. (I. 4. 88.)

ಅಫ್, when it means *as far as and inclusive of, or as far as and exclusive of*. (I. 4. 89).

ಅತಿ, when it means *excessively or excellently*. (I. 4. 95).

ಅಽ, when it means *somewhat, even* (in the sense of such great person or thing), *even*, (in the sense of what is disgraceful,) *and*, or *as you please*. (I. 4. 96).

ಅಫಿ, when it means *being as lord, or having as lord*, but optionally when the word used with it in that sense is a verb or primitive word derived from the root ಕೃಷ್. (I. 4. 97, 98).

38 Observe that the particles in List I. come as prefixes to the verbs and primitive words derived from roots, often not singly, but in twos, and occasionally in threes also. *e. g.*, ಉಫ + ಅ, come as prefixes to the verb ಸಚ್ಛತಿ from the verbal root ಸಮೃ. or to the primitive word ಸಂತ್ಯ from the same root; ಫತಿ + ಉಫ್ + ಅ come likewise as prefixes to the verb ಹರತಿ from the root ಹೃ, or to the primitive word ಹೃತಿ from the same root.

39. The particles aforesaid are called ಉಪಸರ್ಗಾಃ (*upasargāḥ*) as well as *gatayah*, when they come as prefixes to verbs and primitive words.

40. The other class of nouns coming as prefixes to roots consists of secondary words formed by certain secondary affixes and of some others. These nouns also are, of course, as we have said, *gatayah*; but they are *gatayah* only and not *upasargāḥ* also. This distinction is important and should be well remembered. And it should also be noted that these prefixes are found to come only singly, not in twos or threes, as is the case with the particles already mentioned. The prefixes alluded to we will give in detail in the chapter on compound words, as there will be an occasion to refer to them as well as to the particles in List I, in connection with the primitive words with which they enter into composition.

41. It should, however, be remembered that, when the nouns abovesaid are prefixes to verbs and primitive words, we should not, before the verbs and primitive words are completely formed, consider the nouns as prefixed to their roots. (Sid. II 227.) Thus, take *अनु*, a prefix of this kind, and *चर*, a verbal root. We shall, according to rules to be noticed by and by, get *अचरत्* as the 3rd person singular of the aorist, and *चकार*, as the 3rd person singular of the perfect, in the *paras-maipadi* ; now, we should not first prefix *अनु* to *चर*, and then try to derive from *अनुचर* whatever may be the forms of the 3rd person singular in the aorist and perfect, but derive *अचरत्*, and *चकार* first, and then attach *अनु* to *अचरत्* and *चकार* ; the correct word therefore being *अनुचरत्* and *अनुचकार*.

42. It has been said above that the *gati* prefixes enter into composition with the primitive words alluded to. But we should note that between the *gati* prefixes and the verbs referred to there could be no such composition.

43. For convenience of reference we may call verbs and primitive words preceded by *gati* prefixes *complex verbs*, and *complex primitive words* respectively.

44. It will be seen that the grammatical classification of Sanskrit words is entirely different from that of English words. There is no grammatical distinction of the words as nouns, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections. Whatever is not a verb is a crude noun at first, and when completely formed by the application to it of its appropriate affixes, is a substantive. Hence, in the latter class which includes all words—whether primitive or secondary, and whether simple or compound,—we have to seek for adjectives, and pronouns—whether personal, demonstrative, relative, interrogative, possessive, reflexive, indefinite, reciprocal, or distributive,—as well as for adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections. And the comparative and superlative forms of adjectives and adverbs as well as their positive forms are likewise in this class. And in the same manner, participles, gerunds, and infinitives, we are to find only under the head of crude nouns.

## Chapter III.

### *General Grammatical Processes and Principles.*

1. The bases and affixes, in being combined into words pass through two grand processes, which we may designate as the preliminary process of preparation, and the subsidiary process of euphonization. The former process, ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯಾ, *prakriya*, chisels out the crude bases and affixes, as it were, into a fit state for union, and the latter, ಸಂಧಿ, *sandhi*, afterwards polishes them up and makes them free from the phonetic irregularities which their letters still exhibit.

2. Even when the words, after being completely formed by the union of the bases and the affixes, come together for actual use in language, the second process of *sandhi* must be undergone. Indeed, every sentence in Sanskrit may, by *sandhi*, be made into one unbroken chain of letters, the words in it being, as it were, glued together, and consequently the absence of the *sandhi* alone will in many cases be sufficient to mark the stop which, in other languages, will have to be shewn by punctuation. (M. 22.)

3. Both processes involve three principal operations, viz., *elision*, *addition*, and *substitution*, of expression or letters; or rather two operations only, because *elision* is held to be only the substitution of a blank for the expression or letter elided. What is added is called ಅಗಮ್ಯ, *augment*, and what is substituted ಅದೇಶ, *substitute*, that which the *substitute* takes the place of being called the ಸ್ಥಾನೀ, *the former occupant*. And when blank is held to have been substituted, it is called ಲೋಪ, *lōpa*, (crude form, *lōpa*) generally, (I. 1. 69), and ಲುಕ್, *luk*, or ಸ್ಲು, *slu*, or ಲುಪ್, *lup*, in some special cases in regard to affixes. (I. 1. 61). The object of this distinction will be explained by and by.

4. The augments and substitutes have generally certain indicatory letters (ಅನುಬಂಧಾಃ, or ಇತ್ಯೇ), attached bodily to them, denoting the manner in which they should affect the bases and affixes, whenever they are prescribed for the bases and affixes in question. And the affixes and also the roots have such indica-

tory letters attached to them, denoting sometimes the particular augments and substitutes they take, and sometimes certain other specialities to be noted in connection with them. As these letters are merely indicatory, they should carefully be expunged in the expressions which contain them, when they are actually used.

5. An *augment* or a *substitute* or an *affix* or a *root*, in the form in which it appears with the indicatory letters attached to it, is called an *ಉಪದೇಶ*, *original enunciation*, i. e., an expression which occurs only in grammar as a technical expression, and which is not a word ready for use; though one of the original elements of a word. (B. 5).

6. The rules as to how the indicatory letters are to be distinguished from others are as given below :—

*A. For original enunciations in general.*

1. A nasal vowel is indicatory. (I. 3. 2).
2. A final consonant is indicatory. (I. 3. 3).

*B. For roots.*

3. The expressions *ಞ*, *ಛ*, and *ಠ*, initials, are indicatory. (I. 3. 5).

*C. For affixes.*

4. *ಷ* initial is indicatory. (I. 3. 6).
5. *ಚ* and *ಛ*, initials, are indicatory. I. 3. 7).
6. *ಏ*, *ಞ*, and *ಠ*, initials, are indicatory. (I. 3. 8).
7. But *ಏ*, *ಞ*, and *ಠ*, initials, in a *secondary* affix are not indicatory. (I. 3. 8).
8. Nor are *ತ*, *ಸ*, and *ಮ*, standing in a *vibhakti* indicatory. (I. 3. 4).

7. It is however to be observed with regard to rule 1 that in the work of *Pāṇini* there is no visible sign of the *nasality* of a vowel; hence we can know a vowel to be nasal only from his explicitly asserting that it is so, or from our finding that he treats it in such a way that we must conclude he regarded it as *nasal*. (B. 36).

8. And here it must further be observed, that it may be necessary to find in many cases how the final indicative vowel is accented, for the accent also determines some grammatical peculiarity of the word having the vowel as its indicative letter. Thus, take ಅಸ, a root, where the final vowel is indicative : here, as this vowel is gravely accented, the root admits only of the *átmanépadi* mode of conjugation. But take ಯಜ, another root, where also the final vowel is indicative ; here as the vowel is circumflexly accented, this root admits of the *átmanépadi* as well as of the *parasmaipadi* mode of conjugation at option. (I. 3. 12, 27).

9. The following examples illustrate the other rules above given :—

- |                 |                          |                               |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. ಸುಪ್ =ಸು     | 12. ಣಲ್ =ಅ               | 21. ಲಜ್ =ಲ                    |
| 2. ಇದೃಪಾ=ದೃಪ್   | 13. ಲ್ಯುಟ್ =ಯು           | 22. ಶೆ =ಶೆ                    |
| 3. ಬುಪೇಪ್ಯ=ಪೇಪ್ | 14. ಶಪ್ =ಅ               | 23. ಕನ್ =ಕ                    |
| 4. ಡುಕ್ಯಇ=ಕ್ಯ   | 15. ಕ್ =ಅ                | 24. ಖ =ಖ                      |
| 5. ಮ್ವನ್ =ವು    | 16. ಖಲ್ =ಅ               | 25. ಘ =ಘ                      |
| 6. ಸ್ಥಇ=ಫ       | 17. ಗ್ನು =ಸ್ನು           | And <i>vibhakti affixes</i> , |
| 7. ಜಸ್ =ಅಸ್     | 18. ಘಇ=ಅ                 | 26. ಅತ್ =ಅತ್                  |
| 8. ಇಯ್ =ಯ       | 19. ಜಿ =ಎ                | 27. ರನ್ =ರನ್                  |
| 9. ಟ =ಅ         | 20. ಜಸ್ =ಅಸ್             | 28. ಜಸ್ =ಅಸ್                  |
| 10. ಠಕ್ =ಠ      | But the <i>secondary</i> | 29. ಅಹ್ =ಅಹ್                  |
| 11. ಡ =ಅ        | <i>affixes</i> ,         |                               |

10. In connection with the general grammatical operations referred to, the undermentioned technical expressions are used, viz :—

1. ಗುಣಃ, *guṇah* (crude form *guṇa*) short ಅ and ಎಜ್ substituted for ಇಕ್ (I. 1. 2, 3.)

2. ವೃದ್ಧಿಃ, *vṛiddhiḥ* (crude form *vṛiddhi*) long ಆ and ಏಜ್ substituted for ಇಕ್. (I. 1. 1; 3.)

3. ಸಂಪ್ರಸಾರಣಂ, *samprasāranam*=ಇಕ್ substituted in the place of ಯಕ್ and of the vowels that follow the ಯಕ್. (I. 1. 45 ; VI. 1. 108).

4. ಉಪಧಾ, *upadhā*=penultimate. (I. 1. 65).

5. ಅಪ್ರಿಕೃತಃ *aprikṭah*=an affix which consists of a single letter, exclusive of its indicatory letters. (I. 2. 41.)

6. ಟಿ *ṭi*=the final portion of a word beginning with the last of the vowels in the word (I. 1. 64), taking, in the case of a word which, through having been altered by *samprasāraṇam*, stands as a monosyllabic word, the vowel that had followed the ಯಣ್ as still existing, though the ಇಕ್ substituted for the ಯಣ್ has actually displaced this vowel. (VI. 4. 144 ; Sid II. 234). *e. g.*,

ಜ್ಯಾ	= ಜಿ.	ಆ	= ಜೆ
ವ್ಯೇಧ್	= ವಿ.	ಅಧ್	= ವಿಧ್
ವ್ಯೇಚ್	= ವಿ.	ಅಚ್	= ವಿಚ್
ವ್ಯೇವ್	= ಉ.	ಅಯ್	= ಉಯ್ (the substitute of ವೇವ್)
ವಣ್	= ಉ.	ಅಶ್	= ಉಶ್
ವಚ್	= ಉ.	ಅಚ್	= ಉಚ್
ಸ್ವಪ್	= ಸು.	ಅಪ್	= ಸುಪ್
ಜ್ವರ್	= ಜು.	ಅರ್	= ಜುರ್
ತೌರ್	= ತು.	ಅರ್	= ತುರ್
ಪ್ರಶ್ಚ್	= ಪ್ರ.	ಅಶ್ಚ್	= ಪ್ರಶ್ಚ್
ಗ್ರಹ್	= ಗು.	ಅಹ್	= ಗುಹ್
ಪ್ರಚ್ಛ್	= ಪ್ರ.	ಅಚ್ಛ್	= ಪ್ರಚ್ಛ್
ಭ್ರಸ್ಥ್	= ಭ್ರ.	ಅಸ್ಥ್	= ಭ್ರಸ್ಥ್

11. We have in the explanation of *aprikṭah* pointed out that whether an affix is single or not, should be determined after excluding its indicatory letters. And we may here add that in the case of all expressions whatever, we should, if we have to judge of them as consisting of one or more letters, keep out of consideration all their indicatory letters (ನಾನುಬುಧಕೃತಮನಿಕಾಲ್ಪಂ) (Sid. I. 96).

12. We shall for the sake of convenience use the verbs *gunate*, *vridhhiate*, *samprasāraṇate*, *lopate*, *lupate*, *lukate*, and *shikate* when we wish to say that some letter has taken *guna* or

*vṛiddhi* or *samprasāraṇam* or has been elided by *lōpa*, *lup*, *luk* or *ṣlu*.

13. In some cases, it will be found stated that an expression or letter stands for itself and for another preceding or following it (ಎಕಾದೇಶಃ *yekādēśah*). In fact the substance of such a statement is that the latter letter is to be *elided*.

14. The following general principles are observed :—

(A). *For grammatical operations in general.*

(1). A grammatical operation enjoined for an expression affects that expression with all that has been introduced into the *middle* of it (ತನ್ಮಧ್ಯಪತಿತ್ವದ್ಧೃವ್ಯ)ಪಣಿನಗ್ರಹ್ಯತೆ. Thus, take ಕಿ಼಼಼, a crude noun, and ಸ್, a case affix ; by a rule relating to this noun, whereby ಕ (open) is prescribed as a *substitute* for it when a case affix follows it, the *complete word* from it *plus* the *affix* becomes ಕಸ್. Now, according to another rule, ಕಿ಼಼಼, in taking ಅಕೃತ್, a *secondary affix*, gets itself separated into ಕ್ and ಳ್, and receives ಅಕ್, the efficient portion of ಅಕೃತ್ after that separated ಕ, and before the separated ಳ್, becoming ultimately ಕಕಿ಼಼಼. But, if afterwards a case affix such as ಸ್ above mentioned is to be attached to it, then too, by the rule under consideration, ಕ್ should come as the substitute for the whole expression ಕಕಿ಼಼಼, making the complete word ಕಸ್ only as before, because ಅಕೃತ್ is an *affix* which has been introduced into the *middle* of ಕಿ಼಼಼ (Sid. I. 15, 1).

(2). When an operation has been enjoined, if the carrying out of any other prescribed operation would render the rule prescribing the former operation entirely abortive, the latter operation should not take place (ವಿಧಿಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯನ್ಯಾಯಃ) (Sid I. 52). For example, the words ಚಕ್ರಿಃ + ಅತ್ರಿ meaning the *discus-armed Vishnu here* become ಚಕ್ರಿ ಅತ್ರಿ, having the final ಃ of the first word shortened into ಳ by a rule of *sandhi*; and according to another rule by which the final ಳ or ಃ of one word is to coalesce with the initial ಅ of another word into ಯ (open).



the expression ಚಕಿ ಅತ), which has been obtained by the application of the former rule, will become ಚಕ್ಯತ). This however, would have resulted equally from applying the latter rule directly to the words ಚಕಿ ಅತ) as they originally stood, for the ಯ would have been the substitute of ಈ + ಅ as well as of ಇ + ಅ ; thus the former rule would be made entirely abortive by applying the latter rule. Hence, by the general principle now under consideration, after the former rule has been applied, the expression ಚಕಿ ಅತ) must be left as it is without applying the latter rule.

(3.) When the cause for an operation is to cease to exist subsequently, that operation is not to be made or rather is unmade immediately the cause so ceases to exist (ಅಕೃತವ್ಯಾಕಾಃ ಪಾಣಿನೀಯಾಃ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಂವಿನಾಶೋನ್ಮುಖಿ ದೃಷ್ಟ್ವಾ ತತ್ಪ್ರಯುಕ್ತಂ ಕಾರ್ಯನ್ನಕರ್ವಂತಿ ಜಾತಮಪಿಕಾರ್ಯಂ ನೋಚ್ಚಾರಯಂತಿ) (Sid I. 31. Note 17). Thus take ನಿಷೆದಿವಸ್, a word formed by ವಸ್ a primitive affix, and a verbal base, and which is equal to ನಿಷೆದ್ + ಇ + ವಸ್ ; here the ಇ between ನಿಷೆದ್ and ವಸ್ is an *augment* of ವಸ್ prescribed by a rule on account of the affix beginning with ವ. And now take ಈ a *feminine* affix, and let it be required to attach this affix to the word ನಿಷೆದಿವಸ್ ; here by another rule relating to the changes which bases formed by the affix ವಸ್ should undergo before affixes beginning with vowels, the ವ should by *samprasāranation* be changed into ಉ. The question then is should the *augment* ಇ of ವಸ್ remain before the ಉ. The answer according to the principle under notice is that as the cause of the *augment* was the ವ of the affix ವಸ್, the *augment* should not in this case either have been originally inserted, or rather should, simultaneously with the *samprasāranation*, be rejected, because the *samprasāranated* affix begins with ಉ, not with ವ.

(4.) When operations enjoined by several rules, and referring to the same subject appear to be in conflict, the operation to be actually performed is to be judged by determining the relative strength of the rules as follows :—

(a) An *exception* is stronger than the general rule (ಉತ್ಪರ್ಗಪವಾದನ್ಯಾಯಃ).

(b) A rule enjoining an operation which is to affect a case as an individual case, or a case belonging to a lower species, is stronger than one which affects it only as one contained in a species, or higher species, or *genus* (ಅನ್ತರಂಗ ಬಹಿರಂಗನ್ಯಾಯಃ).

(c) A rule enjoining an operation which is to affect the subject *always*, is stronger than one which affects it sometimes and does not affect it at other times (ನಿತ್ಯಾನಿತ್ಯನ್ಯಾಯಃ).

(d) An operation enjoined by a *subsequent* rule (in *Pāṇini*) is stronger generally than one enjoined by a *prior* rule (ವಿಸ್ತೃತಿಬೆಧಪರಕಾರ್ಯಂ) (Kas. on I. 4. 2), though in some cases (which are to be ascertained only from commentaries upon *Pāṇini*) the latter is the stronger (ಪೂರ್ವವಿಸ್ತೃತಿಬೆಧೇನ).

(e) And further, as between the principles (a) to (d) aforesaid, the *prior* one is stronger than all the *subsequent* ones in their order. (Sid. I. 31).

(5). And the *superior* strength of a rule is generally to debar the operations enjoined by all the other rules in conflict with that rule, (ಸಕೃದ್ಗತೌವಸ್ತುಧಿಬೆಧನಯದ್ಭವತಿತದ್ಭಾಧಿತಮೇವ), but in some cases (which are to be ascertained from commentaries) it only gives a priority to the operations enjoined by the rule without entirely shutting them out. (Sid. I. 81, note 13).

(6). And as between an operation which is to affect any case as an *individual* case, or as a case contained in a *lower species* and an operation which is to affect it as a case contained in a *species*, or *higher species*, or *genus*, the latter operation is to be held as not having taken place, until the former operation has been performed (ಬಹಿರಂಗಮಂತರಂಗೇತಿದ್ಧಂಭವತಿ), that is, the former operation is to be performed first, and then the latter operation. (Sid. I. 30 note 16).

(7). Observe that besides the cases which are to be ascertained from commentaries as aforesaid, *Pāṇini* himself has enu-

merated in the last three chapters of the eighth lecture of his grammar some cases of this kind. In these cases, the *prior* rules take effect as if the *subsequent* rules had no existence, that is, not only do the rules in the prior chapters prevail over the rules in the last three chapters, but also the prior rules in the last three chapters prevail over the subsequent rules in them, so far as these subsequent rules are in conflict with them. (VIII. 2. 1). Hence, the effect of a subsequent rule neither furnishes a cause for an operation enjoined by a prior rule, nor is to be regarded in performing an operation enjoined by a prior rule. (Sid. I. 12 note 59).

(8). When an operation is enjoined in respect of an *affix*, the operation applies not to that affix as an *affix only*, but to a *word* formed by that affix, and standing as a word ending in that affix, and also to a word which ends with a word so ending in that affix. (Sid. I. 130. note 12). Thus take *ಇತ್ಯ*, a *secondary affix* to which another secondary affix *ಅವನ* technically called *ಫಕ್* is prescribed by a rule. Now this *affix*, *ಅವನ* is to be attached not to the *affix*, but to such a word as *ಪಾತ್ರ* which has been formed by *ಇತ್ಯ* from the word *ಪತ್ರ*, in the form in which it stands immediately after such formation, as also to such a word as *ಪರಮ ಪಾತ್ರ*, which is a compound word made from the words *ಪರಮ* and *ಪಾತ್ರ* and has the word formed by *ಇತ್ಯ* at the end.

(9). And in the application of the above principle, a word by having taken a *feminine affix* alone will not cease to be a word standing in the form in which it was after its formation by another affix. (Sid. I. 469). Thus, take a rule by which, the *samprasāraṇam* of *ಷ್ಯಜ್*, a *secondary affix*, is enjoined when it is followed by the word *ಪುತ್ರ*, and the word *ಕಾರ್ತವೀಷ್ಣುಂಧ* which takes *ಷ್ಯಜ್*, and immediately after *ಷ್ಯಜ್*, the affix *ಅಫ* which is a *feminine affix*. The preceding principle will not apply, if by reason of the *ಅಫ*, the word *ಕಾರ್ತವೀಷ್ಣುಂಧ್ಯ*, which results from *ಕಾರ್ತವೀಷ್ಣುಂಧ* and *ಷ್ಯಜ್*, and which with the *ಅಫ* becomes *ಕಾರ್ತವೀಷ್ಣುಂಧ್ಯಾ*, according to rules to be mentioned further on, is

not taken as standing in the form in which it was after its formation by *ವ್ಯಂಜ*. Hence the principle under consideration, which prevents the applicability of the preceding principle to such a case as this. Thus, ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧ್ಯಾ + ಪುತ್ರ), becomes, by *samprasāranān* according to the rule aforesaid, and by an elongation of the vowel substituted in accordance with another rule, ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧೀ ಪುತ್ರ); and for the same reason this word when compounded with another word such as the word ಪರಮ, for instance, becomes ಪರಮ ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧೀಪುತ್ರ).

(10). But a feminine affix will nevertheless interfere in the case of a word at the end of a compound word, if that word is merely an *ಉಪಸರ್ಜನಂ*, a *subordinate member*, a term which will be explained fully further on. (Sid. I. 469). Thus, take ಅತಿಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧ್ಯಾ where the word ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧ್ಯಾ is merely a *subordinate member*; this when it is followed by *ಪುತ್ರ* will not be *samprasāranān*ed, and so the *resultant compound* will be ಅತಿಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧ್ಯಾ ಪುತ್ರ), not ಅತಿಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧೀಪುತ್ರ).

(11). And it should also be remembered that the general principle referring to operations relating to an affix applies only to operations enjoined in respect of the affix, not to a mere technical name assigned to the affix. (Sid. I. 98). Thus, take ತರಸಾ a *secondary affix*: though this affix is one of the affixes technically called *ಘ* (*gha*), the word ಪಟುತರ which is formed from ಪಟು by ತರಸಾ does not come under the name of *gha*.

(12). When an operation is enjoined in respect of a *root*, the operation will apply as well to words derived from that root by *verbal affixes*, whether these are *verbs* or *primitive words*. (Sid. I. 180). Thus take a word ending in ಅ such as ಅಮ for instance, and ಕೃ a root as to which a grammatical rule prescribes the prefixing of the letter ಸ when it comes after a word ending in ಅ. Now, according to the principle under consideration, the ಸ

will come not only before ಕರೋತಿ a verb derived from ಕೃ, but ಕಾರ which is a primitive word from the root, making the words ಅಯಸ್ಕರೋತಿ and ಅಯಸ್ಕಾರ.

(13). When any grammatical operation is enjoined in respect of a *pada* or an *anga* the operation applies also to what ends with that *pada* or *anga*. (B. 181). And the same is the case also when the *pada* or *anga* has been partially altered (B. 181); for the rule is that what is *partially altered* does not thereby become *something quite different*; and this is illustrated by the case of a *dog* which having *lost* its *ears* does not thereby lose its *personal identity*. For example, the word ಜರಸಾ being the substitute for ಜರಾ under certain circumstances, will under the same circumstances become the substitute also for ನಿರ್ಜರ, just as in English the *substitution* in the plural of *geese* for *goose* applies also to the case of *wild geese*, and this notwithstanding that in the latter word, ಜರಾ which has the ಅ long does not occur, but ಜರ having the ಅ short. (B. 81).

(14). When an operation is enjoined in respect of a base as ending in ಅನ್, ಇನ್, ಅಸ್, or ಮನ್, whether this ಅನ್, ಇನ್, ಅಸ್, or ಮನ್ is entirely an affix or not does not matter, and the operation is to be performed upon the base. (Sid. I. 159. note 45). Thus in ರಾಜನ್, the ಅನ್ is an *affix*, but in ಸಾಮನ್, it is only a *part* of an affix; in ದಂಡಿನ್, ಇನ್ is an *affix*, but in ವಾಙ್ಮನ್, it is not; in ಸುಪಮಸ್, ಅಸ್ is an *affix*, but in ಸುಸ್ತೌತಸ್, it is not; and in ಸುಶರ್ಮನ್, ಮನ್ is an *affix*, but in ಪ್ರಭಮನ್, it is not: yet an operation enjoined in respect of bases on account of their ending expressions as aforesaid, should be performed upon all those bases *alike*.

(B). For *augments*.

(15). When the *augments* in their original enunciation are distinguished by an *indicatory* ಏ or ಕೆ, they respectively precede or follow the word they augment, (I. 1. 46). For example take ಛುಟ್, ಕುಕ್, and ಛುಕ್ which under certain circumstances come as *augments* of ಕೆ, ಜೆ, and ಣ, in the words ಸಂತೆ, ಸ್ತಾಜೆ, and

ಸುಗಣ್, in the expressions ಷತ್ ಸಂತಃ, ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಃ ಪಷ್ಮಿತಿ, and ಸುಗಣ್ ಪಷ್ಮಿತಿ. Now, according to the principle under consideration the position of the augments will be as follows :—

ಷತ್ ಧ್ವಂತಃ ; ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಃ ಪಷ್ಮಿತಿ ; ಸುಗಣ್ ಪಷ್ಮಿತಿ.

(16). An augment, which has ಮ as its indicatory letter, comes after the last of the vowels and become the final portion of that which it augments (I. 1. 47). For example, take ನುಮ್ which, under certain circumstances, comes as the augment of the word ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ. According to the principle under consideration, the ನ which remains from this augment after the expunging of the indicatory letters is to be annexed to the final ಅ of the word, and is to be regarded as a portion thereof.

(C). *For substitutes.*

(17). When a common term is given as a substitute, the actual substitute to be used is that which, of all the significates of that term, is most like to that which it replaces (I. 1. 50). For example, let it be required to substitute ಯಣ್ letters for ಇಣ್ letters in any case ; owing to the principle under consideration, the letters ಯ, ವ, ರ, and ಲ will severally in their order have to be substituted for ಇ, ಉ, ಮ, and ಣ.

(18). When there is an equal number of substitutes and of expressions for which they are to be substituted, the assignment of the former in place of the latter is in the order of their enumeration. (I. 3. 10). For example, let it be required to substitute ಅಹ್, ಅವ್, ಆಹ್, and ಆವ್, for the letters ಎಚ್ ; then the latter expressions, according to the principle under consideration, will severally in their order have to be substituted for the letters ಎ, ಒ, ಐ, and ಔ, denoted by ಎಚ್.

(19). A substitute enjoined generally for any expression must affect only the final letter of that expression ; a substitute enjoined for whatever is stated as preceding something else must affect only the final letter of that which immediately so

precedes that ; but a substitute enjoined for whatever is stated as following something else must affect only the first letter of that which immediately so follows that. (I. 1. 52, 54, 66, 67). For example, let it be required to *lopate* what ends in a compound consonant as ಸುಧ್ಯ for instance, in accordance with a rule to be explained hereafter ; then by the principle under consideration only the final letter ಯ in the word will have to be *loped*, not the whole word itself. So let it be required to make a substitution of letters, in any expression as ಸುಧ ಉಪಾಸ್ಯಃ, for instance, in accordance with another rule according to which ಯ is to be substituted for ಇ when the latter is followed by a vowel ; then by the principle under consideration the ಯ should be substituted for the ಇ in ಸುಧಿ which immediately precedes the word ಉಪಾಸ್ಯಃ. So let it be required to make another substitution of letters in any expression as ಉಪ-ಸ್ಥಾನ for instance, because of another rule according to which a letter belonging to the class of the prior is to be substituted when the word ಸ್ಥಾನ follows the word ಉಪ ; then by the principle under consideration the substitution should be made only in the room of the first letter ಸ in ಸ್ಥಾನ and not for any other letters.

(20). And for the purpose of the preceding rule, an expression containing only one single letter is to be regarded as having an initial or final letter as the case may require. (I. 1. 21). For example, take ಭ್ಯಾಂ one of the case affixes ; let it be required to attach this affix to the expression (ಅ). Now, under the rule already mentioned as to an ಅ coming before a case affix beginning with the letters ಯ್, the base ಅ before ಭ್ಯಾಂ has to be lengthened, the whole word including both the base and the affix becoming ಆಭ್ಯಾಂ thereby. But a caviller might object that the solitary ಅ is *initial* and cannot therefore be *final*. This objection the principle under consideration guards against, by declaring that the ಅ which is solitary is to be regarded as either as the case may require.

(21.) But the above rule is to hold good only :—

(a) When the original expression is a significant one; for if it is a non-significant expression, the whole expression will be affected unless it is a *reduplicate* derived by reduplication according to the rules relating to reduplication of bases to be noticed by and by (Sid. I. 153, B. 303). For example, referring to a rule according to which the part  $\mathfrak{q}\mathfrak{d}$  in the expression  $\mathfrak{q}\mathfrak{d}\mathfrak{o}$  is to be *lopated* under certain circumstances, it may be said that under the rule above mentioned the substitution of a blank grammatically implied by the *lopation* should be only for the final letter  $\mathfrak{d}$  of  $\mathfrak{q}\mathfrak{d}$ , not for the whole  $\mathfrak{q}\mathfrak{d}$  itself. But as this part  $\mathfrak{q}\mathfrak{d}$  regarding which a substitution is enjoined is a non-significant expression the whole  $\mathfrak{q}\mathfrak{d}$ , by the principle under consideration, must be *lopated*. But take root  $\mathfrak{p}\mathfrak{d}$  and its reduplicate which according to the rules of reduplication alluded to is  $\mathfrak{p}\mathfrak{d}$ . Now a rule in connection with this  $\mathfrak{p}$  enjoins the substitution of  $\mathfrak{q}$ . If we apply the general rule relating to non-significant expressions, the  $\mathfrak{q}$  will displace the whole  $\mathfrak{p}$ , for  $\mathfrak{p}$  is non-significant. But the exception to that rule in favor of such expressions relating to reduplication allows the  $\mathfrak{p}$  only of  $\mathfrak{p}\mathfrak{d}$  to be changed into  $\mathfrak{q}$ .

(b). When the substitute has a single letter only; for, if there are more letters in it and it has no  $\mathfrak{w}$  as its indicatory letter, it will affect the whole of the original expression, though when it has a  $\mathfrak{w}$  as its indicatory letter, it, except it is  $\mathfrak{w}\mathfrak{d}\mathfrak{w}$  the substitute of  $\mathfrak{w}$  a verbal affix which will be referred to hereafter, will affect the initial or the final letter only as the case may be. (I. I. 53, 55). For example, refer again to the substitution of  $\mathfrak{p}\mathfrak{d}\mathfrak{p}$  for  $\mathfrak{p}\mathfrak{d}$ ; now, since the substitute has more letters than one, it comes in the room not of the final letter only but of the whole expression  $\mathfrak{p}\mathfrak{d}$ . But take  $\mathfrak{w}\mathfrak{d}\mathfrak{w}$  which is prescribed by a rule to be noticed hereafter as the substitute for  $\mathfrak{p}\mathfrak{d}$ , under certain circumstances. Here, though the substitute contains more letters than one, yet, because it has a  $\mathfrak{w}$  as its indicatory letter, it comes in place of only the last letter of



ನೀ, not of the whole expression. Take, however, ತಾತಜ್ the substitute of ತು already alluded to; here, the substitute comes in the room of the whole expression ತು, not of the final letter only (Sid. II. 14).

(c). Even when the substitute has a single letter, only if it does not contain a ಶ as an indicatory letter; for if it does, it will affect the whole expression. (I. 1. 55). For example take ಇಶ್ which is enjoined by a rule as the substitute of ಇದು under certain circumstances; here, though the substitute contains only one letter, because it has an indicatory ಶ, it comes in place of the whole expression ಇದು; and

(d). Even when the substitute is a single letter, if together with its indicatory letter it was an expression having more than one letter, only when it is not a substitute enjoined for an affix; for if it is such, the whole expression for which it is enjoined as a substitute will be affected. (Sid. I. 96). Thus, take ಫೀ which by a rule relating to case affixes is given as a substitute for ಜಃ, a case affix; this ಫೀ will be a substitute not for the last letter only, but for the whole expression ಜಃ.

(22). But notwithstanding anything to the contrary though without prejudice to the rule regarding partial alteration of a *pada* or an *anga*, a substitute shall take the place of that only which is specifically exhibited when the substitute is enjoined, (B. 181). For example, referring again to ಜರಃ the substitute for ಜಾ, when under rule, (13), the same substitute is to be put in place of ಜಾ when it is preceded by the particle ನಿಃ, it may, under (b) of Rule 21, be said that the substitution of ಜರಃ should displace the whole expression ನಿರ್ಜಾ. But the principle under consideration debars this, and requires that in this expression ನಿರ್ಜಾ the substitute should come only in the room of the part ಜಾ, because this part is the only expression specifically exhibited when the substitution of the substitute ಜರಃ was enjoined.

(23). The substitution by *samprasāraṇa* should be made upon the last ಯ್ in the expression in respect of which the substitution is enjoined. (Sid. I. 6; 1. 37, 161). Thus, take ಯುವನ್ a crude noun, and though by a rule relating to it a substitution by *samprasāraṇa* is enjoined, only the ವ of the noun should, in accordance with the principle under consideration, be changed into ಉ, not the ಯ of it into ಇ, though both ವ and ಯ

(24). And when an affix is elided by the substitution of any of the blanks comprised under the name of ಲು, i. e., *luk*, *ṣlu*, or *lup*, as distinguished from the ordinary blank termed *lopa*, the effect which it is competent to cause in respect of a base shall not generally take place; (I. 1. 63) generally, for, *Patanjali* declares that the rule is not invariable. (B. 271). For example, take ಜನ್ one of the case affixes, and let it be required to *lukate* this affix after any word, say ಕತಿ, for instance. Now although a short ಇ vowel before ಜನ್ is generally to be *gunated* according to a rule, the final ಇ in ಕತಿ will not undergo this change by virtue of the principle under consideration. But, as one among the rare exceptional cases wherein this rule is not strictly adhered to, take the crude noun ವಾಠಿ + ಸ which is a case affix. Here while a rule requires the *gunation* of the final ಇ of ವಾಠಿ before this affix, another rule enjoins the *lukation* of the affix itself. Now, though according to the general rule under notice, the final ಇ should not be *gunated*, yet, under the above authority of *Patanjali*, the word may appear as ವಾಠಿ with the *gunated* ಇ. These few exceptional cases will be pointed out as occasion arises.

(25). But when an affix is elided by the blank termed *lopa* the affix should still exert its influence as if it were actually present, that is, the base should retain its character as a base and as such should have performed upon it all the operations of which the *loped* affix is the cause as an affix, in distinction from operations dependent merely upon the individual parts of the affix, i. e., its letters. (I. 10. 62). For example, take ಸ one of the case affixes and let it be required to *lopa* this affix after any word,

say, ಧೀಮಂತ for instance. Now, because the penultimate vowel of a word thus ending, when the affix ಣ follows, has to be lengthened according to a certain rule, the penultimate ಌ in the word should be thus lengthened in accordance with the principle under consideration.

(26). A substitute is like that of which it takes the place, *i. e.*, it operates and is operated upon like the latter. (I. 1. 56). For example, take ಣ one of the case affixes and also a rule relating to this affix, according to which ಣ will have to be substituted for ಣ in a certain case; then, by the principle under consideration, this ಣ will be entitled to the name of a case affix equally with ಣ and will have to be treated as such. So the substitute of a secondary, a primitive, or a personal affix, will take severally the name of a secondary, a primitive, or a personal affix, and should be dealt with as such. So also, the substitute of a root is a root; of a base, a base; of an indeclinable, an indeclinable; and of a pada, a pada (Kas. on I. 1. 56).

(27). But, generally, the rule of a substitute being like its *former occupant* does not hold good in regard to an operation the occasion for which is furnished by the *letters* of the *original* expression—that is, an operation which has to take place upon the letters themselves or on account of them, *i. e.*, by reason of their coming before, or behind, or between them and so forth. (I. 1. 56). Thus, in the case above mentioned, though ಣ becomes a case affix, it, owing to the principle under notice, cannot be held to consist of the same letters as ಣ, and therefore, by a rule according to which an ಌ coming before a case affix beginning with the letters ಣಙ has to be lengthened, though no such lengthening takes place before ಣ, this lengthening must take place before the affix ಣ, notwithstanding it is only a substitute for ಣ.

(28). The above restriction, however, is not to be observed in respect of a substitute coming in the room of *a vowel*, if the substitution is caused (a) by something that follows, and (b) if a rule would else take effect on what stands anterior to, but not necessarily immediately before, the original vowel. (I. 1. 57). For ex-

ample, take ຄື one of the verbal affixes and let it be required to attach this affix to any verbal base ending in ອ, as ກຸ, for instance. Now, by a rule to be referred to hereafter there should be *lopation* of the ອ of what ends in that letter at the time when the class of affixes to which ຄື belongs are attached, that is, there should be, grammatically speaking, the substitution of a blank for the ອ, and according to another rule, when affixes, having an indicatory ຄ like ຄື are attached, the penultimate vowel of the base has to be *vridhhiated*. Hence, (by the general rule already mentioned in regard to a substitute not being like its *former occupant* as to an operation the occasion for which is furnished by the letters of the original expression,) since the *lopation* of the final ອ to be made in ກຸ, according to the first of the above rules, is such an operation, the blank substituted for ອ is not to be treated as the ອ itself, and thus the ອ preceding the ກ in the word after taking the rank of a penultimate will have to be *vridhhiated*. But the principle under consideration bars this *vridhhiation* by enjoining the treatment of the blank as the ອ for which it has been substituted, because, 1stly, the ອ is a vowel ; 2ndly, the substitution of a blank is caused by the affix ຄື which follows the ອ ; and 3rdly, the rule regarding *vridhhiation* of the penultimate owing to the indicatory ຄ in the affix will also take effect upon the vowel ອ preceding the ກ, which stands anterior to the *lopated* ອ, thus making the base ກຸ *plus* the ຄື as ກຸຄື instead of ກຸ as it ought correctly to be. Take again the word ວົພຸ, which is formed from the root ວ by its reduplication, a process of which we shall learn by and by, and the addition of ອສະ a verbal affix, and which is equal to ວ + ວ + ອສະ, and by the change of the ວ of the second ວ into ອ according to a rule on account of the ອ of ອສະ following the ວ. Now according to another rule which lays down that the short ວ vowels preceding a penultimate ວ of a root should be lengthened, when the ວ is followed by a consonant, the ວ of the first ວ should be lengthened ; for the ອ is a consonant and

follows the  $\mathfrak{z}$  of the second  $\mathfrak{z}$  which is the penultimate of a root. But the principle under consideration prevents this lengthening of the  $\mathfrak{q}$  by directing the assumption of the  $\mathfrak{z}$  as the original  $\mathfrak{q}$ , because, 1stly, the  $\mathfrak{q}$  is a vowel; 2ndly the substitution of  $\mathfrak{z}$  for  $\mathfrak{q}$  is required by the  $\mathfrak{v}$  following the  $\mathfrak{q}$ ; and 3rdly, the  $\mathfrak{z}$  of the first  $\mathfrak{z}$  upon which the rule regarding lengthening would else take effect is anterior to the substituted  $\mathfrak{z}$ . (Sid. II. 42).

(29). Some say that a *lopated* vowel will exert its influence if the *lopation* is on account of anything that follows it, not only when a rule would else take effect upon something that precedes the *lopated* vowel, but also when a rule would else take effect upon something that follows the vowel on account of something that precedes it. (Sid. I. 106, 155, note 32). But this view is not well supported.

(30). But, notwithstanding the above rule, the general restriction will prevail if the substitute in the room of a vowel alluded to is a *lopa*, and the operation which the *lopa* substitute would else affect is (1) the lengthening of a vowel, or (2) the *lopation* of the letter  $\mathfrak{z}$ . And the general restriction in spite of the above rule will prevail also in the case of any other substitute of a vowel than *lopa*, if the operation which the substitute would else affect is (1) an operation relating to the end of a *padu*; (2) a reduplication of expressions; (3) the change of letters into homogeneous letters; (4) the change of a letter into *anuvāra*; (5) the change of letters into corresponding  $\mathfrak{z}$  letters, or (6) the change of letters into corresponding  $\mathfrak{z}$  letters. (Sid. II. 58). For example, take the root  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}$  + the affix  $\mathfrak{z}$ . Here, according to a rule, the final  $\mathfrak{z}$  of the root is *lopated* and the root thus remains only as  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}$  before  $\mathfrak{z}$ . But according to another rule by which the *lopation* of  $\mathfrak{z}$  before  $\mathfrak{z}$  is enjoined, the  $\mathfrak{z}$  of the root could be elided if the *lopated*  $\mathfrak{z}$  is held not to exert its influence, but could not be so, if the *lopated*  $\mathfrak{z}$  is taken into account. The latter alternative which would give  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}$  ultimately as the word, the rule under notice removes, thus making the word appear finally as  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}$ , the  $\mathfrak{z}$  getting *lopated*, because of its

position before ತ. So, take the crude noun ದಿವಸ and the case affix ಅ which, according to a rule, causes the ಅ preceding the ಸ to be *lopated*. Then, according to another rule the short ಎ preceding the ವ is to be lengthened, if we take the ವ as being followed by a consonant, but is to remain unchanged if we take it as being followed by the *lopated* ಅ under the authority of the preceding rule. The former alternative the rule under consideration provides for, making the word appear correctly as ದಿವ್ವಾಸ not ದಿವ್ವಾ. But take the crude noun ನರಿ + ಓ which is a case affix, and two rules according to one of which the final ಎ of ನರಿ before ಓ becomes ಯ, and according to the other, the other ಎ is to be lengthened, if the ರ is taken as being followed by the original ಎ, the word in the first case becoming ನರೈಯೋ and in the second case ನರೈಯೋ. Now, since the substitution of ಯ is not *lopation*, the rule under notice does not apply, while the preceding rule does; hence the correct word is ನರೈಯೋ. So take the crude noun ವಾಯು + the same affix ಓ, and a rule which requires the change of ಉ in ಯು into ವ before ಓ of the affix. Here, as by a rule which requires the *lopation* of ಯ before ವ, the *lopation* of the ಯ preceding the substituted ವ in the word in question would become necessary if the original ಉ is not held to exert its influence, the applicability of the preceding rule is secured by restricting the force of the present rule to *lopation*. Hence the word finally becomes ವಾಯ್ವೋ, not ವಾಯೋ. Again, take the words ಕೌ and ಸ್ತೌ, the latter being the result of the root ಅಸ್ + the affix ತೌ, after *lopation* of the ಅ of the root by virtue of a rule to be noticed hereafter. Here if we take the *lopated* ಅ as still exerting its influence, then according to a rule which requires the change of ಔ into ಆವ before ಅ, the ಔ of ಕೌ would become ಆವ accordingly, and the whole expression would become ಕಾವ್ವೋ. But the rule under notice prevents this result as the operation regarding ಔ is one belonging to the end of a *pada*, the word ಕೌ being a complete word. So

take the words ಯಾನ್ and ಸಂತಿ, the latter of which is from ಅಸ್ and ಅಂತಿ with the ಅ of ಅಸ್ *lopated* according to a rule. Here, because the ಇ of ಯಾನ್ is at the end of a complete word, the rule under notice, by preventing the *lopated* ಅ from exerting its influence, saves the ಇ from the liability to become ಯ which another rule would otherwise impose upon it, making the whole expression appear finally as ಯಾನ್ಯ ಸಂತಿ instead of ಯಾನ್ಸಂತಿ as it ought correctly to be. So take ದಧಿ + ಅತ್ತ. Here also the ಇ of ದಧಿ should, as has already been seen, become ಯ before ಅ, the whole expression becoming thus ದದ್ಧಿತ್ತ. Now, according to a certain rule the ಧ before ಯ can be doubled, if we do not regard the original ಇ as still present, as the rule of reduplication alluded to requires, that the letter to be doubled should not be one followed by a vowel. For this result the rule under notice provides by excluding the operation of the preceding rule from cases in which reduplication of expressions is concerned. Hence the word may be written as ದದ್ಧಿತ್ತ. So take the expression ಶಿನದಿ, which by a rule after getting the ಅ *lopated* becomes ಶಿನೌದಿ. Here by another rule the ನ should become homogeneous with ಡ of ದಿ, i. e., ಢ, if the *lopated* ಅ is disregarded, and accordingly for this result the rule under consideration provides. Hence the word finally becomes ಶಿಢ್ನಿ. So, take the expression ಶಿನಮಂತಿ which by a rule, after getting the ಅ *lopated*, becomes ಶಿನೌಮಂತಿ. Here by another rule the ನ is to be changed into *anusvāra*, if we consider it as being followed by ಮ as it actually is, and not by the *lopated* ಅ as we might take it under the preceding rule. Accordingly, the rule under consideration secures the change into *anusvāra* by excepting cases of such change from the scope of the preceding rule. Hence the word finally becomes ಶಿನಮಂತಿ. So take the expression ಸಘಧಿ which by a rule after getting the ಅ *lopated* becomes ಸಘೌಧಿ. Here, according to a rule the ಘ, if we hold it as preceding ಧ, as it actually does, is to be changed into ಸ, but not if we hold it

to have the *lopated* ಅ after it. Accordingly, for the first alternative, the rule under consideration provides. Hence ultimately the word becomes ಸ್ಥೂ. So, take the expression ಜಘಸತುಃ which by a rule after getting the ಅ of ಘ *lopated* becomes ಜಘಸತುಃ. Here by another rule the ಘ as being followed by ಸ is to be changed into ಕ, and this change it will get only if we leave the *lopated* ಅ out of the account. Accordingly, the rule under notice excludes cases of such change from the scope of the preceding rule. Hence the word becomes ಜಘತುಃ.

(31). And the general restriction prohibiting the representative character of a substitute in the case of a letter will, though the letter is a vowel, prevail also in some other cases, the most important of which is the *sandhi* of consonants. Thus, take ರಾಜನ್ and ಜನ್, a case affix. Now when ಜನ್ comes after ರಾಜನ್, the ಅ of ಜ of ರಾಜನ್ is to be *lopated* according to a rule. If this *lopated* ಅ is taken as still exerting its influence, there will be no alteration of ನ of ರಾಜನ್ on account of the *sandhi* between it and the preceding ಜ according to another rule; but ನ according to this rule will have to be altered into ಞ if the *lopated* ಅ is left out of consideration. But the exception under notice, by treating this as one of the exceptional cases within its scope, causes such alteration. (VIII. 2. 1; Sid. I. 106, 155, 187). (ಫಲವತ್ಪ್ರಾಸಿದ್ಧಿನ ಸ್ಥಾನಿವತ್ ತಸ್ಯಮೊಷಃ ಸಂಯೋಗಾದಿಲೋಪಲಕ್ಷಣತ್ವಮು). It is however to be observed that the example above given applies only when we accept the interpretation of the general rule by those who say that a *lopated* vowel would exert its influence when a rule would else take effect upon something preceding as well as upon something following the vowel.

(32). On the other hand, there are certain cases in which, although a substitution is only on account of a letter, the substitute is to be treated as the original occupant though under none of the principles already noticed there is sanction to its



being so treated. These cases also relate mostly to *sandhi* but to the *sandhi* of vowels. Thus, take the words ಅಸೌ and ಅದಿತ್ಯಃ. Here, by a rule the final ಔ of the first word and the ಅ of the second word should combine into ಆವಾ and finally into ಆ, ಅ, the ವಾ of ಆವಾ in the expression ಆವಾ which is to be considered as at the end of a *pada* like ಔ for which it has come in as a substitute, being *lopated* optionally according to a rule to be noticed hereafter, and then by another rule as homogeneous vowels should combine into a long vowel of the same kind, both ಆ of ಆವಾ and ಅ of ಅದಿತ್ಯಃ aforesaid should together become one ಆ only. Now if this takes place, we shall have ಅಸೌದಿತ್ಯಃ, but if it does not take place, we shall have ಅಸೌಅದಿತ್ಯಃ. The exception under notice by treating this as one of the exceptional cases prevents the blending of ಆ and ಅ into ಆ, and so makes the latter result correct.

## PART II.

### SANDHI.

1. *Sandhi*, as has been seen, is of two kinds, (1) that of bases and affixes, and (2) that of complete words. The former may be called the internal, and the latter, the external *sandhi*.

2. The first step in the process in both kinds of *sandhi* is to get rid of the *euphonic* harshness that may arise from the concurrence of some consonants in groups of three or more. The rules in this respect are:—

(i). The letters ಸ and ಕ coming before a consonant, when a ರೂಪ letter follows this consonant, should be *lopated*. (VIII. 2. 29).

(ii). The letter ಸ coming after a ರೂಪ letter, should, when a ರೂಪ letter follows it, be *lopated*, provided that all the three letters alluded to are in the same *pada*. (VIII. 2. 26 ; Sid. II. 40. note).

(iii). Subject to the above rule, the ರೂಪ letters, when they come after consonants, may likewise be optionally *lopated*, when homogeneous ರೂಪ letters follow. (VIII. 4. 65): *e. g.*,

(1) ಭೃಸ್+ತಃ=ಭೃಜ್+ತಃ (2) ತಕ್ಷ+ತರ್ವಾ=ತಮ್+ತರ್ವಾ. (3) ಅಗೌಪ್+ಸ+ತಾಂ=ಅಗೌಪ್ತಾಂ. (4) ಉತ್ಥಾನ್ಯಂ=ಉತ್ಥಾನ್ಯಂ or ಉತ್ಥಾನ್ಯಂ. (5) ಕೃಷ್ಣದ್ಧಿ=ಕೃಷ್ಣದ್ಧಿ or ಕೃಷ್ಣದ್ಧಿ. (6) ಶಿಣ್ಣಿ=ಶಿಣ್ಣಿ or ಶಿಣ್ಣಿ. But ಸೋಮ ಸುತ್+ಸೋಮಾ where of the concurrent ತ, ಸ, and ತ, the first ತ is in a word different from that in which the other two letters occur,=ಸೋಮಸುತ್ಸೋಮಾ.

3. For the same reason, the concurrence of the letter ರ or ಢ with another ರ or ಢ respectively is prevented by *lopating* the preceding ರ or ಢ as the case may be. (VIII. 3. 14, 13). *e. g.*;

(1) ಪುನರ್+ರಮತಿ=ಪುನ+ರಮತಿ. (2) ಹರಿರ್+ರಮ್ಯ=ಹರಿ+ರಮ್ಯ. (3) ಶಂಭುರ್+ರಾಜತಿ=ಶಂಭು+ರಾಜತಿ. (4) ಜಘೃರ್+ರ=ಜಘೃ+ರ. (5) ಲಿಢ್

+ಢಃ=ಲಿ+ಢಃ. (6) ತೃಢ್+ಢಃ=ತೃ+ಢಃ. (7) ವೃಢ್+ಢಃ=ವೃ+ಢಃ. But ಸ್ವ  
ಲಿಢ್+ಢ್+ಕತೆ=ಸ್ವಲಿಢ್+ಕತೆ.

4. So, the concurrence of the letters ವ or ಯ with ವ or other ವೋ letters is avoided by *lopating* the ವ or ಯ, except when such concurrence is in the original enunciation of a word. (VI. 1. 61, 66). e. g., (1) ಪೂಹ್+ತಃ=ಪೂ+ತಃ. (2) ತುರ್ವ್+ನಃ=ತುರ್+ನಃ. But root ವ್ರಸ್, where the ವ is followed by ರ in the original enunciation of the root=ವ್ರಸ್.

5. Observe that even when the succeeding letters are themselves to disappear according to any rule, the *lopation* of the ವ or ಯ should take place before the *lopation* of the succeeding letters. Thus, in ಲೋಲೂಹ್+ವಿ which belongs to a primitive affix, though the ವಿ itself is, according to a rule to be noticed by and by, to be eliminated, the ಯ should be dropped first on account of its concurrence with a ವೋ and then the ವಿ eliminated. (K's. on VI. 1. 66).

6. If the prevention of the concurrence of more than two consonants as far as possible, and of double ರ, of double ಢ, and of ವ or ಯ with ವೋ, in the above manner, is necessary equally in both kinds of *sandhi*, it is further necessary in the case of *sandhi* of complete words not only to prevent the concurrence of even compound consonants, but also to prevent the words ending in any consonant at all except in a few. The rules on the subject are:—

#### A. For compound consonants.

(i). The final of that word which ends in a compound consonant should be *lopated*. (VIII. 2. 23).

(ii). But such elision should not take place, if the final letters are ಯಃ. (B. 20).

(iii). Nor shall such elision take place in the case of any other letter if it is preceded by ರ, and is not ಸ. (VIII. 2. 24).

(iv). No. shall the elision take place in the case of any letter whether ಯಃ, ಸ, or any other, if it is preceded by ಸ or ಕ. (VIII. 2. 29).

(v). But in the last mentioned case the preceding ಸ and ಕ should be *lopated*. (VIII. 2. 29). *e. g.*, (1) ಸುವಲ್ಸ್ಸು=ಸುವಲ್, (2) ಮಾತುರ್ಸ್ಸು=ಮಾತುರ್, (3) ಪಿತುರ್ಸ್ಸು=ಪಿತುರ್, (4) ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುರ್ಸ್ಸು=ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುರ್, (5) ಚಿಕ್ಕೀರ್ಸ್ಸು=ಚಿಕ್ಕೀರ್. But (6) ಸುಧ್ಧ್ಯ=ಸುಧ್ಧ್ಯ, (7) ಮದ್ಧವಿ=ಮದ್ಧವಿ, (8) ಧಾತ್ರ=ಧಾತ್ರ, (9) ಉರ್ಕ್=ಉರ್ಕ್, (10) ಅಮರಿವರ್ತ್=ಅಮರಿವರ್ತ್, (11) ಅಮಾರ್ತ್=ಅಮಾರ್ತ್, (12) ಭೃಸ್ಜ=ಭೃಜ್, (13) ತಕ್ಷ್=ತಕ್ಷ, (14) ರಕ್ಷ್=ರಕ್ಷ, (15) ಚಕ್ಷ್=ಚಕ್ಷ.

(vi). Provided that in the application of the last preceding rule,

(a). A ಯಣ್ following the ಕ or ಸ, if derived from the change of ಇಕ್ into ಯಣ್ under rules to be referred to hereafter, should be taken not as ಯಣ್, but as ಇಕ್ only. (Kās. on VIII. 2. 29). *e. g.*, ವಾಸ್ಯ (where the final ಯ is the substitute for ಇ of ವಾಸಿ under rules to be mentioned,) + ಅರ್ಥಂ = ವಾಸ್ಯರ್ಥಂ; ಕಾಕಿ + ಅರ್ಥಂ = ಕಾಕೈರ್ಥಂ.

(b). A conjunct consonant beginning with ಕ or ಸ, though at the end of a *pada* actually, should not be held to be such, if, before the *pada* became such, there was a vowel following the conjunct consonant, which had become *lopated* on account of something that previously followed the vowel, and then got itself elided. (Sid. I. 187). *e. g.*, ತಕ್ಷ್ or ರಕ್ಷ್ + ಇ of ಲೆಚ್, a verbal affix, + ಕ್ವಿಪ್ which also is a verbal affix = ತಕ್ಷ್ or ರಕ್ಷ್ only first, because both ಇ and ಕ್ವಿಪ್ have been elided according to rules to be mentioned hereafter, and then = ತಕ್ or ರಕ್ only, because ಕ should not go, but ಷ only, in accordance with rule (1) above. But ತಕ್ಷ್ or ರಕ್ಷ್ not derived as aforesaid = ತಮ್ or ರಗ್ only, not ತಕ್ or ರಕ್.

(c). A conjunct consonant beginning with a ಕ, if the ಕ is derived by the change of ಚ into ಕ, or by the change of ಛ or ಕ್ಕ first into ಮ, and then of this ಮ into ಕ, according to rules to be given by and by, should not be considered as beginning with ಕ. (Sid. I. 187). *e. g.*, ಪಿಪಕ್ಷ್ where the original elements were ಪಿಪಚ್ + ಸ್ and the ಕ is derived from ಚ according to rules to be mentioned = ಪಿಪಕ್ ; ವಿವಕ್ಷ್ where the original elements were

ವಿವೇಕ+ಸ, and the ಕ is derived by the change of ಸ into ಮ and then of this ಮ into ಕ = ವಿವೇಕ.

### B. For Simple Consonants.

(vii). Instead of the ಚು letters except ಛ, final in a *pada*, there should be ಕು. (VIII. 2. 30); instead of ಛ and ಸ, ಮ; (VIII. 2. 36), instead of ಹ, ಥ; (VIII. 2. 31), instead of all ರೂಪ letters excluding ಸ but including the ಕು letters, ಮ, and ಥ so substituted, ಜಃ; (VIII. 2. 39), and instead of ಸ, ರು, i. e., ರ which, when it is a ರ substituted for ಸ in the above manner, is, in distinction from other ರ, always called ರು.

(viii). But when a pause ensues, instead of ರೂಪ there may be optionally ಚರ. (VIII. 4. 46), and instead of ರ, whether original or derived from ರು, the substitute for ಸ as above mentioned, there should be *visargah*. (VIII. 3. 15).

(ix). . Provided that in the application of the last preceding rule, a ಕ derived by a change of ಮ into ಕ according to rules to be given hereafter, should not be considered as ಕ, but as ಮ only. (Sid. I. 187).

Table for Simple Consonants.

		Without a pause.	With a pause.
ಕ. ಖ. ಗ. ಘ. ಚ. ಜ. ರು.	...	ಗ	ಗ or ಕ
ಜ. ಞ.	...	ಜ	ಜ
ಟ. ಠ. ಡಿ. ಢ. ಕ. ಛ. ಸ. ಮ.	...	ಡ	ಡ or ಟ
ತ. ಥ. ದ. ಧ.	...	ದ	ದ or ತ
ಪ. ಫ. ಬ. ಭ.	....	ಬ	ಬ or ಪ
ಸ. ರ.	...	ರ	ಃ
ಣ. ನ. ಮ. ಯ. ಲ. ವ.	...	ಣ. ನ. ಮ ಯ. ಲ. ವ	ಣ. ನ. ಮ ಯ. ಲ. ವ

Examples. (1) ಸುಯುಜ್=ಸುಯುಗ್=(2) ವಾಚ್=ವಾಕ್=ವಾಗ್. (3) ಲಿಹ್=ಲಿಡ್=ಲಿತ್. (4) ದಿಕ್=ದಿಗ್ (5) ಚಿತ್ರಲಿಖ್=ಚಿತ್ರಲಿಗ್. (6) ದ್ವಿಷ್=ದ್ವಿತ್ (7) ರಾಮಸ್=ರಾಮರ್. 'And ಸುಯುಜ್ with a pause=ಸುಯುಗ್ or ಸುಯುಕ್. ವಾಚ್ with a pause=ವಾಗ್ or ವಾಕ್. ಲಿಹ್ with a pause=ಲಿಡ್ or ಲಿತ್. ಚಿತ್ರಲಿಖ್ with a pause=ಚಿತ್ರಲಿಗ್ or ಚಿತ್ರಲಿಕ್. ದ್ವಿಷ್ with a pause=ದ್ವಿತ್ or ದ್ವಿಟ್. ಪುನರ್ with a pause=ಪುನಃ. ರಾಮಸ್ with a pause=ರಾಮರ್=ರಾಮಃ. ವಿವಿಕ್ಷ್=ವಿವಿಕ್=ವಿವಿಕ್ಷ್=ವಿವಿತ್ and with a pause=ವಿವಿಡ್ or ವಿವಿಟ್.

7. The result of the above rules, it will be found, is that no complete word can end in any simple consonant except ಗ, ಟ, ದ, ಬ, ಜ, ಣ, ನ, ಮ, ಯ, ರ, ಲ, and ವ; and as no words in Sanskrit are found to end in ಯ and ವ, these two letters also may be excluded. But it will at the same time be seen that, when there is a pause, the words which end in ಗ, ಟ, ದ, and ಬ, may optionally end in ಕ, ಟ, ತ, and ಪ also, and that the word which ends in ರ, whether original or derived from ರು, the substitute for ಸ should end in *visargaḥ*. And as to compound consonants, it will likewise be seen that no word can end in such consonants except they be ಗ್, ಟ್, ದ್, or ಪ್, or, when there is a pause, optionally ಕ್, ಟ್, ತ್, and ಪ್ also. And as to vowels, it must be said that all vowels may come at the end of a word except ಋ.

8. Another euphonic arrangement which seems to be of a somewhat opposite character to the above is the doubling of consonants under certain circumstances. The rules on this subject are :—

(i). Every ಯರ್ consonant except ರ, ಟ, or ವ, may optionally be doubled if preceded by a vowel, and this, though between the consonant and the vowel there is ರ or ಸ. (VIII. 4. 46, 47).

(ii). But if the ಯರ್ consonant is followed also by a vowel, the doubling should not take place, (a) in the case of all ಯರ್ consonants when there is no intervening ರ or ಸ, and (b) in the

case of only *ಶರ* consonants when there is an intervening *ರ* or *ಹ*. (VIII. 4: 49).

(iii). Notwithstanding the above rules, when the consonants *ಜ್ಞ* preceded by a short vowel come before a vowel, they receive the augment *ಐಮುಟ್*, that is to say, they should be doubled, provided they are at the end of a word. (VIII. 3. 32.)

*Table for the doubling of Consonants.*

Letters which precede.	Letters which follow, viz., ಯರ letters except ರ, ಳ, and ವ.					
	ಶರ letters.			others.		
	Followed by vowels.	Not followed by vowels.	With intervening ರ or ಹ.	With no intervening ರ or ಹ.		
				Not being ಜ್ಞ letters.		ಜ್ಞ letters.
				Followed by vowels.	Not followed by vowels.	Final in a word. Not final in a word.
				Followed by vowels.	Not followed by vowels.	Followed by vowels. Not followed by vowels.

Short vowels } ...  $\overline{\text{O.D.}}$   $\overline{\text{O.D.}}$  ...  $\overline{\text{O.D.}}$  {  $\overline{\text{D.}}$  }  $\overline{\text{O.D.}}$  ...  $\overline{\text{O.D.}}$

Long vowels. }

Observe that in the above table, three dots imply that the letters are to remain unchanged; D, that the letters are to be doubled; and O. D, that the letters are to be doubled optionally. Observe also that when two signs are used together with a line between, one being above, and the other below the line, the upper one refers to the letters opposite to it in the left hand column, while the lower one applies to the letters above in the column at the top, and that when only one sign is used, it applies

to the letters shewn in both the left hand and the top column. And it should be remarked that not only will the dots be used with the same signification but also the same plan will be followed as regards the use of signs singly and jointly in some other tables to be given hereafter in connection with *sandhi*, and further, that when two expressions are used together with a line between in the same manner, the upper one shews the change of the letters in the left hand column, while the lower one shows that of the letters in the top column, and that when only one expression is used it shews the change into which the letters in both the left hand and top columns together pass.

Examples. (1) ದಾಸ್ಯ, (2) ವಾಸ್ತವ್ಯ, (3) ದೃಶ್ಯ = (1) ದಾಸ್ಯ, or ದಾಸ್ಯ, (2) ವಾಸ್ತವ್ಯ or ವಾಸ್ತವ್ಯ, (3) ದೃಶ್ಯ or ದೃಶ್ಯ. (ಶರ not followed by vowels).

(1) ಅರ್ಕ, (2) ಮಾರ್ಗ, (3) ಗೌರವ್ಯ, (4) ಅಚ್ಯ, (5) ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ, (6) ಅಪಮುತೆ, (7) ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮ್ಯ = (1) ಅರ್ಕ or ಅರ್ಕ, (2) ಮಾರ್ಗ or ಮಾರ್ಗ, (3) ಗೌರವ್ಯ or ಗೌರವ್ಯ, (4) ಅಚ್ಯ or ಅಚ್ಯ, (5) ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ or ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ, (6) ಅಪಮುತೆ or ಅಪಮುತೆ, (7) ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮ್ಯ or ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮ್ಯ, (ಯರ not being ಶರ with intervening ರ or ಕ).

(1) ಸುಧ್ಯ, (2) ಮಧ್ಯ, (3) ವಾಕ್, (4) ಪಟ್, (5) ತತ್ = (1) ಸುಧ್ಯ or ಸುಧ್ಯ, (2) ಮಧ್ಯ or ಮಧ್ಯ, (3) ವಾಕ್ or ವಾಕ್, (4) ಪಟ್ or ಪಟ್, (5) ತತ್, or ತತ್. (ಯರ not being ಶರ and not being ಐ and not followed by vowels).

(1) ಸುಗಣ್+ಈಶ=ಸುಗಣ್ಣೇಶ, (2) ಸನ್+ಅಚ್ಯುತ=ಸನ್ನಚ್ಯುತ, (3) ಪ್ರಶ್ಯೋ+ಅತ್ಮ=ಪ್ರಶ್ಯೋತ್ಮ, (4) ಧಾವನ್+ಅಶ್ವ=ಧಾವನ್ನಶ್ವ, (5) ಹಸನ್+ಅಗತ=ಹಸನ್ನಾಗತ, (6) ಚಿಂತಯನ್+ಇಹ=ಚಿಂತಯನ್ನಿಹ, (7) ಸೃಜನ್+ಈಶ್ವರ=ಸೃಜನ್ನೀಶ್ವರ, (8) ಸ್ಮರನ್+ಉವಾಚ=ಸ್ಮರನ್ನವಾಚ, (ಐ final in a word and followed by vowels).

(1) ಪ್ರಾಜ್+ಸಃ=ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಃ or ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಃ, (2) ಸುಗಣ್+ಗಚ್ಛತಿ=ಸುಗಣ್ಣಗಚ್ಛತಿ or ಸುಗಣ್ಣಗಚ್ಛತಿ, (3) ಸುಗಣ್+ಪಟ್ಟಂ=ಸುಗಣ್ಣಪಟ್ಟಂ or ಸುಗಣ್ಣಪಟ್ಟಂ. (ಐ not followed by vowel).



But ಲೋಪ್ಯ=ಲೋಪ್ಯ (ಹ್ not being ಯರ್)

(1) ಗ್ಲಾನಿ, (2) ಕಾಶ್ಯ, (3) ಹ್ವತೆ, (4) ಹ್ವಲಯತಿ = (1) ಗ್ಲಾನಿ, (2) ಕಾಶ್ಯ, (3) ಹ್ವತೆ, (4) ಹ್ವಲಯತಿ (ಯರ್ not preceded by vowels).

(1) ರಸ, (2) ಪಾಶ, (3) ವಿಷ, (4) ಚತುರ್ಮ, (5) ದರ್ಶ = (1) ರಸ, (2) ಪಾಶ, (3) ವಿಷ, (4) ಚತುರ್ಮ. (ಶರ್ followed by vowels).

(1) ರಜ, (2) ನಾದ, (3) ಜೀವ = (1) ರಜ, (2) ನಾದ, (3) ಜೀವ, (ಯರ್ not being ಶರ್ and not being ಷ್ followed by vowels).

(1) ಕಲಾಪಿನ್+ಔ=ಕಲಾಪಿನ್ಔ, (2) ಸುನತ್+ಃ=ಸುನತ್ಃ. (ಃ not final in a word though followed by vowels).

(1) ಪಾಪ್+ಅಪ್ಪಿ=ಪಾಪ್ಪಿ, (2) ಕವಿನ್+ಅಪ್ಪಯಸ್ವಿ=ಕವಿನಾಪ್ಪಯಸ್ವಿ, (3) ಮಹಾನ್+ಅಗ್ರಹಃ=ಮಹಾನಾಗ್ರಹಃ, (4) ಸಾಧೂನ್+ಅದ್ರಿಯಸ್ವಿ=ಸಾಧೂನಾದ್ರಿಯಸ್ವಿ, (5) ಭ್ರಾತೃನ್+ಅನುಗೃಹ್ಯಮ್ವಿ=ಭ್ರಾತೃನನುಗೃಹ್ಯಮ್ವಿ. (ಃ final in a word and followed by vowels but preceded by long vowels).

9. Note that in this work the above rule regarding the prevention of a concurrence of consonants though only optional will be taken as absolute, while on the other hand those relating to the optional doubling of consonants will be disregarded entirely ; for, to retain more letters than are absolutely necessary in a word is practically useless.

10. Bearing in mind the above remarks as to preventing the concurrence of consonants and as to complete words not ending in certain consonants, and as to the doubling of consonants in certain cases, it may then be generally said that both kinds of *sandhi* are made in accordance with the same rules, and that only in a few cases the internal *sandhi* differs from the external.

11. Now, the general rules relating to both kinds of *sandhi* in connection with vowels, are as follows :—

(i). When ಅ not final in a *padu* is followed by another ಅ, the following ಅ is the single substitute for both. (VI. 1. 97.)

(ii). Subject to the above rule, when a homogeneous vowel follows ಅಕ್ letters, the corresponding long vowel is the single substitute for both. (VI. 1. 101).

(iii). When any vowel not homogeneous (except the letter ಋ which, as has been seen, includes technically ೠ also, and except ಎಚ್ and except ಉ followed by ಸ್), comes after the letter ಅ, *guṇa* is the single substitute for both. (VI. 1. 87).

(iv). But when ಉ followed by ಸ comes after the letter ಅ, the form of the subsequent vowel is the single substitute for both, that is, the letter ಅ is elided. (VI. 1. 96).

(v). When the letters ಋ and ೠ follow the letter ಅ, *guṇa* followed by the letters ರ and ಲ respectively is the single substitute for both, the letter ಅ when at the end of a *pada* being optionally allowed to have the following letter unchanged if it is ಋ short and in this case being itself shortened, if long. (VI. 1. 128; I. 1. 51).

(vi). When ಎ or ಒ comes after ಅ not final in a *pada*, the following ಎ or ಒ is the single substitute for both itself, and the preceding ಅ. (VI. 1. 97).

(vii). Subject to the above rule, when ಎಚ್ follow the letter ಅ, *vriddhi* is the single substitute for both. (VI. 1. 88).

(viii). When ಇಕ್ is followed by a vowel not homogeneous, the former is changed into ಯಿಕ್, (VI. 1. 77); the ಇಕ್ at the end of a *pada* being optionally allowed to remain unchanged, and being in this case, when long, shortened. (VII. 1. 27).

(ix). When a vowel follows, instead of ಎಚ್, there are in due order ಅಹ್, ಅವ್, ಆಹ್ and ಏವ್. (VI. 1. 78); the ಹ್ and ವ್ being *loped* optionally at the end of a *pada*, (VIII. 3. 19), but when the short ಅ follows ಎಚ್ final in a *pada*, the preceding vowel is the single substitute for both, (VI. 1. 109), a character termed ಅರ್ಧಾಕಾರ, "half the letter ಅ," being generally written in the place of the ಅ left out.

Table II. for vowels.

Letters which precede.	Letters which follow.										
	ಅ	ಆ	ಇ	ಈ	ಉ	ಊ	ಋ	ೠ	ಎ	ಐ	ಔ
ಅ.	×	ಅ	...	ಅ	...	ಅ	ಅ	ಅ	ಅ	ಅ	ಅ
	N. Fin:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ಆ.	...	ಆ	...	ಆ	...	ಆ	ಆ	ಆ	ಆ	ಆ	ಆ
	Fin:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ಇ.	...	ಇ	...	ಇ	...	ಇ	ಇ	ಇ	ಇ	ಇ	ಇ
	N. Fin:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ಉ.	...	ಉ	...	ಉ	...	ಉ	ಉ	ಉ	ಉ	ಉ	ಉ
	Fin:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ಊ.	...	ಊ	...	ಊ	...	ಊ	ಊ	ಊ	ಊ	ಊ	ಊ
	N. Fin:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ಋ.	...	ಋ	...	ಋ	...	ಋ	ಋ	ಋ	ಋ	ಋ	ಋ
	Fin:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ೠ.	...	ೠ	...	ೠ	...	ೠ	ೠ	ೠ	ೠ	ೠ	ೠ
	N. Fin:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ಎ.	...	ಎ	...	ಎ	...	ಎ	ಎ	ಎ	ಎ	ಎ	ಎ
	Fin:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ಐ.	...	ಐ	...	ಐ	...	ಐ	ಐ	ಐ	ಐ	ಐ	ಐ
	N. Fin:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ಔ.	...	ಔ	...	ಔ	...	ಔ	ಔ	ಔ	ಔ	ಔ	ಔ
	Fin:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table II. for vowels. (Continued).

Letters which precede.	Letters which follow.									
	ಅ	ಆ	ಇ	ಈ	ಉ	ಊ	ಋ	ೠ	ಌ	಍
N. Fin :	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ
Fin :	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ
N. Fin :	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ
Fin :	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ
N. Fin :	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ
Fin :	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ
N. Fin :	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ
Fin :	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ
N. Fin :	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ
Fin :	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ	ಏ

Table II. for vowels. (Continued).

Letters which precede.	Letters which follow.									
	ಅ	ಆ	ಇ	ಈ	ಉ	ಊ	ಋ	ೠ	ಎ	ಐ
ಐ.	ಅ									
	ಅ									
	ಅ or ಆ									
	ಅ									
ಏ.	ಅ									
	ಅ									
	ಅ or ಆ									
	ಅ									
	ಅ									
ಒ.	ಅ									
	ಅ									
	ಅ or ಆ									
	ಅ									
	ಅ									
ಓ.	ಅ									
	ಅ									
	ಅ or ಆ									
	ಅ									

ಅ.

ಭವ+ಅಂತಿ=ಭವಂತಿ. ಅಜ+ಅ=ಅಜಾ. ವಧ+ಅ=ವಧಿ. ಭವ+ಎ=ಭವ. ರಾ  
ಮ+ಓ=ರಾಮಾ. (a).

ಅತ್ರ+ಅಸ್ತಿ=ಅತ್ರಾಸ್ತಿ. ಈಕ್ಷೇತ+ಅಗಮನಂ=ಈಕ್ಷೇತಾಗಮನಂ. ಭಜ+ಅಂ  
ದ್ರಂ=ಭಜೇಂದ್ರಂ. ತ್ಯಜ+ಈಸ್ಯಂ=ತ್ಯಜೇಸ್ಯಂ. ಸಂಸ್ಕರ+ಉತ್ಸವಂ=ಸಂಸ್ಕರೋತ್ಸವಂ.  
ವರಯ+ಉಧಾಂ=ವರಯೋಧಾಂ. ಭವ+ಋಕ್ಷೇಶಃ=ಭವಕ್ಷೇಶಃ or ಭವಋಕ್ಷೇ  
ಶಃ. ಮಮ+ಋಣಕಾರಿ=ಮಮಣಕಾರಿ. ತವ+ಋಣಕಾರಿ=ತವಲ್ಪಾರಿ or ತವ ಋಣಾ  
ರಿ. ಅಭವತ+ವಿವ=ಅಭವತ್ಯವ. ಪಂಚಯ+ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ=ಪಂಚಯೈಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ. ಅದೀವ್ಯ  
ತ+ಪಿಪರಿ=ಅದೀವ್ಯತಾಪಿ. ದಶ್ಯ+ಓಪಮ್ಯಂ=ದಶ್ಯೋಪಮ್ಯಂ. (b).

ಆ.

ಗಾ+ಅ=ಗಾ. ಯಾ+ಅಸಿ=ಯಾಸಿ. ರಮಾ+ಈ=ರಮಾ. ಚಿಂದ್ರಾ+ಉಸಿ=ಚಿಂ  
ದ್ರ್ಯುಸಿ=ಚಿಂದ್ರ್ಯುಸಿ. (a).

ಯದಾ+ಅನಕ್ತಿ=ಯದಾನಕ್ತಿ. ವಿದವ್ಯ+ಅಲಯಃ=ವಿದವ್ಯಾಲಯಃ. ತದಾ+ಇಚ್ಛಾ=ತದೇಚ್ಛಾ. ಯಥಾ+ಈಕ್ಷತೆ=ಯಥೇಕ್ಷತೆ. ಸಾ+ಉವಾಚ=ಸೋವಾಚ. ತಥಾ+ಉಚುಃ=ತಥೋಚುಃ. ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾ+ಋಷಿಃ=ಬ್ರಹ್ಮರ್ಷಿಃ or ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾ ಋಷಿಃ or ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಋಷಿಃ. ಯುಕ್ತಾ+ಋಣಕಾರೀಣಾಂ=ಯುಕ್ತಕಾರೀಣಾಂ. ಸಭಾ+ವಕಾಶಿನಿ=ಸಭ್ಯಕಾಶಿನಿ. ನೂತಾ+ಐರಾನತಸ್ಯ=ನೂತ್ನಗಿರಾನತಸ್ಯ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ+ಪಿಪಃ=ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಪಿಪಃ. ಲಭ್ಯಾ+ಓಚಿಶ್ಛೀ=ಲಭ್ಯಾಚಿಶ್ಛೀ. (b).

ಇ.

ಬಿಭಿ+ಅತಿ=ಬಿಭ್ಯತಿ. ಮತಿ+ಅಹ್=ಮತ್ಯಾಹ್. ಶಕ್ತಿ+ಈ=ಶಕ್ತೀ. ಜಿಗಿ+ಉಃ=ಜಿಗ್ಯುಃ. ದಿ+ಉತಮ್=ದ್ರೂತಮ್. ಮತಿ+ಎ=ಮತ್ಯೆ. ಮತಿ+ಐ=ಮತ್ಯೈ. ಗರಿ+ಪಿಃ=ಗರೀಪ್ಯಾಃ. (a).

ದಧಿ+ಅತ್ರ=ದಧ್ಯತೆ or ದಧಿ ಅತ್ರ. ಕವಿ+ಅಧೀಶ್ವರಃ=ಕವ್ಯಧೀಶ್ವರಃ. ಇತಿ+ಅಹ್=ಇತ್ಯಾಹ or ಇತಿ ಅಹ. ಅತಿ+ಅಚಾರಿ=ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರಿ. ಅಸ್ತಿ+ಇಹ=ಅಸ್ತೀಹ. ಅಪಿ+ಈಕ್ಷತೆ=ಅಪೀಕ್ಷತೆ. ಇತಿ+ಉಕ್ತಂ=ಇತ್ಯುಕ್ತಂ or ಇತಿ ಉಕ್ತಂ. ಅಭಿ+ಉದಯಃ=ಅಭ್ಯುದಯಃ. ಸರ್ಪತಿ+ಉಷ್ಮಾಗಮಃ=ಸರ್ಪತ್ಯೂಷ್ಮಾಗಮಃ or ಸರ್ಪತಿ ಉಷ್ಮಾಗಮಃ. ಪ್ರತಿ+ಉಹಃ=ಪ್ರತ್ಯುಹಃ. ಯತಿ+ಋಷಭಃ=ಯತ್ಯೈಷಭಃ or ಯತಿಋಷಭಃ. ಪಠತಿ+ಋಣಕಾರಂ=ಪಠತ್ಯೈಣಕಾರಂ or ಪಠತಿಋಣಕಾರಂ. ಗಮಯತಿ+ಋಣಕಾರಂ=ಗಮಯತ್ಯೈಣಕಾರಂ or ಗಮಯತಿ ಋಣಕಾರಂ. ವದತಿ+ವಿಪಃ=ವದತ್ಯೈವಿಪಃ or ವದತಿ. ವಿ

ಮ: ಪ್ರತಿ+ವಿಕಂ=ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಂ. ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತೋತಿ+ವಿಶ್ವಧ್ಯಂ=ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತೋತ್ಯೈವಶ್ವಧ್ಯಂ or ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತೋತಿವಶ್ವಧ್ಯಂ. ಪ್ರತಿ+ಓಜಯತಿ=ಪ್ರತ್ಯೋಜಯತಿ or ಪ್ರತಿ ಓಜಯತಿ. ಅತಿ+ಓಜಯತಿ=ಅತ್ಯೋಜಯತಿ. ಪಿಬತಿ+ಔಪಧಂ=ಪಿಬತ್ಯಾಪಧಂ or ಪಿಬತಿ ಔಪಧಂ. (b).

ಈ.

ನದೀ+ಅತಿ=ನದ್ಯೇತಿ. ಗೌರೀ+ಐ=ಗೌರೈತಿ. ಗೌರೀ+ಓ=ಗೌರೈತಿ. ಗೌರೀ ಔ=ಗೌರೈತಿ. (a).

ಚಕ್ರೀ+ಅತ್ರ=ಚಕ್ರೈತ್ರ or ಚಕ್ರೀಅತ್ರ or ಚಕ್ರೀಅತ್ರ. ನದೀ+ಅಂಬು=ನದ್ಯಂಬು. ಮಾನೀ+ಅಜಗಾಮ=ಮಾನಿನ್ಯಾಜಗಾಮ or ಮಾನೀ ಅಜಗಾಮ or ಮಾನಿನಿ ಅಜಗಾಮ. ಗೌರಿ+ಅನುಮನಂ=ಗೌರೈನುಮನಂ. ನದೀ+ಇಹ=ನದೀಹ. ಭಾಮಿನೀ+ಉಪಾಗಮತ್=ಭಾಮಿನ್ಯುಪಾಗಮತ್ or ಭಾಮಿನೀ ಉಪಾಗಮತ್ or ಭಾಮಿನಿ ಉಪಾಗಮತ್. ಭಾಮಿನೀ+ಉತ್ಸವಃ=ಭಾಮಿನ್ಯುತ್ಸವಃ. ಸುದತೀ+ಉಹತೆ=ಸುದತ್ಯುಹತೆ or ಸುದತೀಉಹತೆ or ಸುದತೀಉಹತೆ. ಕಾಮಿನೀ+ಉಹತೆ=ಕಾಮಿನ್ಯುಹತೆ. ಜ್ಞಾನಿ+ಮುಚ್ಯತೆ=ಜ್ಞಾನೈಮುಚ್ಯತೆ or ಜ್ಞಾನೀಮುಚ್ಯತೆ or ಜ್ಞಾನಿಮುಚ್ಯತೆ. ಲೀ+ಮುಪಭಾತಿ=ಲೈಮುಪಭಾತಿ. ಜ್ಞಾನೀಮೂಕಾರಃ=ಜ್ಞಾನೈಮೂಕಾರಃ or ಜ್ಞಾನೀಮೂಕಾರಃ or ಜ್ಞಾನಿಮೂಕಾರಃ. ಜ್ಞಾನೀ+ಗುಹಾರಃ=ಜ್ಞಾನೈಗುಹಾರಃ or ಜ್ಞಾನೀಗುಹಾರಃ or ಜ್ಞಾನಿಗುಹಾರಃ. ನದೀ+ವಿವ=ನದ್ಯೇವ or ನದೀವಿವ or ನದಿ. ವಿವ. ನದೀ+ಐಧತೆ=ನದ್ಯೈಧತೆ or ನದೀ ಐಧತೆ or ನದಿಐಧತೆ. ಸತೀ+ವಿಶ್ಯಂ=ಸತ್ಯೈಶ್ಯಂ. ವಾಪೀ+ಓಬತಿ=ವಾಪೈಬತಿ or ವಾಪೀ ಓಬತಿ or ವಾಪಿ ಓಬತಿ. ಕುಮಾರೀ+ಔಬತ್=ಕುಮಾರೈಬತ್ or ಕುಮಾರೀಔಬತ್ or ಕುಮಾರಿಔಬತಾ ವಾಪೀ+ಔಬತ್ಯಂ. ವಾಣ್ಯಾಬತ್ಯಂ. (b).

ಉ.

ತನು+ಅಂತಿ=ತನ್ವಂತಿ. ಸುನು+ಅಧಾಂ=ಸುನ್ವಾಧಾಂ. ಭಾನು+ಓ=ಭಾನ್ವೋತಿ. (a).

ಮಧು+ಅಸ್ತಿ=ಮಧ್ವಸ್ತಿ or ಮಧು ಅಸ್ತಿ. ಮಧು+ಅರಿಃ=ಮಧ್ವರಿಃ. ವಸು+ಅಪಯತಿ=ವಸ್ವಾಪಯತಿ or ವಸುಅಪಯತಿ. ಸಾಧು+ಅಚಾರಃ=ಸಾಧ್ವಾಚಾರಃ. ಮಧು+ಇವ=ಮಧ್ವಿವ or ಮಧುಇವ. ಭಾನು+ಇತರಃ=ಭಾನ್ವಿತರಃ. ಮಧು+ಈಬತಿ=ಮಧ್ವಿಬತಿ or ಮಧು ಈಬತಿ. ಗುರು+ಈಪ್ಸಿತಃ=ಗುರ್ವೀಪ್ಸಿತಃ. ಸಾಧು+ಉಕ್ತಂ=ಸಾಧ್ವೂಕ್ತಂ. ಸುಮ್ಬು+ಉಚಾತಿ=ಸುಮ್ಬಾಚಾತಿ. ಅಸ್ತು+ಋಷಿಃ=ಅಸ್ತ್ವಿಷಿಃ.

ಓಃ or ಅಸ್ತುಋಓಃ. ಅಸ್ತು + ಋಕಾರಃ = ಅಸ್ತೃಕಾರಃ or ಅಸ್ತು ಋಕಾರಃ. ಅಸ್ತು + ಳಕಾರಃ = ಅಸ್ತೃಕಾರಃ or ಅಸ್ತೃಕಾರಃ. ಯಾತು + ವಸಃ = ಯಾತ್ವೇಷಃ or ಯಾತುವಸಃ. ಅನು + ವಿಷಣಂ = ಅನ್ವೀಷಣಂ. ಸ್ಮಶು + ಐಧತೆ = ಸ್ಮಶೈವಧತೆ or ಸ್ಮಶು ಐಧತೆ. ಅನು + ಐಚ್ಛಿಪ್ಪ = ಅನ್ವೈಚ್ಛಿಪ್ಪ. ಆಶು + ಓಬಿ = ಆಶೋಬಿ or ಆಶುಬಿ. ರಕ್ಷತು + ಔದಾರ್ಯಂ = ರಕ್ಷತ್ವಾಔದಾರ್ಯಂ or ರಕ್ಷತು ಔದಾರ್ಯಂ. ಪ್ರಭು + ಔದಾರ್ಯಂ = ಪ್ರಭೌದಾರ್ಯಂ. (b).

ಊ.

ವಧೂ + ಆಃ = ವಧ್ವಃ. ಹೂಕೂ + ಆಃ = ಹೂಹ್ವಃ. ವಧೂ + ಏ = ವಧೈ. ಚಮೂ + ಓಃ = ಚಮೋಃ. (a).

ವ್ರಸೂ + ಅಪಾಂಗಂ = ವ್ರಸ್ವಪಾಂಗಂ. ವಧೂ + ಆನಯನಂ = ವಧ್ವಾನಯನಂ. ಪನ ಭೂಫ + ಇಚ್ಛಾ = ಪನರ್ವಿಚ್ಛಾ. ಅನೂ + ಈಶ್ವರಃ = ಅನ್ವೀಶ್ವರಃ. ವಧೂ + ಉತ್ಸವಃ = ವಧೂತ್ಸವಃ. ಭೂಃ + ಉರ್ವ್ವಂ = ಭೂರ್ವ್ವಂ. ಕರಭೋರೂ + ಋತಂ = ಕರಭೋರ್ವೃತಂ or ಕರಭೋರೂಯುತಂ or ಕರಭೋರು ಋತಂ. ಕರಭೋರೂ + ಋಕಾರಃ = ಕರಭೋರ್ವೃಕಾರಃ. ಕರಭೋರೂ + ಳಕಾರಃ = ಕರಭೋರ್ವೃಕಾರಃ or ಕರಭೋರೂಕಾರಃ or ಕರಭೋರುಕಾರಃ ವಾವೋರೂ + ವಿಕಾ = ವಾವೋರೈಕಾ or ವಾವೋರೂ ವಿಕಾ or ವಾವೋರುವಿಕಾ. ವಧೂ + ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ = ವಧೈಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ. ಸರಯೂ + ಓಬಿ = ಸರಯೋಬಿ. ವಧೂ + ಔದಾರ್ಯಂ = ವಧೌದಾರ್ಯಂ. (b).

ಋ.

ಪಿತ್ರ + ಆಃ = ಪಿತ್ರಾ. ಮಾತ್ರ + ಏ = ಮಾತ್ರೆ. ಸ್ವಸ್ಯ + ಓಃ = ಸ್ವಸ್ಯೋಃ. (a).

ಧಾತ್ರ + ಅಂಕಃ = ಧಾತ್ರಂಕಃ. ಪಿತ್ರ + ಆದೇಕಃ = ಪಿತ್ರಾದೇಕಃ. ಜ್ಞಾತ್ರ + ಇಚ್ಛಾ = ಜ್ಞಾತ್ರೀಚ್ಛಾ. ಭ್ರಾತ್ರ + ಈಪ್ಪಿತಂ = ಭ್ರಾತ್ರೀಪ್ಪಿತಂ. ಪಿತ್ರ + ಉಪದೇಕಃ = ಪಿತ್ರಾದೇಕಃ. ಸ್ವಸ್ಯ + ಉಹಾ = ಸ್ವಸ್ಯಾಹಾ. ಭ್ರಾತ್ರ + ಋದ್ಧಿಃ = ಭ್ರಾತ್ರಾದ್ಧಿಃ. ಪೋತ್ರ + ಳಕಾರಃ = ಪೋತ್ರೀಕಾರಃ. ಮಾತ್ರ + ವಿಷಣಂ = ಮಾತ್ರೀವಿಷಣಂ. ಪಿತ್ರ + ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ = ಪಿತ್ರೈಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ. ಸ್ಮ್ರತ್ಯು + ಓಕಃ = ಸ್ಮ್ರತ್ಯೋಕಃ. ವಿಧಾತ್ರ + ಔದಾರ್ಯಂ = ವಿಧಾತ್ರೌದಾರ್ಯಂ. (b).

ಞ.

ಞ + ಆಕೃತಿಃ = ಲಾಕೃತಿಃ. (b).

ಏ.

ಶಿ + ಅನಂ = ಶಯನಂ. ಶಿ + ಆತೆ = ಶಯಾತೆ. ಅಶಿ + ಇಪ್ಪ = ಅಶಯಿಪ್ಪ. ಶಿ + ಈರ್ಫ = ಶಯೀರ್ಫ. ಶಿ + ಏ = ಶಯಿ. ಶಿ + ಐ = ಶಯೈ. (a).



ಹರಿ+ಅನ=ಹರೀನ ಸಖಿ+ಅಗಚ್ಛ=ಸಖಯಾಗಚ್ಛ or ಸಖ ಅಗಚ್ಛ. ಹರಿ+ ಇ  
 ಹ=ಹರಯಿಹ or ಹರ ಇಹ. ಸಖಿ+ಈಹಸಿ=ಸಖಯಿಹಸಿ or ಸಖ ಈಹಸಿ. ಸಖಿ+  
 ಉಚ್ಯತಾಂ=ಸಖಯುಚ್ಯತಾಂ or ಸಖ ಉಚ್ಯತಾಂ. ಅರ್ಜುನ+ಊರ್ವಶೀಚ್ಛಾ=  
 ಅರ್ಜುನಯೂರ್ವಶೀಚ್ಛಾ or ಅರ್ಜುನ ಊರ್ವಶೀಚ್ಛಾ. ರಾಮ+ಋತಂ=ರಾಮಯುತಂ  
 or ರಾಮ ಋತಂ. ಲತೆ+ವಿತೆ=ಲತಯಿತೆ or ಲತ ವಿತೆ. ಸಖಿ+ಐಪೀ= ಸಖಯೈಪೀ  
 or ಸಖ ಐಪೀ. ಇಂದ್ರ+ ಓಜಸ್ವಿನಿ= ಇಂದ್ರಯೋಜಸ್ವಿನಿ or ಇಂದ್ರ. ಓಜಸ್ವಿ  
 ವ. ಕುಂಠ+ಔತ್ಸುಕ್ಯಂ=ವೈಕುಂಠಯೌತ್ಸುಕ್ಯಂ or ವೈಕುಂಠ. ಔತ್ಸುಕ್ಯಂ. (b).

ಸೈ+ಅಕಾ=ನಾಯಕಾ. ರೈ+ಅ=ರಾಯಾ. ರೈ+ಇ=ರಾಯಿ. ರೈ+ಎ=ರಾಯಿ  
 ರೈ+ಓ=ರಾಯೀ. (a).

ತಕ್ತ್ಯ+ಅದಾತ್ = ತನ್ಮಾಯದಾತ್ or ತನ್ಮಾಅದಾತ್. ರೈ+ ಆಡ್ಯಾ=  
 ರಾಯಾಡ್ಯಾ. ಶ್ರಿಯೈ+ಇಚ್ಛತಿ=ಶ್ರಿಯಾಯಿಚ್ಛತಿ or ಶ್ರಿಯಾಇಚ್ಛತಿ. ರೈ+ ಈಶ್ವರಾ=  
 ರಾಯೀಶ್ವರಾ. ಇಂದ್ರಾಣ್ಯೈ+ಉತ್ಸುಕಾ= ಇಂದ್ರಾಣ್ಯಾಯುತ್ಸುಕಾ or ಇಂದ್ರಾಣ್ಯಾಉ  
 ತ್ಸುಕಾ. ಗೌರ್ವೈ+ಊರ್ವಶೀ=ಗೌರ್ವಾಯೂರ್ವಶೀ or ಗೌರ್ವಾ ಊರ್ವಶೀ. ಶ್ರಿಯೈ+  
 ಋಚ್ಛತಿ=ಶ್ರಿಯಾಯಿಚ್ಛತಿ or ಶ್ರಿಯಾಋಚ್ಛತಿ. ಶ್ರಿಯೈ+ ವಿತೆ=ಶ್ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿ or ಶ್ರಿ  
 ಯಾ ವಿತೆ. ಭುಕ್ತೈ+ ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ= ಭುಕ್ತಾಯೈಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ or ಭುಕ್ತಾಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ. ರೈ+  
 ಓಕಾ=ರಾಯೀಕಾ. ಶ್ರಿಯೈ+ಔತ್ಸುಕ್ಯಂ= ಶ್ರಿಯಾಮೌತ್ಸುಕ್ಯಂ or ಶ್ರಿಯಾ ಔತ್ಸು  
 ಕ್ಯಂ. (b).

ಓ.

ಭೂ+ಅನಂ=ಭವನಂ. ಗೋ+ಅ=ಗವಾ. ಭೂ+ಇತಾ=ಭವಿತಾ. ವಿಖ್ಲೋ+ಎ=  
 ವಿಮ್ವ ವೆ. ಗೋ+ಓ=ಗವೋ. (a).

ವಿಸ್ತೋ+ಅಪ್ರ=ವಿಸ್ತೋಪ್ರ. ಗುರೋ+ಅಗಚ್ಛ=ಗುರವಾಗಚ್ಛ or ಗುರ ಅಗಚ್ಛ.  
 ಕುಂಭೋ+ಇಹ=ಕುಂಭವಿಹ or ಕುಂಭ ಇಹ. ಪ್ರಭೋ+ಈಹಸಿ=ಪ್ರಭವಿಹಸಿ or ಪ್ರಭ. ಈ  
 ಹಸಿ. ವಾಲೋ+ಉದ್ಧರ=ವಾಯವುದ್ಧರ or ವಾಯ ಉದ್ಧರ. ಸಿಂಧೋ+ ಊರ್ಮಿವಾ.  
 ನಸಿ=ಸಿಂಧಮೂರ್ಮಿವಾನಸಿ or ಸಿಂಧ ಊರ್ಮಿವಾನಸಿ. ಗೋ+ ಋಷಭಾ= ಗವ್ಯಷಭಾ  
 or ಗೋ ಋಷಭಾ. ವಿಸ್ತೋ+ವಿಮ್ವ=ವಿಸ್ತವಿಮ್ವ or ವಿಸ್ತವಿಮ್ವ. ಮನೋ + ಐಧಿ  
 ಪ್ಯಸಿ=ಮನಪ್ರಧಿಪ್ಯಸಿ or ಮನಪ್ರಧಿಪ್ಯಸಿ. ಭಾನೋ+ಓಮಸಿ = ಭಾನವೋಮಸಿ or  
 ಭಾನ ಓಮಸಿ. ಪ್ರಭೋ+ಔಪಧಂ=ಪ್ರಭವೌಪಧಂ or ಪ್ರಭಔಪಧಂ. (b).

ಔ.

ಪೌ+ಅಕಾ=ಪಾವಕಾ. ನೌ+ಅ=ನಾವಾ. ನೌ+ಇ=ನಾವಿ. ಭೌ+ಉಕಾ=ಭವ  
 ಪ್ರಕಾ. ಗ್ಲೋ+ಎ=ಗ್ಲಾವ. ಗ್ಲೋ+ಓ=ಗ್ಲಾವೋ. ನೌ+ಔ= ನಾವೌ. (a)

ರವಾ+ಅಸ್ತಮಿತೆ=ಗವಾವಸ್ತಮಿತೆ or ರವಾ ಅಸ್ತಮಿತೆ. ಹರಾ+ಅಶ್ರೀತಃ=ಹರಾ  
ವಾಶ್ರೀತಃ or ಹರಾ ಅಶ್ರೀತಃ. ಗತಾ+ಇಮಾ=ಗತಾವಿಮಾ or ಗತಾ ಇಮಾ. ತಾ+  
ಈಶ್ವರಾ=ತಾವೀಶ್ವರಾ or ತಾ ಈಶ್ವರಾ. ಭಾನಾ+ಉದಿತಃ=ಭಾನಾವುದಿತಃ or ಭಾನಾ  
ಉದಿತಃ ವಿಧಾ+ಉರ್ಧ್ವಗಃ=ವಿಧಾವುರ್ಧ್ವಗಃ or ವಿಧಾ ಉರ್ಧ್ವಗಃ. ಗುರಾ+ಋಚ್ಛತಿ=  
ಗುರಾವುಚ್ಛತಿ or ಗುರಾ ಋಚ್ಛತಿ. ನಾ+ವಿವ=ನಾವೀವ or ನಾ ವಿವ. ಮತಾ+ಐಕ್ಯಂ  
ಮತಾವೈಕ್ಯಂ or ಮತಾ ಐಕ್ಯಂ. ಗ್ಲಾ+ಓಜಃ=ಗ್ಲಾವೋಜಃ or ಗ್ಲಾ ಓಜಃ. ಕಂಭಾ+  
ಔತ್ಸುಕ್ಯಂ=ಕಂಭಾವೌತ್ಸುಕ್ಯಂ or ಕಂಭಾ ಔತ್ಸುಕ್ಯಂ. (b)

Observe that of the two forms given in the above table for  
the *sandhi* of the letter ಅ with ಉ, viz.,— $\begin{matrix} \times & \times \\ \text{ಅ} & \text{ಉ} \end{matrix}$ —and—the former  
... ಓ  
should be used always only when the ಉ is followed by ಸ, and  
the letter ಅ is N. Fin; the latter being the form to be used in  
all other cases.

Observe further that although for the *sandhi* of ಇಕ್ with  
other vowels not homogeneous, two forms for short ಇಕ್ and three  
forms for long ಇಕ್ result from the rules, and have accordingly  
been shewn in the table, only one form has been given in the ex-  
amples in certain cases, because by a rule which will be noticed  
hereafter and which refers to the composition of words from  
other words the other forms are prohibited, and the examples in  
question are of such compound words. All these examples have  
been distinguished by a black line being drawn under them.

Observe also that of the examples above given, those in  
division (a) are of *sandhi* between letters of which the one that  
precedes is not final in a *pada*, and those in division (b) are of  
*sandhi* between letters of which the one that precedes is final  
in a *pada*.

(12). Generally speaking, there occurs no change on account  
of *sandhi* when vowels and consonants meet. e. g.,

ಮರುತ್+ಇ=ಮರುತಿ. ಯುಧ್+ಇ=ಯುಧಿ. ವಾಚ್+ಇ=ವಾಚಿ. ದಿಗ್+ಅಂ  
ತಃ=ದಿಗಂತಃ. ವಾಗ್+ಆತೇಬರಃ=ವಾಗಾತೇಬರಃ. ತೈಗ್+ಇಂದ್ರಿಯಂ=ತೈಗಿಂದ್ರಿ  
ಯಂ. ವಾಗ್+ಈಶಃ=ವಾಗೀಶಃ. ಸಮ್ಯಗ್+ಉಕ್ತಂ=ಸಮ್ಯಗುಕ್ತಂ. ಧಿಗ್+ಮಣಿಕಾರಿ

ಣ=ಧಿಗ್ಯುಣಕಾರಿಣಂ. ಪ್ರಾಗ್+ವಿವ=ಪ್ರಾಗೀವ. ಧಿಗ್+ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಮತ್ತಂ=ಧಿಗೈ  
 ಕ್ಷ್ವರ್ಯಮತ್ತಂ. ನಮ್ಯಗ್+ಓಜಃ=ನಮ್ಯಗೋಜಃ. ವಾಗ್+ಔಚಿತ್ಯಂ=ವಾಗೌಚಿತ್ಯಂ. ಜ  
 ಗದ್+ಅಂತಃ=ಜಗದಂತಃ. ಜಗದ್+ಅದಿಃ=ಜಗದಾದಿಃ. ಜಗದ್+ಇಂದ್ರಃ=ಜಗದಿಂ  
 ದ್ರಃ. ಜಗದ್+ಈಶಃ=ಜಗದೀಶಃ. ಭವದ್+ಉಹನಂ=ಭವದೂಹನಂ. ಭವದ್+ಖುಣಂ=  
 ಭವದ್ವುಣಂ. ಜಗದ್+ವಿತ್ತತ್=ಜಗದೇತ್ತತ್. ಮಹದ್+ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ=ಮಹದೈಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ. ಮ  
 ಹದ್+ಓಜಃ=ಮಹದೋಜಃ. ಮಹದ್+ಔಷಧಂ=ಮಹದೌಷಧಂ. ಪಿಪ್ಪರ+ಅತಿ=ಪಿಪ್ಪರತಿ.  
 ಗಿರ್+ಅಃ=ಗಿರಃ. ಗಿರ್+ಔ=ಗಿರೌ. ಕವಿರ್+ಅಯಂ=ಕವಿರಯಂ. ಪುನರ್+ಅಗತಃ=ಪು  
 ನರಾಗತಃ. ಭೂರ್+ಇಯಂ=ಭೂರಿಯಂ. ರವೇರ್+ಉದಯಃ=ರವೇರುದಯಃ. ವಧೂ  
 ರ್+ನಿಷಾ=ವಧೂರೇಷಾ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತ್+ಅಯಂ=ಪರಿವ್ರಾಡಯಂ. ಅಜ+ಅಂತಃ=ಅಜಂ  
 ತಃ. ಅಬ್+ಇಂಧನಂ=ಅಬಿಂಧನಂ. ಅ+ಭವತ್=ಅಭವತ್. ಆ+ಕೃತಿಃ=ಆಕೃತಿಃ. ರಾ  
 ಜಾ+ನಿರ್ವಾಭೌಮಃ=ರಾಜಾನಿರ್ವಾಭೌಮಃ. ಇ+ಪೀಷ್ಠ=ಇಪೀಷ್ಠ. ಜೀ+ನಃ=ಜೀ  
 ನಃ. ವಿಧೂ+ರಾಜತಃ=ವಿಧೂರಾಜತಃ. ಮಧು+ಪ್ರಕರ್ಷಣ=ಮಧುಪ್ರಕರ್ಷಣ. ಸುಂ  
 ದರೀ+ಭಾಷಾ=ಸುಂದರೀಭಾಷಾ. ಪಿತ್ರ+ವಾಕ್ಯಪರಿಪಾಲನಂ=ಪಿತ್ರವಾಕ್ಯಪರಿಪಾಲನಂ.  
 ಋಣ+ಕಾರಿ=ಋಣಕಾರಿ. ಬಾಲಿ+ತವ=ಬಾಲಿತವ. ತಸ್ಯೈ+ದದಾತ್=ತಸ್ಯೈದದಾತ್.  
 ಹೌ + ರೇಮ=ಹೌರೇಮ. ಗುರೋ+ಮಾಂಪರಿಪಾಲಯಃ=ಗುರೋವಾಂಪರಿಪಾಲಯ.

(13). But in a few cases changes take place on account of *sandhi* even as between vowels and consonants as follows :—

(i). Instead of ರು coming after ಅ there comes ಉ when an ಅ follows, (VI. 1. 113), and instead of ರು coming after ಅ and followed by other vowels than ಅ, and of ರು coming after ಆ and followed by any vowel, there is ಯ substituted, (VIII. 3. 17), the ಯ further being *lopat*ed at option (VIII. 3. 19). e. g.,

ರಾಮಸ್+ಅರ್ಚ್ಯಃ=ರಾಮರ್+ಅರ್ಚ್ಯಃ=ರಾಮಉ+ಅರ್ಚ್ಯಃ=ರಾಮೋರ್ಚ್ಯಃ.  
 ಕುತಸ್+ಆಗತಃ=ಕುತರ್+ಆಗತಃ=ಕುತಃ+ಆಗತಃ=ಕುತಯಾಗತಃ or ಕುತಃಆಗತಃ.  
 ನರಸ್+ಇವ=ನರಯಿವ or ನರಃವ. ಕಸ್+ಈಹತಿ=ಕಯಿಹತಿ or ಕಃಈಹತಿ. ಚಂದ್ರ  
 ಸ್+ಉದೇತಿ=ಚಂದ್ರಯುದೇತಿ or ಚಂದ್ರಉದೇತಿ. ಇತಸ್+ಉಚ್ಯತೇ=ಇತಯೂ  
 ಛ್ಯತೇ or ಇತಉಚ್ಯತೇ. ದೇವಸ್+ಋಷಿಃ=ದೇವಯುಷಿಃ or ದೇವಋಷಿಃ. ಉಚಾ  
 ರಿತ್+ಋಣಕಾರಃ=ಉಚಾರಿತ್ಯುಣಕಾರಃ or ಉಚಾರಿತ್ಯುಣಕಾರಃ. ಕಸ್+ವಿ  
 ವಾಹಃ=ಕಸೇವಾಹಃ or ಕವಿವಾಹಃ. ಕುತಸ್+ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ=ಕುತಯೈಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ or ಕುತಃಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಂ. ಭಾ  
 ಷತಸ್+ಓಕಾರಃ=ಭಾಷಿತಯೋಕಾರಃ or ಭಾಷಿತಓಕಾರಃ. ರಾಜ್ಞಸ್+ಔಷಧಂ=  
 ರಾಜ್ಞಯೌಷಧಂ or ರಾಜ್ಞಔಷಧಂ. ಅಶ್ವಾಸ್+ಅಮೀ=ಅಶ್ವಾಯಮೀ or  
 ಅಶ್ವಾತಮೀ. ನರಃಸ್+ಆಗತಃ=ನರಯಾಗತಃ or ನರಾತಗತಃ. ಗಮಾಸ್+ಇಮಂ=

ಗಜಾಯಮೆ or ಗಜಾಮೆ. ತಾರಾಸ್+ಉದಿತಾಃ=ತಾರಾಯುದಿತಾಃ or ತಾರಾಉದಿತಾಃ. ಆಗತಾಸ್+ಯುಮಯಃ=ಆಗತಾಯುಮಯಃ or ಆಗತಾಯುಮಯಃ. ಭೂಸ್+ವಿತಃ=ಭೂನೀತಿ or ಭೂವಿತೆ. But ಕವಿಸ್+ಅಯಂ=ಕವಿರ್+ಅಯಂ=ಕವಿರಯಂ ರವಿಸ್+ಉದೇತಿ=ರವಿರುದೇತಿ. ಬಂಧುಸ್+ಆಗತಃ=ಬಂಧುರಾಗತಃ. ವಿಷ್ಣುಸ್+ವಿಧಃ=ವಿಷ್ಣುರ್ದಿಧತಿ. ಗೌಸ್+ಇಚ್ಛತಿ=ಗೌರಿಚ್ಛತಿ.

(ii). And when the letter ಛ follows a vowel, the augment ತುಕ್ which by rules to be given further on is equal to ಚ comes after the vowel, (VI. 1. 73, 75), but when it comes after a long vowel final in a *pada* the augment is only optional (VI. 1. 76) *e. g.*,

ಶಿವ+ಛಾಯಾಃ=ಶಿವತ್ಯಾಯಾಃ. ಶಿವಚ್ಛಾಯಾಃ. ಇಭೇತಿ=ಇಚ್ಛತಿ. ಮ್ಲೇಚ್ಛಾಃ=ಮ್ಲೇಚ್ಛತಿ. ಅವಘೇದಃ=ಅವಚ್ಛೇದಃ. ಸ್ವಭಃ=ಸ್ವಚ್ಛಃ. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಛಾಯಾಃ=ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಚ್ಛಾಯಾಃ or ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಛಾಯಾಃ.

(iii). Instead of short ಅ಼ letters preceding ರ or ಠ which has respectively caused another ರ or ಠ to be *loped* on account of the concurrence of two such letters, there should be corresponding long letters. (VI. 3. 111). *e. g.*,

ಪ್ರನರ್+ರಮತೆ=ಪ್ರನರ್+ರಮತೆ=ಪ್ರನಾರಮತೆ. ಹರಿರ್+ರಮ್ಯ=ಹರೀರಮ್ಯ. ಶಂಭುರ್+ರಾಪತೆ=ಶಂಭೂರಾಪತೆ. ಪ್ರನರ್+ರೋಗಃ=ಪ್ರನಾರೋಗಃ. ಭ್ರಾತರ್+ರಕ್ಷ=ಭ್ರಾತಾರಕ್ಷ. ನಿರ್+ರಕಃ=ನೀರಕಃ. ನಿರ್+ರೋಗಃ=ನೀರೋಗಃ. ಲಿಠ್+ಠಃ=ಲೀಠಃ. But ತೃಡ್+ಠಃ=ತೃಢಃ-ವೃಡ್+ಠಃ=ವೃಢಃ.

14. The following are the rules relating to the *sandhi* of consonants.

(i). When ಘಲ letters follow, instead of the letters ಚು except ಛ and ಞ, there should be corresponding ಕು letters; instead of ಛ, and ಚ, ಛ; and instead of ಕು, ಛ. (VIII. 2. 30, 31, 36; Sid. 1. 165).

(ii). To ನ final in a *pada* there is optionally the augment ತುಕ್, when ಛ follows. (VIII. 3. 31).

(iii). And instead of ನ final in a *pada* when ಛನ್ follows, the ಛನ್ being followed by the letters ಅಃ, there should be ರು nasalized or coupled with an *anusvara*. (VIII. 3. 2, 4, 7).

(iv). In the room of the letter ಸ not final in a *pada*, there is *anuvāra*, when ಧ್ವನಿ follows, (VIII. 3. 24), the *anuvāra* being further changed into a letter homogeneous with the latter, when the letters which so follow are ಯ ಹ್, (VIII. 4. 58), but becoming ಸ again when the ಯ ಹ್ for any reason becomes absent. (Sid. I. 165).

(v). Subject to the above rules regarding ಸ, instead of the letters ತು including the ತ of the augment ತುಕ್ above mentioned there should be corresponding,

(a) ಚು letters when ತ, or ತು letters, follow.

(b) ಟು letters when ತು letters follow. (VIII. 4. 40, 44, 41; VIII. 2. 30).

(vi). Instead of ತು letters, when the letter ಏ follows, one homogeneous with the latter should be substituted, the ಏ substituted for the ತು letters being a nasal. (VIII. 4. 60).

(vii). Instead of the letters ತ or ಧ, when they come after ಧ್ವನಿ, there should be ಧ (VIII. 2. 40), and subject to this rule, instead of the ತು letters, there should be corresponding ಟು letters when they come after ಟು letters that are not final in a *pada*. (VIII. 4. 41, 42).

(viii). Instead of the ತು letters, there should be corresponding ಟು letters when they come after ಷ. (VIII. 4. 41).

(ix). Instead of the letter ಸ, there should be,

(a) ತ when it comes before ತ, or ತು letters.

(b) ಷ when it comes before ಷ or ಟು letters. (VIII. 4. 40, 44, 41).

(x). Instead of the letter ಸ, there should be ತ when it comes after ಷ or ತ, and subject to this rule, there should be ಷ when the ಸ comes after ಟು letters that are not final in a *pada*. (VIII. 2. 41 ; VIII. 4. 41, 42).

(xi). And to ಸ coming after ಡ final in a *pada*, there may be optionally the augment ಧುಃ, (VIII. 3. 29), and the same augment may optionally come also when ಸ comes after a *pada* ending in ನ. (VIII. 3. 30).

(xii). Instead of the ಧುಃ letters including the letters of this description derived under the preceding rules, there should be ಏಃ, when ಧುಃ follow, and ಚಃ ರಃ letters, when ಏ ರಃ follow. (VIII. 4. 53, 55).

(xiii). But ಕ, ಚ, ಟ, ತ, and ಪ may, when followed by ಶಃ letters, be optionally changed into, ಖ, ಛ, ಠ, ಡ and ಘ. (Sid. I. 64).

(xiv). In the room of ಯಃ letters, except ಯ, ರ, ಲ, and ವ, final in a *pada*, when a nasal follows, there may optionally be a nasal. (VIII. 4. 45 ; Sid. I. 60, note 5).

(xv). For ಶ coming after ಧುಃ, there is optionally ಛ when the letters ಅ ಏ follow. (VIII. 4. 63 ; B. 93).

(xvi). And instead of ಕ coming after ಧುಃ, there should be optionally a letter homogeneous with the prior, i. e., the fourth letter of each *varga*. (VIII. 4. 62).

(xvii). To ಏ and ಏ respectively, when ಶಃ follow, there are optionally the augmentations ಕುಃ and ಖುಃ (VIII. 3. 28).

(xviii). And in the room of the letter ಮ not final in a *pada*, there is *anusvara* when ಧುಃ follows, (VIII. 3. 24) ; further, even in place of ಮ final in a *pada*, there is *anusvara* when any consonant follows, (VIII. 3. 23, 24), the *anusvara* being, as in the case of ನ, changed into a letter homogeneous with the following letters under the same circumstances, but only optionally so when the *anusvara* is one substituted for ಮ final in a *pada*, (VIII. 4. 58, 59), and this substituted letter, when it is ವ, not being affected by the rule that two such letters should not concur ; and provided further that when the letter ಸ follows, being







తెలుగు	...	...	+కవిబుధ	=		...
తెలుగు	...	...	+జుబు	=		...
తెలుగు	...	...	+బు	=		...
తెలుగు	...	...	+తెలు	=		...
గు	...	...	+తెలు	=		...
తెలుగు	...	...	+కవిబుబు	=		...
తెలుగు	...	...	+బు	=		...
తెలుగు...	...	...	+గు	=		...
కవిబు...	...	...	+కవిబుబు	=		...
కవి...	...	...	+తెలు	=		...
బు	...	...	+తెలు	=		...
కవిబు...	...	...	+కవిబుబు	=		...

(B). Sandhi between గు and బు and between క and బు.

కవి N. Fin :	కవిబు	} బుబు	= ...
N. Fin :	బుబు		
బు N. Fin :	బుబు	+బు	= ...

ಚ ಛ N. Fin : ಜ ರ್ಕು +ನ	= $\frac{\dots}{\text{ಇ}}$
Fin : ಗ ... .. +ಜ ಇ ಣ ನ ಮ	= $\frac{\dots \text{ or } \text{ಜ}}{\dots}$
Fin : ಜ ... .. +ನ	= $\frac{\dots \text{ or } \text{ಇ}}{\dots}$
Fin : ಜ ... .. +ಜ ಇ ಣ ಮ	= $\frac{\dots \text{ or } \text{ಇ}}{\dots}$
Fin : ಬ ... .. +ಜ ಇ ಣ ನ ಮ	= $\frac{\dots \text{ or } \text{ಮ}}{\dots}$
ಜ ರ N. Fin : ಡ ಡ ಹ +ಜ ಇ ಣ ಮ	= $\dots$
ಜ ರ N. Fin : ಡ ಡ ... +ನ	= $\frac{\dots}{\text{ಣ}}$
ಹ ... .. +ನ	= $\frac{\dots}{\dots \text{ or } \text{ಣ}}$
Fin : ಡ ... .. +ಜ ಇ ಣ ನ ಮ	= $\frac{\dots}{\dots}$
ತ ಥ N. Fin : ದ ಥ ... +ಇ	= $\frac{\text{ಚ ಛ ಜ ರ್ಕು}}{\dots}$
ತ ಥ N. Fin : ದ ಥ ... +ಣ	= $\frac{\text{ಜ ರ ಡ ಡ}}{\dots}$
ತ ಥ N. Fin : ದ ಥ ... +ಜ ನ ಮ	= $\frac{\dots}{\dots \text{ or } \text{ನ}}$
Fin : ದ ... .. +ಜ ನ ಮ	= $\frac{\dots}{\dots}$
Fin : ಡ ... .. +ಇ	= $\frac{\text{ಜ or } \text{ಇ}}{\dots}$
Fin : ಡ ... .. +ಣ	= $\frac{\text{ಡ or } \text{ಣ}}{\dots}$

(C). Sandhi between ರ್ಯಾಕ್ and ಯಾಕ್ and between ಹ and ಯಾಕ್.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ಕ ಖ ಗ ಘ ಚ ಛ} \\ \text{ಜ ಝ ಟ ಠ ಡ ಢ} \\ \text{ಹ ಪ ಫ ಬ ಭ} \end{array} \right\} \dots \text{+ಯ ರ ಲ ವ} = \dots$$

$$\text{ತ ಥ ದ ಧ} \dots \text{+ಲ} = \frac{\dots}{\dots} \text{*ಲ}$$

$$\text{ತ ಥ ದ ಧ} \dots \text{+ಯ ರ ವ} = \dots$$

(D). Sandhi between ರ್ಯಾಕ್ and ಶಲ್ and between ಹ and ಶಲ್.

$$\text{ಕ ಖ ಗ ಘ ಚ ಜ ಝ} \dots \text{+ಶ+ಅಕ್ಷ} = \frac{\text{ಕ}}{\dots \text{ or ಛ}} \text{ or } \frac{\text{ಖ}}{\dots}$$

$$\text{ಕ ಖ ಗ ಘ ಚ ಜ ಝ} \dots \text{+ಶ} = \frac{\text{ಕ or ಖ}}{\dots}$$

$$\text{ಛ} \dots \text{+ಶ} = \frac{\text{ಷ}}{\dots}$$

$$\text{ಟ ಠ ಡ ಢ ಹ} \dots \text{+ಶ+ಅಕ್ಷ} = \frac{\text{ಟ}}{\dots \text{ or ಛ}} \text{ or } \frac{\text{ಠ}}{\dots}$$

$$\text{ಟ ಠ ಡ ಢ ಹ} \dots \text{+ಶ} = \frac{\text{ಟ or ಠ}}{\dots}$$

$$\text{ತ ಥ ದ ಧ} \dots \text{+ಶ+ಅಕ್ಷ} = \frac{\text{ಚ}}{\dots \text{ or ಛ}} \text{ or } \frac{\text{ಛ}}{\dots}$$

$$\text{ತ ಥ ದ ಧ} \dots \text{+ಶ} = \frac{\text{ಚ or ಛ}}{\dots}$$

$$\text{ಪ ಫ ಬ ಭ} \dots \text{+ಶ+ಅಕ್ಷ} = \frac{\text{ಪ}}{\dots \text{ or ಛ}} \text{ or } \frac{\text{ಫ}}{\dots}$$

$$\text{ಪ ಫ ಬ ಭ} \dots \text{+ಶ} = \frac{\text{ಪ or ಫ}}{\dots}$$

ಕ ಖ ಗ ಘ ಚ ಜ ಝ	+ಷ	= $\frac{\text{ಕ or ಖ}}{\dots}$
ಛ	... +ಷ	= $\frac{\text{ಷ}}{\dots}$
ಟ ಠ ಡ ಢ	... +ಷ	= $\frac{\text{ಟ or ಠ}}{\dots}$
ತ ಥ ದ ಧ	... +ಷ	= $\frac{\text{ತ or ಥ}}{\dots}$
ನ ಪ ಬ ಭ	... +ಷ	= $\frac{\text{ನ or ಪ}}{\dots}$
ಕ ಖ ಗ ಘ ಚ ಛ ಜ ಝ	+ಸ	= $\frac{\text{ಕ or ಖ}}{\dots}$
ಟ ಠ N. Fin : ಡ	... +ಸ	= $\frac{\text{ಟ or ಠ}}{\dots}$
Fin : ಡ	... +ಸ	= $\frac{\text{ಷ or ಠ}}{\dots}$
ತ ಥ	... +ಸ	= $\frac{\text{ಕ or ಖ}}{\dots}$
ತ ಥ ದ ಧ	... +ಸ	= $\frac{\text{ತ or ಥ}}{\dots}$
ನ ಪ ಬ ಭ	... +ಸ	= $\frac{\text{ನ or ಪ}}{\dots}$
ಕ ಖ ಗ ಘ ಚ ಜ ಝ	... +ಸ	= $\frac{\text{ಸ}}{\dots \text{ or ಛ}}$
ಛ	... +ಸ	= $\frac{\text{ಷ}}{\dots}$

ಟಠಡಢಹ	... +ಹ	= $\frac{\text{ಡ}}{\dots \text{ or } \text{ಡ}}$
ತಥದಧ	... +ಹ	= $\frac{\text{ದ}}{\dots \text{ or } \text{ಧ}}$
ಫಬಭ	... +ಹ	= $\frac{\text{ಬ}}{\dots \text{ or } \text{ಬ}}$

(E). Sandhi between ಜ್ಞ and ಹಲ್.

ಜ್ಞ	...	... +ಜ್ಞ ಣಮಕಬಗ ಘಚಛಜರುಟಠ ಡಢತಥದಧಪ ಫಬಭಯರಲವ	} = ...
ಜ	...	... +ನ	= ...
ಞ	...	... +ನ	= $\frac{\text{ಞ}}{\dots}$
ಜ್ಞ	...	... + <u>ಸೆ+ಅ಼</u>	= $\frac{\text{ಜ or ಜ್ಯ or ಜ್ಞ}}{\dots \text{ or } \text{ಛ}}$ or $\frac{\text{ಜ್ಯ}}{\dots}$
ಜ್ಞ	...	... +ಸೆಷ ಸ	= $\frac{\text{ಜ or ಜ್ಯ or ಜ್ಞ}}{\dots}$
N. Fin : ಣ	...	... +ತಥದಧ	= $\frac{\dots}{\text{ಟಠಡಢಹ}}$
N. Fin : ಣ	...	... +ನ	= $\frac{\dots}{\text{ಞ}}$
N. Fin : ಣ	...	... +ನ	= $\frac{\dots \text{ or } \text{ಞ್ಯ or } \text{ಞಃ}}{\dots}$
Fin : ಣ	...	... +ನ	= $\frac{\text{ಷ}}{\dots \text{ or } \text{ಞ್ಯ or } \text{ಞಃ}}$

ಣ	...	...	<u>+ಶೆ+ಅವ</u>	=	$\frac{\dots \text{ or } \text{ಣ್ಣ} \text{ or } \text{ಣ್ಣ}}{\dots \text{ or } \text{ಞ್}$
ಣ	...	...	+ಶೆ ಪ	=	$\frac{\dots \text{ or } \text{ಣ್ಣ} \text{ or } \text{ಣ್ಣ}}{\dots}$
Fin : ಣ	...	...	+ತ ಥ ದ ಧ ನ	=	...
ಣ	...	...	+ಕ ಖ ಗ ಘ ಚ ಛ ಜ ಝ ಟ ಠ ಡ ಢ ಧ ಬ ಭ ಹ ಜ ಞ್ ಣ ಮ ಯ ರ ಲ ವ	}	= ...
N. Fin : ನ	...	...	+ಕ ಖ ಗ ಘ		
N. Fin : ನ	...	...	+ಪ ಫ ಬ ಭ		
Fin : ನ	...	...	<u>+ಚ ಛ+ಅವ</u>		
ನ	...	...	+ಚ ಛ ಜ ಯ	=	$\frac{\text{ಜ}}{\dots}$
Fin ; ನ	...	...	<u>+ಟ ಠ+ಅವ</u>	=	$\frac{\text{ಞ್}}{\dots}$
ನ	...	...	+ಟ ಠ ಡ ಢ	=	$\frac{\text{ಞ್}}{\dots}$
Fin : ನ	...	...	<u>+ತ ಥ+ಅವ</u>	=	$\frac{\text{ಞ್}}{\dots}$
ನ	...	...	+ಞ್	=	$\frac{\text{ಞ್}}{\dots}$
ನ	...	...	+ಣ	=	$\frac{\text{ಞ್}}{\dots}$

ನ	...	... +ಲ	$\begin{array}{c} *ಲ \\ = \text{---} \\ \dots \end{array}$
N. Fin: ನ	...	... +ಕವ ಸಹ	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ = \text{---} \\ \dots \end{array}$
Fin: ನ	...	... + <u>ಕೆ+ಅವ</u>	$\begin{array}{c} ಇ or ಇಷ್ಟ \\ = \text{---} \\ \dots or ಭ \\ ಇ or ಇಷ್ಟ \end{array}$
Fin: ನ	...	... +ಕ	$\begin{array}{c} = \text{---} \\ \dots \end{array}$
Fin: ನ	...	... +ಸ	$\begin{array}{c} = \text{---} \\ \dots or ತ್ಸೆ \end{array}$
Fin: ನ	...	... +ಕವ ಗ ಭ ವ ಭ ಬ ಭ ವ ಹ	$\left. \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \right\} = \dots$
ನ	...	... +ತ ಭ ದ ಭ ಜ ನ ಮ ಯ ರ ವ	$\left. \begin{array}{c} \end{array} \right\} = \dots$
N. Fin: ಮ	...	... +ಕವ ಗ ಭ	$\begin{array}{c} ಜ \\ = \text{---} \\ \dots \end{array}$
Fin: ಮ	...	... +ಕವ ಗ ಭ	$\begin{array}{c} 0 or ಜ \\ = \text{---} \\ \dots \end{array}$
N. Fin: ಮ	...	... +ಚ ಭ ಜ ರು	$\begin{array}{c} ಇ \\ = \text{---} \\ \dots \end{array}$
Fin: ಮ	...	... +ಚ ಭ ಜ ರು	$\begin{array}{c} 0 or ಇ \\ = \text{---} \\ \dots \end{array}$
N. Fin: ಮ	...	... +ಟ ರ ಡ ಡ	$\begin{array}{c} ಣ \\ = \text{---} \\ \dots \end{array}$
Fin: ಮ	...	... +ಟ ರ ಡ ಡ	$\begin{array}{c} 0 or ಣ \\ = \text{---} \\ \dots \end{array}$
N. Fin: ಮ	...	... +ತ ಭ ದ ಭ	$\begin{array}{c} ಸ \\ = \text{---} \\ \dots \end{array}$

Fin : ಮ	... +ತ ಥ ದ ಧ	$= \frac{0 \text{ or } ನ}{...}$
N. Fin : ಮ	... +ಪ ಫ ಬ ಭ	$= ...$
Fin : ಮ	... +ಪ ಫ ಬ ಭ	$= \frac{0 \text{ or } ...}{...}$
N. Fin : ಮ	... +ಜ ಞ ಣ ನ ಮ ಯ ರ ಲ ವ	$= ...$
Fin : ಮ	... +ಜ	$= \frac{0 \text{ or } ಜ}{...}$
Fin : ಮ	... +ಞ	$= \frac{0 \text{ or } ಞ}{...}$
Fin : ಮ	... +ಣ	$= \frac{0 \text{ or } ಣ}{...}$
Fin : ಮ	... +ನ	$= \frac{0 \text{ or } ನ}{...}$
Fin : ಮ	... +ಮ	$= \frac{0 \text{ or } ...}{...}$
Fin : ಮ	... +ಯ	$= \frac{0 \text{ or } *ಯ}{...}$
Fin : ಮ	... +ರ	$= \frac{0}{...}$
Fin : ಮ	... +ಲ	$= \frac{0 \text{ or } *ಲ}{...}$
Fin : ಮ	... +ವ	$= \frac{0 \text{ or } *ವ}{...}$
ಮ	... +ಶ ಷ ಸ	$= \frac{0}{...}$



$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{ಮ} & \dots + \text{ಹ} + \text{ಮ ಯ ವ ಲ ನ} & = \frac{\text{o or ಮ *ಯ}}{\text{*ವ *ಲ ನ}} \\
 & & \dots \\
 \text{ಮ} & \dots + \text{ಹ} & = \frac{\text{o}}{\dots}
 \end{array}$$

(F). *Sandhi* between ಯಣ್ and ಹಲ್.

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{N. Fin : ರ and ರು} & \dots + \text{ಕ ಖ ಚ ಛ ಜ ಥ ತ ಥ} & = \frac{\text{ಃ}}{\dots} \\
 & \text{ವ ಫ + ಶರ್} & \\
 \text{Fin : ರ and ರು} & \dots + \text{ಕ ಖ} & = \frac{\text{x or ಃ}}{\dots} \\
 \text{Fin : ರ and ರು} & \dots + \text{ಚ ಛ} & = \frac{\text{ಕ}}{\dots} \\
 \text{Fin : ರ and ರು} & \dots + \text{ಜ ಥ} & = \frac{\text{ಖ}}{\dots} \\
 \text{Fin : ರ and ರು} & \dots + \text{ತ ಥ} & = \frac{\text{ಃ}}{\dots} \\
 \text{Fin : ರ and ರು} & \dots + \text{ವ ಫ} & = \frac{\text{ಃ or ಃ}}{\dots} \\
 \text{Fin : ರ and ರು} & \dots + \text{ಕ ಖ} & = \frac{\text{x or ಕ or ಃ}}{\dots} \\
 \text{Fin : ರ and ರು} & \dots + \text{ಕ} & = \frac{\text{ಕ or ಃ}}{\dots} \\
 \text{Fin : ರ and ರು} & \dots + \text{ಮ + ಖರ್} & = \frac{\text{x or ಮ or ?}}{\dots}
 \end{array}$$

Fin : ರ and ರು	... +ಷ	= <u>ಷ or ಷ</u>
Fin : ರ and ರು	... +ಸ+ಋ	= <u>× or ಸ or ಋ</u>
Fin : ರ and ರು	... +ಸ	= <u>ಸ or ಸ</u>
ಅ+ರು	... +ನ ಘ ಜ ರೂ ಡ ಢ ದ ಧ ಬ ಭ ಜಿ ಇ ನ ಮ ಯ ರ ಲ ವ ಶ	} = <u>ಉ</u>
ಆ+ರು	... +ನ ಘ ಜ ರೂ ಡ ಢ ದ ಧ ಬ ಭ ಜಿ ಇ ನ ಮ ಯ ರ ಲ ವ ಶ	} = <u>×</u>
ರ and ರು not being ಅ+ರು or ಆ+ರು	} +ರ	= <u>×</u>
Fin : ರ and ರು not being ಅ+ರು or ಆ+ರು	... +ನ ಘ ಜ ರೂ ಡ ಢ ದ ಧ ಬ ಭ ಜಿ ಇ ನ ಮ ಯ ರ ಲ ವ ಶ	} = <u>...</u>
N. Fin : ರ	... +any consonant ex- cept ರ	} = <u>...</u>
ಯ ಲ ನ	... +any consonant	= <u>...</u>

(G). Sandhi between ಕರ and ಕಲ್.

ಕ	... +ಕ ವಿ ತ ಥ ಜ ರ ಕ ಘ ಷ ಸ	} = <u>ಷ</u>
ಕ	... +ತ ಥ	= <u>ಜ ಕ</u>
ಕ	... +ಕ	= <u>ಕ</u>

ಅ	...	+ಗ ಘ ಜ ಝ ಡ ಡಬ ಭ	=	ಡ
				::
ಅ	...	+ನ	=	ಕ
				::
ಅ	...	+ಜ ಞ ಣ ನ ಮ ಯ ರ ಲ ವ	=	...
ಬ	...	+ತ ಥ	=	...
				ಪ ಕ
ಬ	...	+ದ ಧ	=	ಡ
				ಡ ಡ
ಬ	...	+ಗ ಘ ಜ ಝ ಡ ಡಬ ಭ	=	ಡ
				::
ಬ	...	+ನ	=	::
				ಣ
ಬ	...	+ಸ	=	ಕ
				::
ಬ	...	+ಕ ಖ ಚ ಛ ಟ ಠ ಡ ಧ ಜ ಞ ಣ ಮ ಯ ರ ಲ ವ ಶ ಷ ಹ	=	::
ಝ	...	+ಚ ಛ ಞ ಶ	=	ಅ
				::
ಝ	...	+ಜ ಝ	=	ಬ
				::
ಝ	...	+ಜ ಷ ಣ ಷ	=	ಪ
				::
ಝ	...	+ಡ ಡ	=	ಡ
				::
ಝ	...	+ಗ ಘ ಧ ಧಬ ಭ	=	ರ
				::

ನ ... +ಕ ಬ ತ ಥ ವ ಫ ಜ ನ } = ...  
ಮ ಯ ರ ಲ ವ ಸ  
ಹ

## EXAMPLES.

As to *sandhi* between letters of which the one that precedes is not final in a *pada*.

ಕಾಕ+ತಃ ಥ. ಧಿ. ಯಾತ್. ವಃ. ಮಃ. ಸಿ = ಕಾಕತ್. ಕಾಕಥ. ಕಾಕಧಃ. ಕಾಕಠ್ಯಾತ್. ಕಾಕತ್ಯಃ. ಕಾಕತ್ಯಃ. ಕಾಕತ್ಯಃ. ಕಾಕತ್ಯಃ. (ಕಾಕತ್ಯಃ). or ಕಾಕತ್ಯಃ.

ರಾರಬ+ತಃ ಲೀ. ರಾರಕ್ತಃ. ರಾರಕ್ತಃ. ರಾರಕ್ತಃ. ರಾರಬ್ಯಾತ್. ರಾರಬ್ಯಃ. ರಾರಬ್ಯಃ. ರಾರಕ್ತಃ. (ರಾರಕ್ತಃ). or ರಾರಬ್ಯಃ.

ರಾರಗ+ತಃ ಲೀ. ರಾರಕ್ತಃ. ರಾರಕ್ತಃ. ರಾರಕ್ತಃ. ರಾರಗ್ಯಾತ್. ರಾರಗ್ಯಃ. ರಾರಗ್ಯಃ. ರಾರಕ್ತಃ. (ರಾರಕ್ತಃ). or ರಾರಬ್ಯಃ.

ದಾದಫ+ತಃ ಲೀ. ದಾದಗ್ಧಃ. ದಾದಗ್ಧಃ. ದಾದಗ್ಧಃ. ದಾದಫ್ಯಾತ್. ದಾದಫ್ಯಃ. ದಾದಫ್ಯಃ. ದಾದಫ್ಯಃ. (ದಾದಫ್ಯಃ). or ದಾದಬ್ಯಃ.

ಪಾಮಬ+ತಃ ಲೀ. ಪಾಮಕ್ತಃ. ಪಾಮಕ್ತಃ. ಪಾಮಕ್ತಃ. ಪಾಮಬ್ಯಾತ್. ಪಾಮಬ್ಯಃ. ಪಾಮಬ್ಯಃ. ಪಾಮಕ್ತಃ. (ಪಾಮಕ್ತಃ). or ಪಾಮಬ್ಯಃ.

ಜಾಗಜ+ತಃ ಲೀ. ಜಾಗಕ್ತಃ. ಜಾಗಕ್ತಃ. ಜಾಗಕ್ತಃ. ಜಾಗಜ್ಯಾತ್. ಜಾಗಜ್ಯಃ. ಜಾಗಜ್ಯಃ. ಜಾಗಕ್ತಃ. (ಜಾಗಕ್ತಃ). or ಜಾಗಬ್ಯಃ.

ಜಾಬರ್ಯು+ತಃ ಲೀ. ಜಾಬರ್ಯುಃ. ಜಾಬರ್ಯುಃ. ಜಾಬರ್ಯುಃ. ಜಾಬರ್ಯುಃ. ಜಾಬರ್ಯುಃ. ಜಾಬರ್ಯುಃ. ಜಾಬರ್ಯುಃ. (ಜಾಬರ್ಯುಃ). or ಜಾಬರ್ಯುಃ.

ಚಾಕಬ+ತಃ ಲೀ. ಚಾಕಬ್ಧಃ. ಚಾಕಬ್ಧಃ. ಚಾಕಬ್ಧಃ. ಚಾಕಬ್ಧಃ. ಚಾಕಬ್ಧಃ. ಚಾಕಬ್ಧಃ. ಚಾಕಬ್ಧಃ. (ಚಾಕಬ್ಧಃ). or ಚಾಕಬ್ಧಃ.

ರಾರರ+ತಃ ಲೀ. ರಾರಬ್ಧಃ. ರಾರಬ್ಧಃ. ರಾರಬ್ಧಃ. ರಾರರ್ದಃ. ರಾರರ್ದಃ. ರಾರರ್ದಃ. ರಾರರ್ದಃ. (ರಾರರ್ದಃ). or ರಾರಬ್ಧಃ.

ಚೋಕೂತ+ತಃ ಲೀ. ಚೋಕೂಬ್ಧಃ. ಚೋಕೂಬ್ಧಃ. ಚೋಕೂಬ್ಧಃ. ಚೋಕೂಬ್ಧಃ. ಚೋಕೂಬ್ಧಃ. ಚೋಕೂಬ್ಧಃ. ಚೋಕೂಬ್ಧಃ. (ಚೋಕೂಬ್ಧಃ). or ಚೋಕೂಬ್ಧಃ.

ಡೋಡುಂಫ+ತಃ ಲೀ. ಡೋಡುಂಫಃ. ಡೋಡುಂಫಃ. ಡೋಡುಂಫಃ. ಡೋಡುಂಫಃ. ಡೋಡುಂಫಃ. ಡೋಡುಂಫಃ. ಡೋಡುಂಫಃ. (ಡೋಡುಂಫಃ). or ಡೋಡುಂಫಃ.

ಚಾಚು+ತಃ ಲೀ. ಚಾಚುಃ. ಚಾಚುಃ. ಚಾಚುಃ. ಚಾಚುಃ. ಚಾಚುಃ. ಚಾಚುಃ. ಚಾಚುಃ. (ಚಾಚುಃ). or ಚಾಚುಃ.

ತೋತೂಣ+ತಃ ಓಂ, ತೋತೂಣ್ಯಃ ತೋತೂಣ್ಣ ತೋತೂಣ್ಛಿ ತೋತೂಣ್ಯಾತ್ ತೋತೂಣ್ಯಃ ತೋತೂಣ್ಣ್ಯಃ ತೋತೂಣ್ಣಿ or ತೋತೂಣ್ಛಿ or ತೋತೂಣ್ಛಿ.

ಯಾಯತ್+ತಃ ಓಂ, ಯಾಯತ್ತಃ ಯಾಯತ್ಠ ಯಾಯದ್ಛಿ ಯಾಯತ್ಯಾತ್ ಯಾಯತ್ಯಃ ಯಾಯತ್ಠ್ಯಃ ಯಾಯತ್ಠಿ or ಯಾಯತ್ಠಿ.

ಮಾಮಧ್+ತಃ ಓಂ, ಮಾಮತ್ತಃ ಮಾಮತ್ಠ ಮಾಮದ್ಛಿ ಮಾಮತ್ಯಾತ್ ಮಾಮತ್ಯಃ ಮಾಮತ್ಠ್ಯಃ ಮಾಮತ್ಠಿ or ಮಾಮತ್ಠಿ.

ಚಾಕ್ಲದ್+ತಃ ಓಂ, ಚಾಕ್ಲತ್ತಃ ಚಾಕ್ಲತ್ಠ ಚಾಕ್ಲದ್ಛಿ ಚಾಕ್ಲತ್ಯಾತ್ ಚಾಕ್ಲತ್ಯಃ ಚಾಕ್ಲದ್ಠ್ಯಃ ಚಾಕ್ಲದ್ಠಿ or ಚಾಕ್ಲದ್ಠಿ.

ಜಾಗಾಧ್+ತಃ ಓಂ, ಜಾಗಾದ್ಠ ಜಾಗಾದ್ಠ್ಯಃ ಜಾಗಾದ್ಠಿ ಜಾಗಾದ್ಠ್ಯಾತ್ ಜಾಗಾದ್ಠ್ಯಃ ಜಾಗಾದ್ಠಿ or ಜಾಗಾದ್ಠಿ.

ಕಾಕಾನ್+ತಃ ಓಂ, ಕಾಕಾನ್ತಃ ಕಾಕಾನ್ತಠ ಕಾಕಾನ್ದಿ ಕಾಕಾನ್ತ್ಯಾತ್ ಕಾಕಾನ್ತ್ಯಃ ಕಾಕಾನ್ತಠ್ಯಃ ಕಾಕಾನ್ತಠಿ or ಕಾಕಾನ್ತಠಿ.

ತಾತವ್+ತಃ ಓಂ, ತಾತವ್ತಃ ತಾತವ್ತಠ ತಾತವ್ದಿ ತಾತವ್ತ್ಯಾತ್ ತಾತವ್ತ್ಯಃ ತಾತವ್ತಠ್ಯಃ ತಾತವ್ತಠಿ or ತಾತವ್ತಠಿ.

ರಾರಘ್+ತಃ ಓಂ, ರಾರಘ್ತಃ ರಾರಘ್ಠ ರಾರಘದ್ಛಿ ರಾರಘತ್ಯಾತ್ ರಾರಘತ್ಯಃ ರಾರಘದ್ಠ್ಯಃ ರಾರಘದ್ಠಿ or ರಾರಘದ್ಠಿ.

ಚೇಕ್ಲೇಬ್+ತಃ ಓಂ, ಚೇಕ್ಲೇಬ್ತಃ ಚೇಕ್ಲೇಬ್ತಠ ಚೇಕ್ಲೇಬ್ದಿ ಚೇಕ್ಲೇಬ್ತ್ಯಾತ್ ಚೇಕ್ಲೇಬ್ತ್ಯಃ ಚೇಕ್ಲೇಬ್ತಠ್ಯಃ ಚೇಕ್ಲೇಬ್ತಠಿ or ಚೇಕ್ಲೇಬ್ತಠಿ.

ಲಾಲಭ್+ತಃ ಓಂ, ಲಾಲಬ್ತಃ ಲಾಲಬ್ಠ ಲಾಲಬ್ದಿ ಲಾಲಬ್ತ್ಯಾತ್ ಲಾಲಬ್ತ್ಯಃ ಲಾಲಬ್ಠ್ಯಃ ಲಾಲಬ್ಠಿ or ಲಾಲಬ್ಠಿ.

ಸಾಸಾಮ್+ತಃ ಓಂ, ಸಾಸಾಮ್ತಃ ಸಾಸಾಮ್ತಠ ಸಾಸಾಮ್ದಿ ಸಾಸಾಮ್ತ್ಯಾತ್ ಸಾಸಾಮ್ತ್ಯಃ ಸಾಸಾಮ್ತಠ್ಯಃ ಸಾಸಾಮ್ತಠಿ or ಸಾಸಾಮ್ತಠಿ.

ತಾತಾಯ್ + ತಃ ಓಂ, ತಾತಾಯ್ತಃ (ತಾತಾತಃ) ತಾತಾಯ್ಠ (ತಾತಾಠ) ತಾತಾಯ್ಠಿ (ತಾತಾಠಿ) ತಾತಾಯ್ಠ್ಯಾತ್ ತಾತಾಯ್ಠ್ಯಃ (ತಾತಾವಃ) ತಾತಾಯ್ಠ್ಯಃ (ತಾತಾವಃ) ತಾತಾಯ್ಠಿ (ತಾತಾವಃ).

ಜೋಗೂರ್+ತಃ ಓಂ, ಜೋಗೂರ್ತಃ ಜೋಗೂರ್ತಠ ಜೋಗೂರ್ದಿ ಜೋಗೂರ್ತ್ಯಾತ್ ಜೋಗೂರ್ತ್ಯಃ ಜೋಗೂರ್ತಠ್ಯಃ ಜೋಗೂರ್ತಠಿ or ಜೋಗೂರ್ತಠಿ.

ಜಾಜಲ್+ತಃ ಓಂ, ಜಾಜಲ್ತಃ ಜಾಜಲ್ಠ ಜಾಜಲ್ದಿ ಜಾಜಲ್ತ್ಯಾತ್ ಜಾಜಲ್ತ್ಯಃ ಜಾಜಲ್ಠ್ಯಃ ಜಾಜಲ್ಠಿ or ಜಾಜಲ್ಠಿ.

ವೋವುಷ್+ತಃ ಲೀಃ, ವೋವುಪ್ಪುಃ. ವೋವುಪ್ಪು. ವೋವುಪ್ಪಿ. ವೋವುಪ್ಪಾತ್. ವೋವು  
ಪ್ಪುಃ. ವೋವುಪ್ಪುಃ. ವೋವುಕೈ. (ವೋವುಕೈ).

ಬಾಭಾಸ್+ತಃ ಲೀಃ, ಬಾಭಾಸ್ತಃ. ಬಾಭಾಸ್ತು. ಬಾಭಾಸ್ಥಿ. ಬಾಭಾಸ್ತ್ಯಾತ್. ಬಾಭಾ  
ಸ್ತುಃ. ಬಾಭಾಸ್ತುಃ. ಬಾಭಾಸ್ತು.

Other miscellaneous examples of the same sandhi.

ಯುಜ್ಜ್+ಧಿ=ಯುಜ್ಜಿ. ಯಜ್+ನಃ=ಯಜ್ಜಃ. ಯಜ್+ನಃ=ಯಜ್ಜಿ. ಜಜ್+  
ನಾತೆ=ಜಜ್ಜಾತೆ. ಜಜ್+ನಿವೆ=ಜಜ್ಜಿವೆ. ಜಜ್+ನಿಧ್ವೆ=ಜಜ್ಜಿಧ್ವೆ. ರಾಜ್+ನಾ=ರಾ  
ಜ್ಜಾ. ರಾಜ್+ನೀ=ರಾಜ್ಜೀ. ಯಜ್+ನಾ=ಯಜ್ಜಾ. ಷ್+ಧಿ=ವಗ್ಧಿ. ಷ್+  
ಮಿ=ವಜ್ಜಿ. ವಾಚ್+ಯಃ=ವಾಚ್ಚಃ. ಅದುಘ್+ಧ್ವಂ=ಅದುಗ್ಧ್ವಂ. ದ್ವಿತ್+ಧಿ= ದ್ವಿ  
ದ್ವಿ. ಈಟ್+ತೆ=ಈಟ್ತೆ. ಮೃತ್+ನಾಮಿ+ಮೃತ್ನಾಮಿ. ಗ್ರಹ್+ಯತೆ=ಗ್ರಹ್ಯತೆ. ಮಾ  
ಮಧ್+ತಿ=ಮಾಮತಿ. ಅದ್+ಸಿ=ಅತ್ಸಿ. ವೇಷ್+ಸ್ಯಾಮಿ=ವೇಷ್ಯಾಮಿ. ವೇಷ್+ತೆ=  
ವೇಷ್ಯ. ವಿಸ್+ಧ್ವಂ=ವಿಡ್ಧ್ವಂ. ದ್ವೇಷ್+ಸಿ=ದ್ವೇಷ್ಯೆ. ಅದ್ವಿಷ್+ಸಃ=ಅದ್ವಿಷ್ಯೆ. ಪ್ರಾ  
ಪ್+ಸ್ಯತಿ=ಪ್ರಾಪ್ಯತಿ. ದ್ವಿಷ್+ತಃ=ದ್ವಿಷ್ಯತಃ. ದ್ವಿಷ್+ಧ್ವಂ=ದ್ವಿಡ್ಧ್ವಂ. ಚಕ್ಷ್+  
ಸಃ=ಚಕ್ಷ್ಯೆ. ಚಕ್ಷ್+ಧ್ವಂ=ಚಕ್ಷ್ಯೆ. ಪುಷ್+ನಾತಿ=ಪುಷ್ಯಾತಿ. ಉತ್ಕೃಷ್+ತಃ= ಉ  
ತ್ಕೃಷ್ಯ. ಷ್+ಧಃ=ಷಮ್ಘಃ. ಸರ್ಪಿಣ್+ಸಿ=ಸರ್ಪಿಣಿ. (ಸರ್ಪಿಣಿ). ವಸ್+ಸಃ=  
ವಸ್ಯೆ. ಲಿಪ್+ಧಃ=ಲಿಪ್ಯೆ. ಲಙ್+ಕತೆ=ಲಙ್ಕತೆ. ಲಲಿನ್+ಗತಿ=ಲಲಿಂಕತಿ. ಪ್ರೇನ್+ಬ  
ಣೀಯಂ=ಪ್ರೇಜ್ಯಣೀಯಂ. ವನ್+ಚಯತಿ=ವನ್ಚಯತಿ. ವಾನ್+ಭತಿ= ವಾಂಭತಿ.  
ರನ್+ಜಯತಿ=ರಂಜಯತಿ. ವನ್+ಜಯತಿ=ವಂಜಯತಿ. ಉತ್ಕೃನ್+ರತೆ=ಉತ್ಕೃಣ್ತೆ.  
ಮನ್+ಡಯತಿ=ಮಂಜಯತಿ. ಗನ್+ತುಮ್=ಗಂತುಮ್. ನನ್+ದಿತುಂ=ನಂದಿತುಂ. ಪ  
ನ್+ಧಾ=ಪನ್ಥಾ. ಕನ್+ಪತೆ=ಕಂಪತೆ. ದೃನ್+ಫತಿ=ದೃಂಫತಿ. ಆಲನ್+ಬತೆ= ಆಲ  
ಂಪತೆ. ಜೃನ್+ಭತೆ=ಜೃಂಭತೆ. ಹನ್+ಯಃ=ಹನ್ಯಃ. ತನ್+ವನ್= ತನ್ವನ್. ರಹ್+  
ಸ್ಯತೆ=ರಂಸ್ಯತೆ. ಗಮ್+ತಾ=ಗಮ್ತಾ. ಕ್ರಾಮ್+ತಿ=ಕ್ರಾಂತಿ. ಕಾಮ್+ಯಃ=ಕಾಮ್ಯಃ.  
ಕಾಮ್+ತಮ್=ಕಾಂತಮ್. ತಾಮ್+ರಮ್=ತಾಮ್ರಮ್. ಆಮ್+ಲಃ=ಆಮ್ಲಃ. ಲಭ್+  
ಸ್ಯೆ=ಲಬ್ಧ್ಯೆ. ಲಭ್+ತಃ=ಲಬ್ಧತಃ. ಕ್ಷುಭ್+ನಾತಿ=ಕ್ಷುಂಭಾತಿ. ಲುಭ್+ಯಃ=ಲು  
ಬ್ಧ್ಯಃ. ಧಿಭ್+ಸತಿ=ಧಿಬ್ಧತಿ.

As to Sandhi between letters of which the one that precedes is final in a pada.

ಕುಯುಗ್+ಕರೋತಿ. ಖೇಲತಿ. ಗಚ್ಛತಿ. ಘಟತಿ. ಜಃ. ಚೇಟಯತಿ. ಛೇದತಿ.  
ಜಾಗರ್ತಿ. ಝಮತಿ. ಜಃ. ಟಬ್ಧಯತಿ. ಠಜ್ಜಾರಮ್. ಡಿವಯತಿ. ಢಾಕತಿ. ಣಃ. ತ

ನೋತಿ. ಛಾಡತಿ. ದದಾತಿ. ಧಿನೋತಿ. ನಮತಿ. ಪಾತಿ. ವೃಲ್ಲತಿ. ಬೋಧತಿ. ಭಾತಿ. ಮ  
ನತಿ. ಯತತಿ. ರೋಚತಿ. ಲೀನಾತಿ. ವೃಣಾತಿ. ಶ್ಲೋತತಿ. ಕೀತಿ. ಪಟಕ. ಸಹತಿ. ಹೃಯ  
ತಿ=ಸುಯುಕ್ತರೋತಿ. ಸುಯುಕ್ತೇಲತಿ. ಸುಯುಗ್ಗಚ್ಛತಿ. ಸುಯುಗ್ಗಟತಿ. ಸುಯುಗ್ಗ  
೧೨ ಸುಯುಜ್ಜತಿ. ಸುಯುಕ್ತೇಲಯತಿ. ಸುಯುಕ್ತಧೃತಿ. ಸುಯುಗ್ಗಾರ್ತಿ. ಸುಯು  
ಗ್ಗಪತಿ. ಸುಯುಗ್ಗ೧೨ ಸುಯುಜ್ಜತಿ. ಸುಯುಕ್ತಜ್ಜಯತಿ. ಸುಯುಕ್ತಜ್ಜಾರತಿ. ಸು  
ಯುಗ್ಗಪಯತಿ. ಸುಯುಗ್ಗಾಕತಿ. ಸುಯುಗ್ಗ೧೨ ಸುಯುಜ್ಜತಿ. ಸುಯುಕ್ತನೋತಿ.  
ಸುಯುಕ್ತಾಡತಿ. ಸುಯುಗ್ಗದಾತಿ. ಸುಯುಗ್ಗನೋತಿ. ಸುಯುಗ್ಗಮತಿ or ಸುಯುಜ್ಜ  
ಮತಿ. ಸುಯುಕ್ತಾಪತಿ. ಸುಯುಕ್ತಾಪ್ಲತಿ. ಸುಯುಗ್ಗೋಧತಿ. ಸುಯುಗ್ಗಾಪತಿ. ಸುಯು  
ಗ್ಗನತಿ or ಸುಯುಜ್ಜನತಿ. ಸುಯುಗ್ಗತತಿ. ಸುಯುಗ್ಗೋಚತಿ. ಸುಯುಗ್ಗನಾತಿ. ಸು  
ಯುಗ್ಗೌಣಾತಿ. ಸುಯುಕ್ತೋತ್ತತಿ. ಸುಯುಕ್ತೋತ್ತತಿ. ಸುಯುಕ್ತೇತಿ or ಸುಯು  
ಕ್ತೇತಿ. or ಸುಯುಕ್ತೇತಿ. ಸುಯುಕ್ತೇತಿ or ಸುಯುಕ್ತೇತಿ or ಸುಯುಕ್ತೇತಿ or ಸು  
ಯುಕ್ತೇತಿ. ಸುಯುಗ್ಗಯತಿ or ಸುಯುಗ್ಗಯತಿ.

ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞ+ಕರೋತಿ &c., ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞರೋತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞೇಲತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಚ್ಛತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞ  
ಟತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞೇಲಯತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಧೃತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಾರ್ತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಪತಿ. ಪ್ರಾ  
ಜ್ಞತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಜ್ಜಯತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಜ್ಜಾರಮ್. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಪಯತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಾಕತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞತಿ.  
ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞನೋತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಾಡತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞದಾತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞನೋತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಮತಿ, ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಾ  
ತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಾಪತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞೋಧತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞಾಪತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞನತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞತತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞೋ  
ಚತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞೇನಾತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞೌಣಾತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞೋತ್ತತಿ or ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞೋತ್ತತಿ. or  
ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞೋತ್ತತಿ ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞೇತಿ or ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞೇತಿ or ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞೇತಿ or ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞೇತಿ.  
or ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞೇತಿ. ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞೇತಿ or ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞೇತಿ or ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞೇತಿ or ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞೇತಿ.  
or ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞೇತಿ. or ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞೇತಿ. or ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞೇತಿ. or ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞೇತಿ.

ಪರಿವ್ರಾತ+ಕರೋತಿ &c., ಪರಿವ್ರಾತರೋತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತೇಲತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾ  
ತೇಚ್ಛತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತೇಟತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತೇತಿ or ಪರಿವ್ರಾತೇತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತೇಲಯತಿ.  
ಪರಿವ್ರಾತೇಧೃತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತೇರ್ತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತೇಪತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತೇತಿ or ಪರಿವ್ರಾ  
ತೇತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತೇಜ್ಜಯತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತೇಜ್ಜಾರಮ್. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತೇಪಯತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾ  
ತೇಕತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತೇತಿ or ಪರಿವ್ರಾತೇತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತೇನೋತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತೇಟತಿ. ಪ  
ರಿವ್ರಾತೇದಾತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತೇನೋತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತೇಮತಿ or ಪರಿವ್ರಾತೇಮತಿ. ಪರಿ  
ವ್ರಾತೇಪತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತೇಪ್ಲತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತೇೋಧತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತೇತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತೇನತಿ or  
ಪರಿವ್ರಾತೇನತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತೇತತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತೇೋಚತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತೇನಾತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತೇ  
ೌಣಾತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತೇೋತ್ತತಿ. or ಪರಿವ್ರಾತೇೋತ್ತತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತೇತಿ or ಪರಿವ್ರಾ  
ತೇತಿ or ಪರಿವ್ರಾತೇತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತೇತಿ or ಪರಿವ್ರಾತೇತಿ. ಪರಿವ್ರಾತೇತಿ or







[illegible]

ಮತ್ತರ್ (from ಮತ್ತ )+ಕರೋತಿ. &c., ಮತ್ತಕರೋತಿ or ಮತ್ತ x ಕರೋತಿ. ಮತ್ತಜೀಲತಿ or ಮತ್ತ x ಜೀಲತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋಗಚ್ಛತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋಘಟತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋಜು. ಮತ್ತಶ್ಚೇಟಯತಿ. ಮತ್ತಶ್ಚರ್ದತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋಜಾಗರ್ತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋರುಮತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋಷಾ. ಮತ್ತಸ್ವಜ್ಞಯತಿ. ಮತ್ತಸ್ವಜ್ಞಾರಮ್. ಮತ್ತೋಡಿಪಯತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋಛೌಕತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋಣಾ. ಮತ್ತಸ್ತನೋತಿ. ಮತ್ತಸ್ತುಡತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋದಪಾತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋಧಿನೋತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋನಮತಿ. ಮತ್ತಜಾತಿ or ಮತ್ತಜಾತಿ.ವ ಎತ್ತಿ ವುಲತಿ or ಮತ್ತಜವುಲತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋಬೀಧತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋಭಾತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋಮನತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋಯತತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋರೋಚತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋಲೀನಾತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋವ್ಯಣಾತಿ. ಮತ್ತಶ್ಚೋತತಿ. or ಮತ್ತಶ್ಚೋತತಿ or ಮತ್ತಶ್ಚೋತತಿ. ಮತ್ತಶ್ಚೇತಿ or ಮತ್ತಶೇತಿ. ಮತ್ತಪ್ಪಟಕಿ or ಮತ್ತಪಪಟಕಿ. ಮತ್ತಸ್ಸಹತಿ or ಮತ್ತಸಹತಿ. ಮತ್ತೋಹ್ವಯತಿ. And ಮತ್ತರ್+ಸಾ ತಾರಃ=ಮತ್ತಸಾ ತಾರಃ or ಮತ್ತಸಾ ತಾರಃ or ಮತ್ತಸಾ ತಾರಃ. ಮತ್ತರ್+ಽವತಿ=ಮತ್ತಽವತಿ or ಮತ್ತಃಽವತಿ or ಮತ್ತಽವತಿ But ಮತ್ತರ್+ಕ್ಷಾಮಮ್=ಮತ್ತಕ್ಷಾಮಮ್. ಮತ್ತರ್+ಪ್ಸಾತಮ್=ಮತ್ತಪ್ಸಾತಮ್. ಮತ್ತರ್+ತ್ಸರುಃ=ಮತ್ತತ್ಸರುಃ.

ನದ್ಯಾರ್ ( from ನದ್ಯಾ ) + ಕರೋತಿ &c., ನದ್ಯಾಕರೋತಿ or ನದ್ಯಾ x ಕರೋತಿ. ನದ್ಯಾಃ ಖೇಲತಿ or ನದ್ಯಾಖೇಲತಿ. ನದ್ಯಾಗಚ್ಛತಿ. ನದ್ಯಾಘಟತಿ. ನದ್ಯಾಜಿ. ನದ್ಯಾಃ ಲಬ್ಧಯತಿ. ನದ್ಯಾಶ್ಚ ದಫತಿ. ನದ್ಯಾಜಾಗರ್ತಿ. ನದ್ಯಾರೂಪತಿ. ನದ್ಯಾ

[illegible][illegible]

Other miscellaneous examples of the same *sandhi*.

ವಾಗ್ + ಕತಮ್ = ವಾಕ್ಯತಮ್ or ವಾಕ್ಯತಮ್. ದಿಗ್ + ಕಜಃ = ದಿಗ್ಗಜಃ. ಪ್ರಾ  
ಗ್ + ಫುನೋದಯಃ = ಪ್ರಾಗ್ಫುನೋದಯಃ. ವಾಗ್ + ಜಾಲಮ್ = ವಾಗ್ಜಾಲಮ್. ದಿಗ್ + ಭಾಗಃ =  
ದಿಗ್ಭಾಗಃ. ವಾಗ್ + ದಾನಮ್ = ವಾಗ್ದಾನಮ್. ವಾಗ್ + ಬಾಹುಲ್ಯಂ = ವಾಗ್ಬಾಹುಲ್ಯಮ್.  
ವಾಗ್ + ರೋಧಃ = ವಾಗ್ರೋಧಃ. ದಿಗ್ + ಹಸ್ತಿ = ದಿಗ್ಹಸ್ತಿ or ದಿಗ್ಹಸ್ತಿ. ದಿಗ್ + ನಾಗಃ = ದಿ  
ಗ್ನಾಗಃ. or ದಿಜ್ನಾಗಃ. ಪರಿವಾಕ್ತ + ಭಯಮ್ = ಪರಿವಾಕ್ಯಭಯಮ್. ಮಧುಲಿತಃ + ಚ

శ్రమ=మధులిట్టక్రమ. పరివ్రాత్+భామూ=పరివ్రాట్టయూ. పరివ్రాత్+జననమ్=పరివ్రాడ్జననమ్. మధులిత్+కరణమ్=మధులిడ్డరణమ్. or మధులిడ్డరణమ్. మధులిత్+యజ్ఞరః=మధులిడ్డజ్ఞరః. భవద్+చరణమ్=భవత్చరణమ్. మహద్+చక్రమ్=మహత్చక్రమ్. ఊద్+జ్వలః=ఊజ్వలః. మహద్+యజ్ఞానమ్=మహజ్ఞానమ్. ఊద్+డినః=ఊడ్డినః. మహద్+ధాల్పమ్=మహత్థాల్పమ్. జగద్+శరణ్యః=జగత్శరణ్యః or జగత్శరణ్యః ఊద్+కరణమ్=ఊడ్డరణమ్ or ఊడ్డరణమ్. బృహద్+లలాటమ్=బృహల్లలాటమ్. బృహద్+గగనమ్=బృహద్గగనమ్. బృహత్+శుటః=బృహద్శుటః. భవద్+దర్శనమ్=భవద్దర్శనమ్. మహద్+ధనుః=మహద్ధనుః. జగద్+బంధుః=జగద్బంధుః. మహద్+ధయమ్=మహద్ధయమ్. పరివ్రాత్+మిత్రమ్=పరివ్రాడ్మిత్రమ్ or పరివ్రాత్మిత్రమ్. బృహద్+యానమ్=బృహద్యానమ్. పరివ్రాత్+రథః=పరివ్రాడ్రథః. మహద్+వనమ్=మహద్వనమ్. జగద్+నాథః=జగద్నాథః or జగన్నాథః. భవద్+మతమ్=భవద్మతమ్ or భవన్మతమ్. అబ్+శ్చుః=అప్శ్చుః or అప్శ్చుః. అబ్+కరణమ్=అబ్ధరణమ్ or అబ్ధరణమ్. అబ్+నదిః=అబ్దినీ or అబ్దినీ. అబ్+శుటః=అబ్దటః. అబ్=భక్షః=అబ్ధక్షః. అబ్+వాసః=అబ్ధాసః. అబ్+జయః=అబ్దయః. అబ్+మోనమ్=అబ్ధానమ్ or అబ్ధానమ్.

15. We have hitherto treated of *sandhi* as it takes place between letters in close contact with each other. But there is *sandhi* in a certain manner also between letters not so situated but more or less apart. The rules on this subject are as follows :—

#### A. Change of న into ణ.

(i). ణ should be substituted in the place of న coming after ర, య, or యూ in the same *pada* (VIII. 4. 1 ; Sid. I. 124); and this, even when a separation is caused between the న and the other letters abovementioned, by the intervention of the letters అ, ఇ, ఉ, and *anusvāra* singly or combined in any possible way. (VIII. 4. 2). e. g., రో+నః=రోణః ; తిన్య+నామ్=తిన్యణామ్ ; గరి+నమ్=గరిణమ్ ; గురు+నామ్=గురుణామ్ ; గృహ్+నాతి+గృహ్శ్చాతి ; పౌయో+న=పౌయోణ ; అర్ధే+న=అర్ధేణ ; దర్శే+న=దర్శేణ ; రేభే+న=రేభేణ ;

గభీః+న=గభీణ ; జమ+నా=జమణా ; బృహ్+నః=బృహణమ్ ;  
 తృంశ+నః=తృంశణః. But అర్జ=నః=అర్జనః ; అర్ణవః+న=అర్ణ-  
 వః ; దశ+నమ్=దశనః ; అధీః+న=అధీనః

(ii). And న which, as has been seen already, becomes ణ after ష becomes likewise ణ in the same *pada*, even when a separation is caused between the న and ష by the intervention of the letters అట, ఈ, ఘ, and *anusvāra* singly, or combined in any possible way. (Kās on VIII. 4. 1). e. g., దూష+నః=దూషణమ్ ; నిష+న్మ=నిషణ్మః ; అక్ష+స్వత్=అక్షణ్మత్.

(iii). But if the న is followed by యల్, since this న should become *anusvāra*, this న will not come within the rule ; and this, though the *anusvāra* be changed into న before తె, థ, ద, ధ, and న according to the rule relating to the changing of *anusvāra* before యల్. (Sid I. 63 ; Sid. II. 158). And as to other consonants than యల్ following న, since న followed by ఞ, ణ, and ల, is changed into ఞ, ణ, and ల respectively, the న in these cases also does not come under the rule. The result therefore is that న, under the conditions mentioned in the rule, will be changed into ణ only when it is followed by vowels or if by consonants, by only other consonants than those abovementioned, i. e., by జ, మ, and న, and by య, ర, and వ. e. g., రున్+ధ=రున్ధ=రున్ఢ ; కున్+తి=కున్తి=కున్తి.

(iv). Nor could there be a change of న into ణ when the న is at the end of a *pada* (VIII. 4. 37). e. g., రామా+న్=రామాన్ ; కరి+న్=కరిన్.

v. And though there is a cause for the change of న into ణ according to the rules relating to the change of such letter in the same *pada*, such change, when the న is in the subsequent member of a compound and the cause is in the prior member, should take place only,—

(a). when the compound is an appellative, that is, not when the compound is an ordinary compound, except when the న is of

a secondary affix ; and even in the case of an appellative compound, only when no *ಫ* intervenes between the *ನ* and the letters being the cause of the change, according to *Pāṇini*, though according to *Patanjali* the last restriction is unnecessary. (VIII. 4. 3. Kās. thereon : Sid. I. 416). *e. g.*, ಚರ್ಮ+ನಾಸಿಕಾ=ಚರ್ಮನಾಸಿಕಾ (ordinary compound); ಗರ್ಗ+ಭಗಿನೀ=ಗರ್ಗಭಗಿನೀ (ordinary compound); ಋಗ್+ಅಯನಹ=ಋಗಯನಹ (appellative but *ಫ* intervenes). But ಕರನ+ಪ್ರಿಯಾ=ಕರಣಪ್ರಿಯಾ? (*ನ* is not in the subsequent member but in the prior); ಗರ್ಗ+ಭಗಿನೀ=ಗರ್ಗಭಗಿನೀ, (ordinary compound but *ನ* belongs to a secondary affix); ಮಾತೃಭೋಗಿನೀ+ಮಾತೃಭೋಗೀಣ; (Id); ಖರ+ಪಾಯಿನಾ=ಖರಪಾಯೀಣ (Id); ದ್ರು+ನಸಾ=ದ್ರುನಾಸಾ (appellative); ಕೂರ್ಮ+ನಬಾ=ಕೂರ್ಮನಾಬಾ (Id).

(b). when the *ನ* is 1stly, one with which the compound ends at the time it operates after its formation as a crude noun, that is, at the time it takes as such the secondary, feminine, and case affixes; 2ndly, one belonging to a *viḥakti* affix, and 3rdly, one derived from ನುಹ; (VIII. 4. 11), and this invariably when the subsequent member of the compound contains a ಕು letter or a single vowel, (VIII. 4. 13) but optionally in other cases. (Sid. I. 138) *e. g.*, ಮೂಷ+ವಾಪಿನ್+ಛಿ=ಮೂಷವಾಪಿಣಿ or ಮೂಷವಾಪಿನಿ; ಮೂಷ+ವಾಪ+ಞನ (*viḥakti* affix)=ಮೂಷವಾಪೀಣ or ಮೂಷವಾಪೀನ; ಮೂಷ+ವಾಪಾ+ನುಹ+ಞ=ಮೂಷವಾಪಾಣಿ or ಮೂಷವಾಪಾನಿ. But ವಸ್ತ್ರ+ಯುಗಿನ್, +ಛಿ=ವಸ್ತ್ರಯುಗಿಣಿ; ಸ್ವರ್ಗ+ಕಾಮಿನ್+ಅ (*viḥakti* affix)=ಸ್ವರ್ಗಕಾಮೀಣಿ; ವಸ್ತ್ರ+ಯುಗ+ಇನ್=ವಸ್ತ್ರಯುಗೀಣ; ಸ್ವರ+ಯುಗಾ+ನುಮ್+ಇ=ಸ್ವರಯುಗಾಣಿ; ವೃತ್ರ+ಹನ್+ಛಿ=ವೃತ್ರಹಣಿ; ತ್ರೀರ+ಪಾ+ಇನ್=ತ್ರೀರಪೀಣ; ತ್ರೀರ+ಪಾ+ನುಮ್+ಇ=ತ್ರೀರಪಾಣಿ;

(c) when between the member which contains the *ನ*, and the prior member which contains the cause for the change, there intervenes no *pada*. (VIII. 4. 38) *e. g.*, ಮೂಷ+ಕುಂಭ+ವಾಪಾ+ಇನ್=ಮೂಷಕುಂಭವಾಪೀನ; ಚತುರ+ಅಂಗ+ಯೋಗ+ಇನ್=ಚತುರಂಗಯೋಗೀನ. But ಅದ್ರ್ಘ+ಗೋಮಯ+ಇನ್=ಅದ್ರ್ಘಗೋಮಯೀಣ (ಗೋ is not a *pada*, though the secondary affix ಮಹ is a *pada* affix). (See below); and

(d). when the cause in the prior member of the compound is not a *ಫ* final in a *pada*. (VIII. 4. 35). *e. g.*, ಸರ್ಪಪ್ಪಾ+ಪಾನಮ್=ಸರ್ಪಪ್ಪಾನಮ್, ಯಜುಪ್ಪಾ+ಪಾನಮ್=ಯಜುಪ್ಪಾನಮ್. But ಸುಸರ್ಪಪ್ಪಾ+ಇನ್=ಸುಸರ್ಪಪ್ಪೇಣ (ಽ is not final in a *pada*).

(vi). But the restriction that the *ನ* should be in the same *pada* does not apply to the initial *ನ* of those roots which, in the list of roots, are given with an initial *ಞ*, for though this *ಞ* should be changed into *ನ* in actually using them, it should again be changed into *ಞ* when coming after an *upasargah* connected with the roots in sense, not merely in appearance, if there is a due cause for the change therein according to the above rules relating to the change of *ನ* into *ಞ*. (VI. 1. 65, VIII. 4. 14 *Kāś* thereon). *e. g.*, ಪ್ರ and ಪರಿ + ನಮತಿ and ನಾಯಕಃ=ಪ್ರಣಮತಿ and ಪ್ರಣಾಯಕಃ and ಪರಿಣಮತಿ and ಪರಿಣಾಯಕಃ. But the expression ಪ್ರಗತಾಃ+ನಾಯಕಾಃ which by rules to be mentioned hereafter becomes ಪ್ರನಾಯಕಾಃ with the expression ಗತಾಃ dropped out, is ಪ್ರನಾಯಕಾಃ not ಪ್ರಣಾಯಕಾಃ ; for the root connected actually in sense with the *upasargah* is one beginning with ಗ.

Observe that all roots beginning with *ನ* are given in the list of roots with an initial *ಞ* instead of *ನ* except (1) ನಡ್, (2) ನಟ್ 'to move or wave' (not ನಟ to dance), (3) ನಾಥ್, (4) ನಾದ್, (5) ನದ್, (6) ನಕ್, (7) ನೃ, and (8) ನೃತ್ or according to some grammarians, except only (1) ನಟ್, (2) ನಾಥ್, (3) ನದ್, (4) ನಕ್, and (5) ನೃತ್. (Sid. II. 41).

(vii). And when the cause for the change is in an *upasarga* as above, the change should take place in the case of *ನ* of a primitive affix, whatever may be the root that takes the affix in question, if the *ನ* is preceded by a vowel, except when the root concerned is one ending in a consonant with an *anusvāra* and beginning with any other letter than ಇತ್. (VIII. 4. 29, 32). *e. g.*, ಪ್ರ and ಪರಿ+ಯಾ+ಅನ, ಅನೀಯ, ಅನಿ, and ಇನ್ (primitive affixes)=ಪ್ರಯಾಣ, ಪರಿಯಾಣ, ಪ್ರಯಾಣೀಯ, ಪರಿಯಾಣೀಯ, ಪ್ರಯಾಣಿ, ಪರಿಯಾಣಿ, ಪ್ರ

ಯಾಮಿಣ್, ಪರಿಯಾಮಿಣ್ ; ಪ್ರ and ಪರಿ+ಯಾಯ+ಮಾನ (primitive affix)  
=ಪ್ರ ಯಾಯಮಾಣ and ಪರಿಯಾಯಮಾಣ ; ಪ್ರ and ಪರಿ+ಹೀ+ನ and ಸಮತ್  
(primitive affixes),=ಪ್ರಹೀಣ, ಪರಿಹೀಣ, ಪ್ರಹೀಣವತ್, ಪರಿಹೀಣವತ್ ; ಪ್ರ  
and ಪರ+ಇಜ್ಞ (from ಇಂಚ್)+ಅನ (primitive affix)=ಪ್ರೀಜ್ಞಣ and ಪರೀ  
ಜ್ಞಣ. But ಪ್ರ+ಭುಗ್+ನ=ಪ್ರಭುಗ್ನ (ನ is not preceded by a vowel);  
ಪರಿ+ಮಜ್ಞ (from ಮಂಗ್)+ಅನ=ಪರಿಮಜ್ಞನ (root ending in consonant  
with an *anusvāra* and not beginning with ಇಚ್) ; ಪ್ರ+ಇನ್ಯ+ಅನ=ಪ್ರೀ  
ನ್ಯನ (root though beginning with ಇಚ್ and ending in consonant  
has no *anusvāra*).

(viii). But the change required by the above rule is only optional.—

(a) If the verbal root concerned is one beginning with a consonant and having any of the ಇಚ್ letters as its penultimate (VIII. 4. 31). e. g., ಪ್ರ+ಕೋಪ್+ಅನ=ಪ್ರಕೋಪಣ or ಪ್ರಕೋಪನ. But ಪ್ರ+ಕೇಹ್+ಅನ=ಪ್ರೀಪಣ ; ಪ್ರ+ಉಹ್+ಅನ=ಪ್ರೋಹಣ ; ಪ್ರ+ವಪ್+ಅನ=ಪ್ರವಪಣ (no ಇಚ್ as penultimate).

(b). If the verbal root concerned, before taking the primitive affix, has had 4 ಣಿ, an affix which will be explained hereafter, singly or followed by any other affix, as for example, ಯಕ್ a tense affix (VIII. 4. 30). e. g., ಪ್ರ+ಯಾಪ್ (which is root ಯಾ with the affix 4 ಣಿ)+ಅನ=ಪ್ರಯಾಪಣ or ಪ್ರಯಾಪನ; ಪರಿ+ಯಾಪ್ಯ (which is root ಯಾ with 4 ಣಿ and ಯಕ್)+ಮಾನ=ಪರಿಯಾಪ್ಯಮಾಣ or ಪರಿಯಾಪ್ಯಮಾನ.

(ix). The ನ of a verb, if it is one derived from the affix ಅನಿ of the imperative which will be adverted to hereafter is changed into ಣ when the root concerned comes after an *upasarga* which contains a cause for the change as abovesaid. (VIII. 4. 16). e. g., ಪ್ರ+ಭವಾನಿ=ಪ್ರಭವಾಣಿ ; ಪರಿ+ಯಾನಿ=ಪರಿಯಾಣಿ.

(x). But in none of the cases above mentioned, should the change take place, 1stly, when between the cause for the change and the ನ there is the intervention of a *pada*, except the *upasarga* ಅಜ್ and 2ndly, when the cause for the change is a *ಪ* final



in a *pada* (VIII. 4. 235, 38. Kās on VIII. 4. 2). *e. g.*, ಪ್ರ+ಅವ+ನದ್ಧಿಹ=ಪ್ರಾವನದ್ಧಿಹ್ಮ; ಪರಿ+ಅವ+ನದ್ಧಿಹ್ಮ=ಪರವನದ್ಧಿಹ್ಮ; ಪ್ರ+ಗಾತ್+ನಯಾಮಃ=ಪ್ರಗಾನ್ನಯಾಮಃ; ನಿರ್+ಪಾನಹ್ಮ=ನಿಪ್ಪಾನಹ್ಮ; ದುಃ+ಪಾನಹ್ಮ=ದುಃಪ್ಪಾನಹ್ಮ. But ನಿರ್+ನಯಃ=ನಿರ್ನಯಃ; ಪರಿ+ಅ (ಅಜ್)+ನದ್ಧಿಹ್ಮ=ಪರ್ಮಾಣದ್ಧಿಹ್ಮ.

Observe that so far as the change of ನ into ಣ is concerned the word ಅಂತರ್ though not ordinarily an *upasarga* should be taken as such, and therefore cause the change according to the rules on the subject, but that ದುರ್ though an *upasarga* should not cause the change. (R. 453, 454), *e. g.*, ಅಂತರ್+ಭವಾನಿ=ಅಂತರ್ಭವಾನಿ. But ದುರ್+ಭವಾನಿ=ದುರ್ಭವಾನಿ.

(xi). The ನ in the prefix ನಿ is changed into ಣ when preceded by an *upasarga* having a cause for the change, and when it is the prefix of the roots (1) ಗಡ್, (2) ನಡ್, (3) ಪತ್, (4) ಪವ್, (5) ದಾ(6)ದಾ, (3rd class) (7) ದಾ from ದೋ (8) ದಾ from ದೈ, (9) ಧಾ(10) ಧಾ from ದೇ, (11) ವಾ, (12) ವಾ from ವೋ (13) ಸೋ from ಪೋ (14) ಹನ್, (15) ಯಾ, (16) ವಾ, (17) ದ್ರಾ, (18) ಪ್ಪಾ, (19) ವಪ್, (20) ವಹ್, (21) ಕಮ್, (22) ಜಿ, and (23) ದಿಹ್ (VIII. 4. 17). *e. g.*, ಪ್ರ+ನಿಗದತಿ ಹಿಂ=ಪ್ರಣಿಗದತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿನದತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿಪತತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿಪದ್ಯತೆ, ಪ್ರಣಿವಸತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿದಧಾತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿಮಿವೀತೆ, ಪ್ರಣಿಮಯತೆ, ಪ್ರಣಿಮ್ಯತೆ, ಪ್ರಣಿಹಂತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿಯಾತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿನಾತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿಸ್ಪಾತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿಸ್ಪತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿವಪತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿವಹತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿವಾಪ್ಯತಿ, ಪ್ರಣಿಸೆನೆ ಣೀತಿ ಪ್ರಣಿದೇಗ್ಧಿ.

(xii). And the change as above is made even when there is the augment ಅಟ್ between the ನಿ and the roots (Kās. on VIII. 4. 17). *e. g.*, ಪ್ರ+ನಿ+ಅಗದತ್=ಪ್ರಣ್ಯಾಗದತ್.

(xiii). And the change as above under the same circumstances is made optionally even when the ನಿ is the prefix of other roots than those above mentioned, provided they have not had in their original enunciation a ಕೆ or ಖ as their initial and ಷ as their final letter. (VIII. 4. 18). *e. g.*, ಪ್ರಣಿಪತತಿ or ಪ್ರನಿಪತತಿ; ಪ್ರಣಿಭಿನತ್ತಿ or ಪ್ರನಿಭಿನತ್ತಿ; ಪ್ರ+ನಿ+ನೇಷ್ (from the root ನಿಷ್)+ತಾ and ಸ್ಯತಿ=ಪ್ರಣಿಷೇಷ್ಯಾತಿ and ಪ್ರಣಿವೇಷ್ಯತಿ (here the final ಷ was not in the origin-

al enunciation, as the root originally was *ವಿಕ್* not *ವಿಷ್*; but ಪ್ರ, ನಿಕರೋತಿ, ಪ್ರನಿಖಾದತಿ, ಪ್ರನಿಷಿಂಪ್ತಿ, ಪ್ರನಿಚಕಾರ, ಪ್ರನಿಚವಾದ (here ಚಕಾರ and ಚವಾದ though not having an initial ಕ or ಖ as they now stand have been derived from roots which in their original enunciation had such letters as their initial letters).

## B. Change of ಸ into ಷ

### 1. ಸ of affixes.

(i). ಷ shall take the place of ಸ when the ಸ is part of an affix following ಇಕ್, or ಕು, and is not the final letter of a *pada* (VIII. 3. 59; 111). e. g., ಸರ್ಪಿ+ಸು=ಸರ್ಪಿಷಾ; ಅಗ್ನಿ+ಸು=ಅಗ್ನಿಷು; ಪಿಪರಿ+ಸು=ಪಿಪರಿಷು; ಗೀರ್+ಸು=ಗೀರ್ಷು; ವಾಯು+ಸು=ವಾಯುಷು; ಕಮಲ+ಸು=ಕಮಲಿಷು. ಕರ್ತೃ+ಸು=ಕರ್ತೃಷು; ರಾಮ+ಸು=ರಾಮಿಷು; ಗೋ+ಸು=ಗೋಷು ಕರೋ+ಸು=ಕರೋಷು; ನೌ+ಸು=ನೌಷು; ವಾಗ್+ಸು=ವಾಗ್ಷು; ಪ್ರೋಕ್ತ+ಸು=ಪ್ರೋಕ್ತೃಷು. But ಸುಪಿಸ್+ಃ=ಸುಪಿಸೌ; (ಸ not part of an affix but part of the root ಪಿಸ್); ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್=ಸರ್ಪಿಷ.

(ii). And not only should the substitution of ಷ not take place, when ಸ is at the end of a *pada* as above stated, but also if a ಷ substituted for ಸ at any time, on account of its not having been then at the end of a *pada*, should afterwards happen by any means to become so, the ಷ should be regarded again as ಸ and as such should be changed into ರು, or entirely *lopated*, according to the rules already given about such change and *lopation* when the ಸ is at the end of a *pada* simply or after ರ (B. 379; VIII. 3. 58; VIII. 2. 24). e. g., ಪಿಪರಿಷ (from ಪಿಪರಿಸ) —f=ಪಿಪರಿಷ್=ಪಿಪರಿಷ್=ಪಿಪರಿಷ (ಪಿಪರಿಷ); see below. ದೋಷ=ದೋಷ=ದೋಷ್=ದೋಷ; ಚಿಕೀರ್ಷ (from ಚಿಕೀರ್ಷ) =ಚಿಕೀರ್ಷ್=ಚಿಕೀರ್ಷ್=ಚಿಕೀರ್ಷ=ಚಿಕೀರ್ಷ (Sid. I. 185, 187, 192).

(iii). But the substitution of ಷ according to the rule should take place even when there is a separation caused between ಸ and the ಇಕ್ or ಕು severally by an *anusvāra* derived from ನ of ನುಮ್, an augment which will be referred to hereafter, or by a *visarga*, or by a sibilant, (VIII. 3. 58, 59). e. g., ಸರ್ಪೀ+ನುಮ್+ನಿ=ಸರ್ಪೀಂನಿ=ಸರ್ಪೀಂನಿ; ಯಜು+ನುಮ್+ನಿ=ಯಜುಂನಿ; ಸ

ಏ+ಸು=ಏಸುಮ ; ಯಜು+ಸು=ಯಜುಮ ; ಸರ್ಪ+ಸು=ಸರ್ಪಮ್ನು.  
ಯಜು+ಸು=ಯಜುಮ್ನು. But ನಿ+ನುಹ+ಸು+ಸ್ಯ=ನಿಸ್ಯ. (both ನುಹ and  
the sibilant ಸ jointly intervene) ; ಪುಮ್+ಸು=ಪುಮ್ನು (anusvāra derived  
from ಮ, not from ನ of ನುಹ).

iv. 'Observe that the ಸ to get changed into ಷ as abovesaid should belong strictly to an affix, and so should not be that of an augment merely, and this even though it is an augment of an affix. (Sid. II. 222. note 11). e. g., ದಧಿ+ಸುಕ್+ಯ (in which ಯ is an affix having ಸುಕ್ as an augment)=ದಧಿಸ್ಯ, not ದಧವ್ಯ.

v. And the secondary affix ಸಾತಿ never changes its ಸ into ಷ though following ಇತ್ or ಕು (VIII. 3. 111). e. g., ಅಗ್ನಿ, ದಧಿ, and ಮಧು+ಸಾತ್=ಅಗ್ನಿಸಾತ್, ದಧಿಸಾತ್, and ಮಧುಸಾತ್.

## 2. ಸ of roots.

(vi) The initial ಸ of roots which in the list of roots are given with an initial ಷ, though in actually using the roots the ಷ should be changed into ಸ, should be changed into ಷ when following ಇತ್ or ಕು (VIII. 3. 59 ; VI. 1. 64). provided it is not the initial letter of a *pada* (VIII. 3. 111). e. g., ಸಿ+ಸೇವ (from ಏವಾ)=ಸಿವೇವ ; ಸು+ಸ್ವಾಪ (from ಷ್ವಪ್)=ಸುಸ್ವಾಪ. But ದಧಿ and ಮಧು+ಸಿಂಚತಿ (from ಏಚ)=ದಧಿಸಿಂಚತಿ and ಮಧುಸಿಂಚತಿ (ಸ is initial in a *pada*).

Observe that the roots given in the list of roots with an initial ಷ instead of ಸ are :—

(1) ಸ್ವಕ್, ಸ್ವಿದ್, ಸುದ್, ಸ್ವಜ್, ಸ್ವಪ್, and ಸ್ಕ.

(2) Monosyllabic roots having vowels or pure dentals, (not dento-labials,) immediately after their initial ಸ, except ಸೇಕ್, ಸ್ಯಪ್, ಸ್ಯಜ್, ಸ್ಯೂ, and ಸ್ಯಾ (VI. 1. 64 ; Sid. II. 34).

(vii) But in roots reduplicated according to the rules to be mentioned hereafter, when the cause for the change is ಇತ್ of the *reduplicate*, a term to be explained hereafter and the reduplication is on account of the verbal affix ಸನ್ if the ಸ of ಸನ್ itself is as above

stated changed into ಷ, then the ಸ of the root should remain unchanged, except in the case of roots which have had the verbal affix ಣಿ before the affix ಸನ್ was attached. (VIII. 3. 91), e. g., ಸಿ+ಸಿಕ್ತೆ=ಸಿಸಿಕ್ತೆ, ಸು+ಸೂಪ=ಸುಸೂಪ. But ಸಿ+ಕೇವಯಿಪ=ಸಿಬೇವಯಿಪ (root has had ಣಿ before ಸನ್ was attached). ಸು+ಸುಪ್ಪತಿ=ಸುಮುಪ್ಪತಿ (ಸ of ಸನ್ not being changed into ಷ). ಪ್ರತಿ+ಇಸಿಪ=ವ್ರತೇಷಿಪ, ಅಧಿ+ಇಸಿಪ=ಅಧೀಷಿಪ (ಸ not belonging to a reduplicate).

(viii). And in roots reduplicated for whatever cause, when the roots are preceded by *upasarga*, a ಸ of the reduplicate should not be changed into ಷ, though there is a cause for the change in the *upasarga* in question. (Kas. on VIII. 3. 64). e. g., ಅಭಿ+ಸುಸೂಪತಿ=ಅಭಿಸುಸೂಪತಿ ; ಅಭಿ+ಸಿಪಾಸತಿ=ಅಭಿಸಿಪಾಸತಿ.

(ix). And in the case of roots preceded by *upasarga*, there should be no change of their ಸ into ಷ, though there is a cause for the change in the *upasarga* in question generally. (VIII. 3. 63 and the following *sutras* to the end of the chapter, from which this inference arises). e. g., ಪ್ರತಿ+ನೀದತಿ=ಪ್ರತಿನೀದತಿ.

(x). But the ಸ of the root ಅನ್ when it is followed by a vowel or ಯ, is changed into ಷ, if it is preceded by *upasarga* containing a cause for the change. (VIII. 3. 87) ; e. g., ಅಭಿವನ್ತಿ ; ನಿವಂತಿ ; ವಿವಂತಿ ; ಅಭಿವ್ಯಾತ್ ; ನಿವ್ಯಾತ್ ; ವಿವ್ಯಾತ್.

(xi). And in the case of the ಸ of the root ಅನ್, even when it is initial in a *pada*, it must be changed into ಷ if it is preceded by the word ಪ್ರಾದುಸ್. (VIII. 3. 87) e. g., ಪ್ರಾದುಷನ್ತಿ ; ಪ್ರಾದುಷ್ಯಾತ್.

16. The following are rules of *sandhi* specially applicable to the letters of certain particular classes of expressions other wise than as already mentioned.

### I. *Sandhi* peculiar to verbal affixes.

(1). After bases ending in ಇನ್ i. e., vowels except ಅ and ಏ ಯ, ವ, ರ, and ಲ, ಧ coming after the ಇನ್ is changed into ಧ, if

the ಧ belongs to ಧ್ವೇ of the perfect, ಧ್ವಮ್ of the aorist, or ಋಧ್ವಮ್ of the benedictive *ātmanepadi*, and this optionally, even when the augment ಇತ್ of which mention will be made hereafter comes between the ಇತ್ and the ಧ (VIII. 3. 78, 79). e. g., ಚಕ್ರಧ್ವೇ-ಚಕ್ರ ಧ್ವೇ ; ಲಾಲುವಿಧ್ವೇ=ಲಾಲುವಿಧ್ವೇ or ಲಾಲುವಿಧ್ವೇ, ಅಚ್ಯುಧ್ವಕ್=ಅಚ್ಯುಧ್ವಕ್ ; ಅ ಲವಿಧ್ವಕ್=ಅಲವಿಧ್ವಕ್ or ಅಲವಿಧ್ವಕ್ ; ಚೋಪೀಧ್ವಮ್=ಚೋಪೀಧ್ವಮ್ ; ಲಮೀ ಧ್ವಕ್=ಲಮೀಧ್ವಮ್ or ಲಮೀಧ್ವಮ್. But ಪಕ್ಷೀಧ್ವಮ್ (from ಪಚ್) =ಪಕ್ಷೀಧ್ವಕ್ (base does not end in ಇತ್) ; ಸ್ತುಧ್ವೇ=ಸ್ತುಧ್ವೇ ; (ಧ್ವೇ does not belong to the perfect) ; ಅಸ್ತುಧ್ವಕ್=ಅಸ್ತುಧ್ವಕ್ (ಧ್ವಮ್ does not belong to the aorist), ಅಸೀಧ್ವಮ್=ಅಸೀಧ್ವಮ್ (base does not end in ಇತ್)

(2). After ಧ of the root ಧಾ, ತ, or ಧ is not changed into ಧ. (VIII. 2. 40). e. g., ದಧಾ+ತ and ಧ=ದಧಾ+ತ and ದಧಾ+ಧ=ದತ್ತ and ದತ್ತಫ.

(3). The ಸ of ಸಿಚ್ a tense affix of the aorist, should be *lo-pated* when it is (1) between ಇ and ಈ belonging respectively to ಇತ್ and ಈತ್ augments of verbal affixes which will be noticed hereafter and (2) between a short final vowel of a base and ರೂಲ್ (VIII. 2. 27. 28). e. g., ಲಾವಿಸ್+ಈತ್ (where ಇ of ಲಾವಿಸ್ and ಈ of ಈತ್ belong to the augments alluded to)=ಲಾವೀತ್ ; ಧೃಸ್+ತ and ಧಾಸ್ (where the ಸ of ಧೃಸ್ belongs to ಸಿಚ್)=ಧೃತ and ಧೃಧಾಸ್.

## II. Sandhi peculiar to substitutes.

(1). When the substitute ಊತ್ follows the letter ಅ, ಔ is the single substitute for both the vowels. (VI. 1. 89). e. g., ಪ್ರಪ್ತ+ಊ from (ಊತ್)+ಪ್ತ=ಪ್ರಪ್ತೌಪ್ತ.

(2). When the substitute ಆತ್ precedes any vowel, the vowel *viriddhiated* is the single substitute for both. (VI. 1. 90). e. g., ಚಕುಕ್ರೇಯಸೀ+ಆತ್+ಎ=ಚಕುಕ್ರೇಯಸೈಃ ; ಅ+ಇಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ=ವಿಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ ; ಅ+ಉಜ್ಜೀತ್=ವಿಜ್ಜೀತ್.

III. Sandhi peculiar to words derived from roots i. e., verbs and primitive words.

(A). *As to vowels.*

(i). Instead of short ಇರ letters being the penultimate of roots ending in ರ, there should be corresponding long letters when the ರ is at the end of a *pada*. (VIII. 2. 76 ; Kāś thereon) e. g., ಿರ=ಿರ (ಇರ), ಧುರ=ಧುರ (ಧುರ). But ಅಬಿಭರ=ಅಬಿಭರ (ಇ not penultimate) ; ಅಗ್ನುರ=ಅಗ್ನುರ, ವಾಯುರ=ವಾಯುರ (ಇ and ಉ not of roots). ಿರ=ಿರ (not final in a *pada*).

(ii). And instead of short ಇರ letters, being the penultimate of roots, ending in ರ or ವ, there should be considering prolong letters, when a consonant follows, (VIII. 2. 77). provided that the consonant which so follows is not a ಯ of a noun affix and except in the case of the root ಧುರ, and of ಕೃ when it takes the form of ಕುರ before the tense affixes in the active voice in the present, imperative, imperfect, and optative according to rules to be adverted to hereafter. (VIII. 2. 79). e. g., ಅಗ್ನುರ + ನಮ್=ಅಗ್ನುರನಮ್. ಅವಗುರ + ನಮ್=ಅವಗುರನಮ್. ಪಿಪುರ + ತೇ=ಪಿಪುರತೇ. ದಿವ್ + ಯ=ದಿವ್ಯ. But ದಿವ್ + ಯತಿ=ದಿವ್ಯತಿ (hear ದಿವ್ is not of a root) ; ನಿ ಚತುರ + ಯತಿ=ಚತುರ್ಯತಿ, ಧುರ + ಯತಿ=ಧುರ್ಯತಿ (ಯ belongs to a noun affix), ಧುರ + ಯಾತ್=ಧುರಯಾತ್, ಕುರ + ಯಾತ್=ಕುರಯಾತ್.

(iii). And instead of short ಇರ letters immediately preceding a ರ or ವ being the penultimate of a root, there should be long ಇರ letters, when the ರ or ವ is followed by a consonant. (VIII. 2. 78), e. g., ಹುರ್ಭ=ಹುರಭ, ಮುರ್ಭ=ಮುರಭ, ಧುರ್ವ=ಧುರವ. But ಚಿರಿ=ಚಿರಿ (ರ though the penultimate of a verbal root is not followed by a consonant).

(iv). In a root ending in short ಇರ letters substituted by *samprasāraṇam*, there should be, instead of those letters, corresponding long letters, when they are preceded by consonants which are part of a base. (VI. 4. 2). e. g., ಹು (from ಹ್ಯು) + ತೇ=ಹುತೇ ; ಚಿ + ನಮ್=ಚಿನಮ್. But ಉ + ತೇ=ಉತೇ (ಉ though a letter substituted by *samprasāraṇam* is not preceded by a consonant). ನಿರ + ಉತಂ=ನಿರುತಂ, ಉ though substituted by *samprasāraṇam* and

preceded by a consonant is not preceded by a consonant forming part of a base.

(v). The initial vowel of roots beginning with *ಋ* or *ಎ* and following an *upasarga* ending in *ಅ*, *vriddhiated* in the case of roots beginning with *ಋ* and unchanged in the case of roots beginning with *ಎ*, is the substitute for both itself and the following vowel optionally if they are noun-roots and invariably otherwise, provided the initial vowel is not the *ಎ* of the root *ಗ* (ಗತ್) "to go" which has attained the form of *ಎ* by *gunation* otherwise than by *sandhi* with the vowel of the particle *ಅಜ್*, or the *ಎ* of the root *ಎಧ್* which has not changed its form of *ಎ*. (VI. 1. 89. 91. 92. 94; Sid. 1. 44). e. g., ಉಪ+ಋಚ್ಛ್ರತಿ=ಉಪಾಚ್ಛ್ರತಿ. ಉಪ+ಋಪಫೀಯತಿ (noun-root)=ಉಪರ್ಪಫೀಯತಿ or ಉಪಾರ್ಪಫೀಯತಿ; ಉಪ+ಎಲಯತಿ=ಉಪೇಲಯತಿ. ಉಪ+ಎಡಕೀಯತಿ (noun-root)=ಉಪೇಡಕೀಯತಿ or ಉಪೈಡಕೀಯತಿ; ಉಪ+ಓಷತಿ=ಉಪೋಷತಿ ಉಪ+ಓದನೀಯತಿ (noun-root)=ಉಪೋದನೀಯತಿ or ಉಪೋದನೀಯತಿ. But ಉಪ+ಎತಿ (from ಗ)=ಉಪೈತಿ, ಉಪ+ಎಧತಿ=ಉಪೈಧತಿ. Still ಉಪ+ಇತ=ಉಪೇತ. ಉಪ+ಎತ (from ಅ (ಅಜ್)+ಇತ, (though from ಗತ್)=ಉಪೇತ; ಪ್ರ+ಇಧಿಧತ್ though from ಎಧ್)=ಪ್ರೀಧಿಧತ್.

(vi). And the vowel of a dual personal affix in a verb, when it is *ಎ* final, admits of no *sandhi* with a following vowel (ಪ್ರಗೃಹ್ಯಂ). (I. 1. 11). e. g., ಪಚೇತೀ+ಇತಿ=ಪಚೇತೀಇತಿ; ಪಚೇಥೀ+ಇತಿ=ಪಚೇಥೀಇತಿ.

(B). As to consonants.

(1) When *ಝ* follows, or at the end of a *pada*,

(a) *ಞ* is the substitute of the *ಞ*

(i) absolutely of the roots which in its original enunciation begins with *ದ*. (VIII. 2. 32). e. g., ದಹ=ದಧ್, ದಹ=ದಧ್.

(ii) optionally of ದೃಹ್, ಮುಹ್, ಮ್ಲಹ್, ಪ್ಲಹ್ (VIII. 2. 33).

e. g., ದ್ರಹ್, ಹಿಂ, =ದ್ರಹ್ or ದ್ರಘ್, ಮುಹ್ or ಮುಘ್, ಸ್ನುಹ್ or ಸ್ನುಘ್, ಸ್ನಿಹ್ or ಸ್ನಿಘ್.

(b) ಧ is the substitute of the ಹ of ನಹ್. (VIII. 2. 34) e. g., ನಹ್=ನದ್.

(c) ಷ is the substitute of the final of the roots ವ್ರಕ್ಚ್, (ವ್ರಕ್ಚ್), ಭ್ರಕ್ಚ್, (ಭ್ರಕ್ಚ್), ಸ್ಯಜ್, ವ್ಯಜ್, and ಯಜ್ (VIII. 2. 36) e. g. ವ್ರಕ್ಚ್=ವ್ರಷ್, ಭ್ರಕ್ಚ್=ಭ್ರಷ್, ಸ್ಯಜ್=ಸ್ಯಷ್, ಯಜ್=ಯಷ್.

(2) When ಝಲ್ follows, ಧ is the substitute of the ಹ of ಆಹ್ (VIII. 2. 35) e. g., ಆಹ್+ಧ್=ಆತ್ಛ.

(3) At the end of a *pada*,

(a) ಷ is the substitute of the ಜ of ರಾಜ್ and ಭ್ರಾಜ್ (from ಚುಭ್ರಾಜ್). (VIII. 2. 36; Kās thereon; Sid. I. 165) ರಾಜ್=ರಾಷ್=ರಾಡ್. ಭ್ರಾಜ್=ಭ್ರಾಷ್=ಭ್ರಾಡ್.

(b) ಷ or ಕ is the substitute of the ಕ of ನಕ್ (VIII. 2. 63). e. g., ನಕ್=ನಷ್=ನಟ್ or ನತ್, or ನಕ್=ನಗ್ or ನಹ್.

(c) ಕು is the substitute of a consonant of the roots ಯುಂಜ್ (from ಯುಜಿ) and ಕ್ರೂಂಜ್, when they are not preceded by a word upon which they are dependent (ಉಪದಡ್) (VIII. 2. 62; III. 2. 59; Kās thereon; Sid. I. 164). e. g., ಯುಂಜ್=ಯುನ್ಜ್=ಯುನ್=ಯುಜ್. ಕ್ರೂಂಜ್=ಕ್ರೂನ್ಜ್=ಕ್ರೂನ್=ಕ್ರೂಜ್.

(d) ದ is the substitute of the ಸ of ಸ್ರೂಸ್ and ಧ್ವೂಸ್. (VIII. 2, 72) e. g., ಧ್ವೂಸ್=ಧ್ವದ್. ಸ್ರೂಸ್=ಸ್ರೀದ್.

(4) When ತ or ಥ or ಸ or ಸ್ವ or ಧ್ವ follows, the ದ of the expression ದಧ which results when the root ಧಾ is reduplicated and changed according to rules to be noticed hereafter, is changed into ಧ (VIII. 2. 38). e. g., ದಧ್+ತ, or ಥ, or ಸ, or ಸ್ವ, or ಧ್ವ=ಧಧ್+ತ ಡಿ. =ಧತ್, ಧತ್ಥ, ಧತ್ಸೇ, ಧತ್ಸೇವಿ, ಧದ್ಧಿವಿ.

(5) ಘ್ is the substitute of ಙ್ belonging to that part of a



root which has but one vowel and ends in ರುಷ್ at the end of a *pada* and when ಸ or ಧ್ವ follows, (VIII. 2. 37). And remark that for the purpose of this rule, even a ಷ changed from ಸ according to a rule already mentioned should be held to be ಸ, if the ಸ is of the verbal affix ಸನ್ (Sid. II. 198). *e. g.*, ಬೋಧ್+ಸ್ಯಂತೇ=ಬೋತ್ಸ್ಯಂತೇ ; ಅಬುದ್+ಧ್ವಂ=ಅಭುದ್ಧ್ವಂ ; ಅರ್ಥಬುಧ್=ಅರ್ಥಭುತ್ ; ದೋಛ್+ಸ್ಯತೇ=ಧೋಕ್ಸ್ಯತೇ ; ಅದುಗ್+ಧ್ವಂ=ಅಧುಗ್ಧ್ವಂ ; ಗೋದುಛ್=ಗೋಧುಗ್. But ದಾಮಲಿಛ್=ದಾಮಲಿಠ್ (the syllable which ends in ಛ್ has not ಬ್). ಕೋಛ್+ಸ್ಯತಿ=ಕೋತ್ಸ್ಯತಿ (ಕ is not ಬ್). ದಾಸ್ಯತಿ=ದಾಸ್ಯತಿ (ದಾ does not end in ರುಷ್). ಬೋಛ್+ತಾ=ಬೋದ್ಧಾ (ತ follows). ದಾದಛ್+ಧಿ=ದಾದದ್ಧಿ (ಧ್ವ does not follow). ಜಿಗ್ಮಛ್+ಸ=ಜಿಘ್ರಛ್+ಸ=ಜಿಘ್ರಿತ್ (here ಷ has come from ಸ which belongs to ಸನ್). (Sid. I. 147).

(6) There is ನ in the room of ಮ final in a root, when it is at the end of a *pada* or when the letters ಮ and ವ follow (VIII. 2. 64, 65). *e. g.*, ಪ್ರಸಾಹ=ಪ್ರಸಾನ್ ; ಪ್ರತಾಹ=ಪ್ರತಾನ್ ; ಪ್ರದಾಹ=ಪ್ರದಾನ್ ; ಅಗಹ+ಮ=ಅಗನ್ಮ ; ಜಗಮ್+ವಾನ್=ಜಗನ್ವಾನ್.

#### IV. *Sandhi* peculiar to nouns including indeclinables.

##### A. As to the change of ರ final in a *pada*.

(i). Words ending in ರ whether derived from ಸ or otherwise according to the rules already stated, with ಇ or ಉ as their penultimate, except the word ಮುಹುಸ್ change the ರ into ಷ, when ಕ, ಖ, ಪ, or ಫ follows. (VIII. 3. 41. Sid. I. 74). *e. g.*, ನಿಸ್, ದುಸ್, ಏಹಿಸ್, ಆವಿಸ್, ಚತುರ್, and ಪ್ರಾದುಸ್+ಕೃತಮ್, ಐನನಮ್, ಪೀತಮ್ and ಫಲಹ=ನಿಷ್ಕೃತಹ, ನಿಷ್ಪನ್ನಹ, ನಿಷ್ಪೀತಮ್, ನಿಷ್ಫಲಮ್, &c. But ಮುಹುಸ್+ಕಾಮೋ=ಮುಹುಕಾಮೋ or ಮುಹುಕ್ಕಾಮೋ.

(ii). But if the ರ is of an affix, except the primitive affixes styled *unādi* affixes, or of an expression that has come as a single substitute for others (ವಿಕಾದೇಶಃ), then it should not be so changed (VIII. 3. 41 ; Sid. I. 74). *e. g.*, ಅಗ್ನಿರ್ where ರ is derived from ಸು, a case affix, +ಕರೋತಿ=ಅಗ್ನಿಕರೋತಿ or ಅಗ್ನಿಕ್ಕರೋತಿ ; ಮಾತುರ್ where ರ belongs to ಉರ್ that comes as a single substitute for ರ of ಮಾ

ತೃ and the ಅ of ಜನ್ another case affix+ಕರೋತಿ=ಮಾತುಕರೋತಿ or ಮಾತು x ಕರೋತಿ. But ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ where ಸ belongs to an *undhi* affix+ಕರೋತಿ=ಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಠಕರೋತಿ. So ಧನುಸ್+ಕರೋತಿ=ಧನುಷ್ಠಕರೋತಿ.

(iii). Nor could there be a change as above between words ending in ರ and the following words beginning with ಕ, ಖ, ಪ, and ಫ, when the words are in the same grammatical case. (ಅಧಾತ್ವದಿಹಿತಂಸಮಾನಾಧಿಕರಣಂ). Sid. I. 75 note 14). e. g., ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್+ಪವಿತ್ರಂ=ಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಠಪವಿತ್ರಂ or ಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಠಪವಿತ್ರಂ.

(iv). And if between words ending in ರ and the following words beginning with ಕ, ಖ, ಪ, and ಫ, there is a connection in sense, i. e., grammatical government, otherwise than as what exists between two words in the same grammatical case, the change of ರ into ಷ is only optional (VIII. 3. 44); unless the words form a compound having the word containing the ರ otherwise than as its subsequent member (ಉತ್ತರವದೃಃ); for in the case of a compound word not having the word containing the ರ as its subsequent member the change is necessary. (VIII. 3. 45). e. g. ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್+ಕರೋತಿ=ಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಠಕರೋತಿ or ಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಠಕರೋತಿ, or ಸರ್ಪಿ x ಕರೋತಿ; ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್+ಪೀಯತೆ=ಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಠಪೀಯತೆ or ಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಠಪೀಯತೆ or ಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಠಪೀಯತೆ; ಪರಮಸರ್ಪಿರ್+ಕರೋತಿ=ಪರಮಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಠಕರೋತಿ or ಪರಮಸರ್ಪಿ ಕರೋತಿ or ಪರಮಸರ್ಪಿ x ಕರೋತಿ. And ಸರ್ಪಿರ್+ಕುಂಡಿಕಾ=ಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಠಕುಂಡಿಕಾ; ಧನುರ್+ಕಪಾಲಂ=ಧನುಷ್ಠಕಪಾಲಂ; ಸರ್ಪಿರ್+ಸಾನು=ಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಠಸಾನು, ಧನುರ್+ಫಲಂ=ಧನುಷ್ಠಫಲಂ. (compound words and so the change is necessary). But ತಿವೃತುಸರ್ಪಿರ್ ಪಿಬತ್ಸಮುದಕಂ=ತಿವೃತುಸರ್ಪಿಪಿಬತ್ಸಮುದಕಂ or ತಿವೃತುಸರ್ಪಿ ಪಿಬತ್ಸಮುದಕಂ; (there is no government between ಸರ್ಪಿರ್ and ಪಿಬತು). ಪರಮಸರ್ಪಿರ್+ಕುಂಡಿಕಾ=ಪರಮಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಠಕುಂಡಿಕಾ or ಪರಮಸರ್ಪಿ x ಕುಂಡಿಕಾ; ಪರಮಧನುರ್+ಕಪಾಲಂ=ಪರಮಧನುಷ್ಠಕಪಾಲಂ or ಪರಮಧನು x ಕಪಾಲಂ (the word containing the ರ is the subsequent member of a compound).

B. As to other *sandhi* than that relating to the changes of ರ final in a *pada*.

(i). The ಓ of ಸೋ, when it is found at the end of a *pada*, if

it is followed by ಅ, except the ಅ of some words like ಅಕ್ಷಂ, becomes, instead of becoming the single substitute for itself and the latter vowel, optionally ಅವ, or stands as it is, but if it is followed by any other vowel, becomes ಅವ, absolutely if the vowel is the initial vowel of the word ಇಂದ್ರ, and optionally otherwise. (VI. 1. 122 to 124), e. g., ಸಿಂಹ+ಅಗ್ರಹ=ಸಿಂಹಾಗ್ರ or ಸಿಂಹಾಗ್ರ or ಸಿಂಹಾಗ್ರ; ಸಿಂಹ+ಇಂದ್ರ=ಸಿಂಹೇಂದ್ರ; ಸಿಂಹ+ಓದನ=ಸಿಂಹೋದನ or ಸಿಂಹೋದನ; ಸಿಂಹ+ಉಪ್ಪ=ಸಿಂಹೋಪ್ಪ or ಸಿಂಹೋಪ್ಪ. But ಸಿಂಹ+ಅಕ್ಷಂ=ಸಿಂಹಾಕ್ಷಂ; for in the case of such words, ಓ becomes always ಅವ (Sid. I. 51).

(ii). The ಓ of the expression ಓಹ and the ಅ of the particle ಅಜ್ when they follow the letter ಅ are the single substitutes for both themselves and the preceding vowel (VI. 1. 95) e. g., ಶಿವಾಯ+ಓಂ=ಶಿವಾಯೋಂ. ಅದ್ಯ+ಏಹಿ (which is equal to ಅ+ಐಹಿ)=ಅದ್ಯೇಹಿ.

(iii). Words ending in ಛ and ಕ may, when at the end of a *pada*, or when followed by ಸುಲ, be optionally changed into ಜ, the ಜ, when a pause occurs while it is at the end of a *pada*, becoming optionally ಚ, instead of becoming ವ first, and then ಡ or ಡ. (Sid. I. 131), e. g., ನಿಕ್=ನಿಜ್ or ನಿತ್, and when a pause occurs, ನಿಜ್, ನಿಜ್, ನಿತ್ or ನಿಡ್; ಪ್ರಾಜ್=ಪ್ರಾಜ್ or ಪ್ರಾತ್, and when a pause occurs, ಪ್ರಾಜ್, ಪ್ರಾಜ್, ಪ್ರಾತ್, or ಪ್ರಾಟ್.

(iv). Final ನ of a noun ending in that letter otherwise than as having it as a substitute for final ಮ of a verbal root should, when the noun is a *pada*, be *loped*. (VIII. 2. 7; Sid. I. 149, 187). e. g., ರಾಜಾನ from ರಾಜನ್=ರಾಜಾ; but ವಿದ್ವಾನ್ from ವಿದ್ವಾನ್=ವಿದ್ವಾನ್ (ನ is not the final letter of a noun); ಪ್ರಕಾನ್ (from ಪ್ರ+ಕಮ್, a verbal root),=ಪ್ರಕಾನ್.

(v). The ನ of the words ನಮತಿ and ನಗರೀ is not changed into ಣ after a ಹು final in a *pada*. (Sid. I. 60). e. g., ಪಟು+ನಮತಿ or ನಗರೀ=ಪಟುನಮತಿ, ಪಟುನಗರೀ.

(vi). In primitive words from the roots ಸ್ಪೃಕ್ and ಅಂಚ್

(ಅಂಚು) when they are in composition with a noun governed by them. (ಉಪಪದೇ), the ಕ of ಸ್ಪೃಕ್ is changed into ಗ, and the penultimate nasal of ಅಂಚ್, into ಜ್, when the letters are found at the end of a *pada*. (III. 2. 58, 59 ; VIII. 2. 62 ; Sid. I. 165, 185). *e. g.*, ಸ್ಪೃಕ್=ಸ್ಪೃಗ್ ; ಪಾನ್=ಪಾಂಜ್.

(vii). The noun ಮತ್ಸ್ಯಜ್, though it is from the word ಮತು and *samprasāranāṭe* ಯಜ್, and the noun ಸೃಜ್ change their ಜ into ಗ, instead of ಪ as has been said above, when it is at the end of a *pada*. (III. 2. 59 ; VIII. 2. 62). But the ಜ of the noun ಸೃಜ್ is changed into ಪ only, when the word is at the end of a compound word. (Sid. I. 165, 194). *e. g.*, ಮತ್ಸ್ಯಜ್=ಮತ್ಸ್ಯಗ್ or ಮತ್ಸ್ಯಜ್ ; ಸೃಜ್=ಸೃಗ್, or ಸೃಕ್, but ವಿಶ್ವಸೃಜ್=ವಿಶ್ವಸೃತ್.

(viii). The nouns ದಧೃಪ್ and ದಿಕ್ change their ವೆ and ಕ into ಗ when at the end of a *pada*. (III. 2. 59). *e. g.*, ದಧೃಪ್=ದಧೃಗ್ ; ದಿಕ್=ದಿಗ್.

(ix). The noun ಸಜುಪ್ changes its final ಪ into ರು at the end of a *pada* (VIII. 2. 66). *e. g.*, ಸಜುಪ್+ಋಷಿಭಿಃ=ಸಜುರ್+ಋಷಿಭಿಃ.

(x). The noun ಉಷ್ಣಿಹ್, though it is from ಉ and the root ಷ್ಠಿಹ್, changes its ಹ into ಗ when at the end of a *pada*, (III. 2. 29) *e. g.*, ಉಷ್ಣಿಹ್=ಉಷ್ಣಿಗ್.

(xi). ಅನಡುಹ್ changes its ಹ into ದ at the end of a *pada*. (VIII. 2. 72). ಅನಡುಹ್=ಅನಡುಡ್.

(xii). ಅಸೃಜ್ (blood) which is from the root ಅನ್, and a primitive affix, changes its ಜ into ಗ at the end of a *pada* (Sid. I. 194). *e. g.*, ಅಸೃಜ್=ಅಸೃಗ್.

(xiii). The following nouns ending in ಕ which may be used also as bases ending in ಅ as shewn opposite to them change their ಕ into ಗ at the end of a *pada*. (III. 2. 60 ; Kās. thereon ; Sid. I. 184 ; Sid. I. 473 to 474 ; VI. 3. 89 to 91).

1. ತ್ಯಾದೃಕ್=ತ್ಯಾದೃಗ್, or ತ್ಯಾದೃಕ, or ತ್ಯಾದೃಹ್.

2. ತಾದ್ಯಕ್=ತಾದ್ಯಗ್, or ತಾದ್ಯಕ, or ತಾದ್ಯಕ್ಷ.
3. ಯಾದ್ಯಕ್=ಯಾದ್ಯಗ್, or ಯಾದ್ಯಕ or ಯಾದ್ಯಕ್ಷ.
4. ವತಾದ್ಯಕ್=ವತಾದ್ಯಗ್, or ವತಾದ್ಯಕ, or ವತಾದ್ಯಕ್ಷ.
5. ಈದ್ಯಕ್=ಈದ್ಯಗ್, or ಈದ್ಯಕ, or ಈದ್ಯಕ್ಷ.
6. ಕೀದ್ಯಕ್=ಕೀದ್ಯಗ್, or ಕೀದ್ಯಕ, or ಕೀದ್ಯಕ್ಷ.
7. ಸದ್ಯಕ್=ಸದ್ಯಗ್, or ಸದ್ಯಕ, or ಸದ್ಯಕ್ಷ.
8. ಅನ್ಯಾದ್ಯಕ್=ಅನ್ಯಾದ್ಯಗ್, or ಅನ್ಯಾದ್ಯಕ, or ಅನ್ಯಾದ್ಯಕ್ಷ.
9. ಅಮೂದ್ಯಕ್=ಅಮೂದ್ಯಗ್ or ಅಮೂದ್ಯಕ or ಅಮೂದ್ಯಕ್ಷ.

xiv. When a word being the imitative name of an inarticulate sound and ending in the expression ಅತ್ is followed by the word ಇತಿ the initial vowel of ಇತಿ is the single substitute,

(a) optionally, of both itself and the final consonant of the preceding word, if the latter is the second of a word reiterated ; (See below) (VI. 1. 99) and

(b) absolutely, of both itself and the two last letters of the preceding word otherwise. (VI. 1. 98). e. g., ಪಚತ್+ಇತಿ=ಪಚತ್ಪಚಿತಿ or ಪಚತ್ಪಚಿತಿ ; ಪಚತ್+ಇತಿ=ಪಚಿತಿ.

(xv) The ಯ of ಅಯ್ and ಆಯ್ and ವ of ಅವ್ and ಆವ್ are *lopatad* not only optionally but invariably when the particle ಉಞ್ follows it. (VIII. 3. 21). e. g. ಸಯ್ from ಸರ್ + ಉ = ಸಲು.

(xvi) And no change takes place in the case of some vowels as follows :—

(1) A vowel prolated as may be done optionally in the case of the vowels in the particles ಏ and ಓ, when used along with a name, and in the case of the ಃ of the name, when the said particles are not used, in calling a person of that name from a distance. (VIII. 2. 84, 85 ; VI. 1. 125); e. g., ರಾಮಓಓ+ವಹಿ=ರಾಮಓಓವಹಿ ; ಕೃಷ್ಣಏಏ+ಅತ್ರ=ಕೃಷ್ಣಏಏಅತ್ರ ; ರಾಮಃ+ಇದಂ=ರಾಮಃ 2 ಇದಂ ; ಕೃಷ್ಣಃ 2+ವಹಿ=ಕೃಷ್ಣಃ 2 ವಹಿ.

(2) The vowels in certain words termed ದ್ರಘಕೃತ್ಯಾಃ (VI. 1. 125), which are :—

(a) A particle consisting of a single letter with the exception of the particle ಅಜ್ (I. 1. 14). e. g., ಅ+ಅಜೇಹಿ=ಅಅಜೇಹಿ, ಅ+ವಿಮ=ಅವಿಮ ; ಇ+ಇಂದ್ರ=ಇಇಂದ್ರ ; ಉ+ಉಮೇಶ=ಉಉಮೇಶ. But ಚಕಾರ+ಅತ್ರ=ಚಕಾರಾತ್ರ (no particle) ; ಪ್ರ+ಅಗ್ನಯೇ=ಪ್ರಾಗ್ನಯೇ (ಪ್ರ) is not a particle consisting of a single letter). ; ಆ (ಅಜ್)+ಉಷ್ಣಂ=ಓಷ್ಣಂ.

(b) A particle ending in ಓ though it consists of more letters than one (I. 1. 15). e. g., ಅದೋ+ಈಶಾಃ=ಅದೋಈಶಾಃ ಭೋ or ಭಗೋ or ಅಪೋ+ಈಶಾಃ=ಭೋಈಶಾಃ &c.

(c) The word ಅಮೂ (I. 1. 12). e. g., ಅಮೂ+ಅತ್ರ=ಅಮೂಅತ್ರ, ಅಮೂ+ಅಸಾತೇ=ಅಮೂಅಸಾತೇ.

(d) Any other word ending with dual case affixes ending in ಈ, ಉ or ವಿ, (I. 1. 11). e. g., ಹರೀ+ವತೌ=ಹರೀವತೌ ; ವಿಷ್ಣು+ಇಮೌ=ವಿಷ್ಣುಇಮೌ ; ಗಂಗೆ+ಅಮೂ=ಗಂಗೆಅಮೂ ; ಅಗ್ನೀ+ಇತಿ=ಅಗ್ನೀಇತಿ ವಾಯುಇತಿ=ವಾಯುಇತಿ ; ಮಾಲೀ+ಇತಿ=ಮಾಲೀಇತಿ. But ವೃಕ್ಷೌ+ಅತ್ರ=ವೃಕ್ಷಾವತ್ರ ; ಕುಮಾರೀ+ಅತ್ರ=ಕುಮಾರ್ಯತ್ರ (ಕುಮಾರೀ is singular).

(e) The word ಅಮಿಾ (I. 1. 12). e. g., ಅಮಿಾ+ಈಶಾಃ=ಅಮಿಾಈಶಾಃ, ಅಮಿಾ+ಅತ್ರ=ಅಮಿಾಅತ್ರ ; ಅಮಿಾ+ಅಸಾತೇ=ಅಮಿಾಅಸಾತೇ.

(f) Optionally a word ending in ಓ in the vocative singular, when followed by the word ಇತಿ (I. 1. 16. 17). e. g., ಭಾನೋ+ಇತಿ=ಭಾನೋಇತಿ or ಭಾನವಿತಿ. But ಗೋ+ಇತಿ (in the phrase ಗೋಇತಿ ಆಹ)=ಗವಿತಿ, as ಗೋ is not in the vocative singular.

Observe that the particle ಉಞ್ though consisting of a single letter may optionally admit of *sandhi* with a vowel following it when it is preceded by any of the ಮಹ letters or is followed by the word ಇತಿ ; that it, when followed by ಇತಿ, may also optionally become *nasalised* ಉಞ್ ; and that when it is preceded by ಮಹ, the ವ substituted for the ಉ in it is not to be changed into ಉಞ್ (I. 1. 17. 18 ; VIII. 3. 33. Kās. thereon) e. g., ಕಿಮು+ಉಕ್ತಂ=ಕಿಮುಕ್ತಂ or ಕಿಮುಉಕ್ತಂ ; ತದು+ಅಸ್ಯ=ತದ್ವಸ್ಯ or ತದುಅಸ್ಯ ; ಉ+ಇತಿ=ಉಇತಿ or ಉಞ್.

Observe that sometimes in phrases like ಮಣಿವ and ದುಪತೀವ *sandhi* is found to have been made between the ಈ being the dual affix, and the following vowel, even in authors of great merit ; but such *sandhi* is allowable only in cases in which there is thus a precedent (Sid. I. 55. note 73).

#### V. *Sandhi* peculiar to compound words.

(i) ಇಂ vowels other than ಋ though at the end of a *padā* and before vowels not homogeneous should not be allowed to remain unchanged in compound words. (Sid. I. 52) e. g. ವಾಪಿ+ಅಶ್ವಃ=ವಾಪ್ಯಶ್ವಃ only. But ದೋತ್ರೈ+ಅಶ್ವಃ=ದೋತ್ರೈಶ್ವಃ as well as ದೋತ್ರೈಶ್ವಃ.

(ii). The ಓ of ಓತು and ಓಮ್ನ when preceded by ಅ in a compound word blends with ಅ optionally into ಓ (Sid. I. 48) e. g., ಸ್ಥೂಲ+ಓತು=ಸ್ಥೂಲೌತು or ಸ್ಥೂಲೋತು. ಬಿಂಬ+ಓಮ್ನ=ಬಿಂಬೋಮ್ನ or ಬಿಂಬೌಮ್ನ.

17. We shall now advert to words which are irregular as regards *sandhi*. But we must here generally once for all, with reference to all the irregularities we may refer to in this work, whether in connection with *sandhi* or otherwise, promise that Sanskrit Grammar acknowledges no irregularity or exception to a rule, holding that a word which differs from others of its class is *suijuris* and must have a rule of its own, (B. 41) and that nevertheless we treat certain words as irregular for the sake of convenience, and only because we take certain rules given by *Pāṇini* as the ordinary rules and consider those words which do not conform themselves to those rules in a more or less degree as irregular. Words are irregular as regards *sandhi* as follows:—

#### *Miscellaneous.*

(i. a). The initial vowel of the word ಎನ when it does not mean “only” becomes the single substitute for itself and a letter ಅ preceding it. (Sid. I. 47) e. g., ಕ್ಸ+ಎನ=ಕ್ಸೇನ. But ತವ+ಎನ (only)=ತವೈನ.

(i. b) The ಳ of the particles ಅಜ್ and ಮಾಜ್ receive the augment ತುಕ್ absolutely before ಛ (VI. 1. 74.) e. g., ಅ+ಛಾದಯತಿ=ಅಜ್ಞಾದಯತಿ, ಮಾ+ಛಿದತ್=ಮಾಜ್ಞಿದತ್.

(i. c). The ರ of the *upasarga* ಪರಿ and ಪ್ರತಿ optionally and of other *upasarga* absolutely is changed into ಲ before words from the root ಅಹ, provided that the ಸ is not derived from ಸ according to rules already stated (VIII. 2, 19 ; Sid. II 65) e. g., ಪ್ರ+ಅಯತೇ=ಪ್ರಲಯತೇ, ಪರ+ಅಯತೇ=ಪರಲಯತೇ ; ಪ್ರತಿ+ಅಯತೇ=ಪ್ರತ್ಯಯತೇ, ಸ್ಲತ್ಯಯತೇ, ಪರಿ+ಅಯತೇ=ಪರಿಯತೇ or ಪಸ್ಯಯತೇ. But ನಿರ್ from ನಿಸ್ and ದುರ್ from ದುಸ್+ಅಯತೇ=ನಿರಯತೇ and ದುರಯತೇ.

(i. d). The initial ಸ of words derived from the root ಸ್ಥಾ or the root ಸ್ತಂಭ್ when it follows the *upasarga* ಉದ್ becomes ಥ, and this ಥ may be retained or *lopatēd* according to the rules relating to the optional *lopatīon* of ಝರ್ coming after homogeneous ಝರ್ (VIII 4. 61 ; Sid. 1. 61.) e. g., ಉದ್+ಸ್ಥಾನಂ or ಸ್ತಂಭನಂ=ಉತ್ಥಾನಂ or ಉಕ್ಥಾನಂ, ಉತ್ತಂಭನಂ or ಉಕ್ತಂಭನಂ.

(i. e). The following words are anomalous :—(1) ಕೆಂನ್ನು, (2) ಕೆಂಕನ್ನು (3) ಕುಲಟಾ, (4) ಸೀಮ (from ಸೀಮನ್)+ಅಂತೆ=ಸೀಮಂತ, if the word means the separation of the hair on each side so as to leave a distinct line on the top of the head, though ಸೀಮಾಂತ otherwise, (5) ಪತಂಜಲಿ, (6) ಮಾತಂಡ, (7) ಹಲೀಸಾ, (8) ಲಾಂಗಲೀಸಾ, (9) ಸಾರ+ಅಂಗ=ಸಾರಂಗ if the word means a bird or quadruped of that name, though ಸಾರಾಂಗ otherwise (Sid. 1. 47) (11) ಮನೀಸಾ, (10) ಅಕ್ಷಾಹೀಣೀ, (11) ಸ್ವೈರ, (12) ಸ್ವೈರಿನ್, (13) ಸ್ವೈರಿಣೀ, (14) ಪೌಹ, (15) ಪೌಠ, (16) ಪೌಠಿ, (17, 18) ಪ್ರ+ಎಷ and ಎಷ್ಯ, (from iv ಇಷ್, vi ಇಷ್, and ix ಇಷ್)=ಪ್ರೀಷ, ಪ್ರೀಷ್ಯ (Sid. 1. 44) (19) ಪ್ರಾರ್ಣ (20) ವತ್ಸರಾರ್ಣ, (21) ಕಂಬಲಾರ್ಣ, (22) ವಸನಾರ್ಣ, (23) ದರ್ಶಾರ್ಣ, (24) ಯುಜಾರ್ಣ, (24) ಸುಖಾರ್ತ, compound word from (ಸುಖೇನ+ಯತ) (Sid. 1 45) (25), ಸಮ್ರಾಟ್ (VIII 3. 25) (26) ಗವ್ಯಾತಿ, (a measure of distance) (Sid. 1. 40) (27) ಹ್ರಯ್ಯ if the sense is "capable of being wasted or increased." (28) ಜಯ್ಯ if the sense is "capable of being conquered" (VI. 1. 81) (29) ಕ್ರಿಯ್ಯ, if it denotes things exposed for sale (VI 1 82)



*As to ರ final in a pada.*

(i) Before ಕ ಖ ಪ and ಛ, ಚತುರ್ changes the ರ into ಮ only optionally, when it signifies "four times," though absolutely in other cases; and likewise, the words ದ್ವಿರ್ and ತ್ರಿರ್ change the ರ into ಮ optionally when they respectively signify "two times" and "three times." (VIII. 3. 43.) e. g., ಚತುರ್+ಕರೋತಿ=ಚತುಃ ಕರೋತಿ or ಚತುಃಕರೋತಿ or ಚತುಷ್ಟುರೋತಿ; ಚತುರ್+ಪಚತಿ=ಚತುಃ ಪಚತಿ or ಚತುಃಪಚತಿ or ಚತುಷ್ಟುಚತಿ; ದ್ವಿರ್ ಕರೋತಿ=ದ್ವಿಃಕರೋತಿ or ದ್ವಿಃ ಕರೋತಿ or ದ್ವಿಷ್ಟುರೋತಿ; ತ್ರಿರ್+ಕರೋತಿ=ತ್ರಿಃಕರೋತಿ or ತ್ರಿಃಕರೋತಿ or ತ್ರಿಷ್ಟುರೋತಿ. But ಚತುರ್+ಕಪಾಲಂ=ಚತುಷ್ಟುಗಾಲಂ (here ಚತುರ್ does not signify "four times").

(ii) The words ಅಧರ್ and ಶಿರ್ when they form compounds with the word ಪದಂ or ಪದೀ, provided the former are not the subsequent members in the compound, change the ರ into ಸ. (VIII. 3. 47.) e. g., ಅಧರ್+ಪದಂ and ಪದೀ=ಅಧಸ್ಪದಂ and ಅಧಸ್ಪದೀ; ಶಿರ್+ಪದಂ and ಪದೀ=ಶಿರಸ್ಪದಂ and ಶಿರಸ್ಪದೀ. But ಪರಮಶಿರ್+ಪದಂ=ಪರಮಶಿರಃಪದಂ or ಪರಮಶಿರಃಪದಂ (ಶಿರ್ is a subsequent member in the compound).

(iii) And likewise even other words ending in ರ preceded by penultimate ಅ not being indeclinables, change the ರ into ಸ, when they form compound words with the derivatives formed from the roots ಕೃ, and ಕ್ಷ by the use of primitive affixes, such as, ಕರ, and ಕಾರ from ಕೃ, and ಕಾಂತ, and ಕಾಮ from ಕ್ಷ, and with ಕಂಸ, ಕಂಭ, ಮಾತೃ, ಕುಕಾ, and ಕರ್ಣೀ, provided the words ending in ರ as above are not the subsequent members in the compound (VIII. 3. 46). e. g., ಶ್ರೀಯರ್+ಕರಃ=ಶ್ರೀಯಸ್ಕರಃ, ಅಯರ್+ಕಾರಃ=ಅಯಸ್ಕಾರಃ, ಪಯರ್+ಕಾಮಃ=ಪಯಸ್ಕಾಮಃ; ಅಯರ್+ಕಾಂತಃ=ಅಯಸ್ಕಾಂತಃ; ಪಯರ್+ಕಂಸಃ=ಪಯಸ್ಕಂಸಃ; ಅಯರ್+ಕಂಭಃ=ಅಯಸ್ಕಂಭಃ; ಪಯರ್+ಮಾತೃಂ=ಪಯಸ್ಪ್ರಮಾತೃಂ; ಅಯರ್+ಕುಕಾ=ಅಯಸ್ಕುಕಾ; ಪಯರ್+ಕರ್ಣೀ=ಪಯಸ್ಕರ್ಣೀ. But ಭಾರ್+ಕರಣಂ=ಭಾಃಕರಣಂ or ಭಾಃಕರಣಂ (penultimate ಅ); ಗೀರ್+ಕಾರಃ=ಗೀಃಕಾರಃ or ಗೀಃಕಾರಃ (penultimate ಈ); ಧೂರ್+ಕಾರಃ=ಧೂಃಕಾರಃ or ಧೂಃಕಾರಃ (penultimate ಉ) ಪುನರ್+ಕಾರಃ=ಪುನಃಕಾರಃ or ಪುನಃಕಾರಃ (ಪುನರ್ is indeclinable); ಯುರ್+ಕರೋತಿ=ಯುಃಕರೋತಿ.

కరీతి or యకకరీతి (no compound) ; పరమపయర+కామః=పరమపయకామః or పరమపయకామః (word containing ర is the subsequent member in the compound).

(iv). The words నమర and పురర also change the ర into స before క, ఖ, ప, and భ when they operate as *gati*, as, by virtue of a special rule to be noticed hereafter, the former word optionally and the latter word absolutely may do, when in composition with words formed from the root కృ (VIII. 3. 40 ; I. 4.74, 67) *e. g.*, నమర+కరీతి=నమస్కరీతి ; పురర+కరీతి=పురస్కరీతి ; నమర కర్తా, కర్తృ, and కర్తవ్యం=నమస్కర్తా, నమస్కర్తృ, and నమస్కర్తవ్యం ; పురర+కర్తా, కర్తృ, and కర్తవ్యం=పురస్కర్తా, పురస్కర్తృ, and పురస్కర్తవ్యం. But పురర+ప్రవేష్యవ్యాః=పరః ప్రవేష్యవ్యాః or పురప్రవేష్యవ్యాః ; పురర+కరీతి=పరః కరీతి or పురకరీతి (here పురర does not operate as *gati*).

(v). The word తిరర changes the ర optionally into స before క, ఖ, ప, and భ (VIII. 3. 42). *e. g.*, తిరర+కార, కర్తా, and కర్తృ=తిరస్కార, తిరస్కర్తా, and తిరస్కర్తృ.

(vi). The ర final in the first word is changed into స or ష in the following expressions in which there are more words than one and which are called కేసాది as beginning with కేశ, *vis.*, కేశ, కౌతక్కుతే, భాతృష్టుత్రే, శేనస్కణ్ణ, సద్యస్కాల, సద్యస్కణ్ణ, సాద్యస్క, కాంస్కాన్, సర్వీష్టుయికా, ధనుష్కపాలం, బర్హిష్కపాలం, యజుష్కపాలం, ఆయస్కార, తమస్కండ, మేదస్కండ, భాస్కర, అహస్కర (అకృతిగణ). (VIII. 3. 48).

(vii). The word సర (స) becomes స before a vowel if by the elision of the final letter alone a verse can be completed. (VI. 1. 134) *e. g.*, సోమా (స+ఇమా) మవిద్ధిప్రభృతి, స్యేష (స+ఇష) దాశరథి రామః ; but సోమకమాజన్మ కుద్ధానాం (for here the verse can be completed without the *lopatian* of the final vowel).

(viii). The words ఎమర (not ఎమకర) and సర (not సకర) become ఎష and స respectively before a consonant but not if they are in a word compounded with the primitive particle న

(VI. 1. 132) *e. g.*, ಎಮರ್+ವಿಮ್ವೃತಿ=ಎವಿಮ್ವೃತಿ ; ಸರ್+ಕಂಭುಃ=ಸಕಂಭುಃ  
But ಅಸರ್+ಶಿವಃ=ಅಸಶಿವಃ.

(ix). The ರ derived from the change into ರು of the ಸ in the particles ಭೋಸ್, ಬೋಸ್, and ಅಘೋಸ್ is changed into ಯ before ಅಕ್ (vowels and ಹಕ್) the ಯ being *lopated*, optionally before the vowels and invariably before ಹಕ್ (VIII. 3. 17. 22), and the ಯ when not *lopated* being optionally capable of being pronounced indistinctly ; (ಲಘುಪ್ರಯತ್ನತರ) (VIII. 3. 20 ; Kās. thereon ; Sid. I. 78). *e. g.*, ಭೋಅಚ್ಯುತ or ಭೋಯಚ್ಯುತ ; ಭೋದೇವಾಃ, ಭೋಲಪ್ತೃಃ, ಭಗೊನಮನೈಃ, ಅಘೋಯಾಹಿ and so on.

(x). The ರ in the words ನೀರ್ and ಧೂರ್ before the word ಪತಿ, is optionally retained without being changed (Sid. I. 80). *e. g.*, ನೀರ್ and ಧೂರ್+ಪತಿ=ನೀವಪತಿ or ನೀಪತಿ or ನೀಃಪತಿ and ಧೂವತಿ or ಧೂಪತಿ or ಧೋಪತಿ

ನ final in a pada.

(xi). The final ನ of the word ಅಹನ್ is changed into ರ, when it operates as a *pada*, except when in composition with the word ಪತಿ, before which in this case the ನ becomes either ರ or ರು and except before ರೂಪ, ರಾತ್ರಿ, ರಾತ್ರ, and ರಥಸ್ತರ before which the ನ becomes ರು (Sid. I. 80 ; VIII. 2. 69, 68). *e. g.*, ಅಹನ್+ಅಹಃ=ಅಹರಹಃ ; ಅಹನ್+ದದಾತಿ=ಅಹದದಾತಿ ; ಅಹನ್+ಭುಜ್ಞೀ=ಅಹಭುಜ್ಞೀ. But ಅಹನ್+ಪತಿ=ಅಹವಪತಿ or ಅಹಪತಿ or ಅಹಃಪತಿ ; ಅಹನ್+ರೂಪ, ಕ್ರಿ.,=ಅಹೋರೂಪ, ಅಹೋರಾತ್ರಿ, ಅಹೋರಾತ್ರ, ಅಹೋರಥಸ್ತರ.

(xi a). The ನ final in the word ಪ್ರಶಾನ್, though followed by ಛ್ letters followed by ಪ್ letters, should not be changed into ರು. (VIII. 3. 7). *e. g.*, ಪ್ರಶಾನ್+ಪಶೋತಿ=ಪ್ರಶಾಪಶೋತಿ ; ಪ್ರಶಾನ್+ಪ್ರಕಾಶಯತಿ=ಪ್ರಕಾಶಪ್ರಕಾಶಯತಿ ; ಪ್ರಶಾನ್+ಪ್ರಕಾಶಯತಿ=ಪ್ರಕಾಶಪ್ರಕಾಶಯತಿ ; ಪ್ರಶಾನ್+ಪ್ರಕಾಶಯತಿ=ಪ್ರಕಾಶಪ್ರಕಾಶಯತಿ ; ಪ್ರಶಾನ್+ಪ್ರಕಾಶಯತಿ=ಪ್ರಕಾಶಪ್ರಕಾಶಯತಿ ; ಪ್ರಶಾನ್+ಪ್ರಕಾಶಯತಿ=ಪ್ರಕಾಶಪ್ರಕಾಶಯತಿ.

(xi b). Instead of the final ನ of the word ನ್ಯಾನ್, when the letter ವ follows, there is optionally ರು, (VIII. 3. 10) the letter which precedes the ರು being at the same time made optionally to have the nasal form, or to have an *anusvāra* as an augment

(VIII. 3. 2, 4). *e. g.*, న్మాన్+పాహి=న్మాన్పాహి or న్మాహి or న్మాహి or న్మాహి or న్మాహి or న్మాహి.

(xii). Instead of the *న* of the word కాన్, when it is reduplicated, there is రు (VIII. 3. 12), the letter which precedes the రు being at the same time made optionally to have the nasal form, or to have an *anusvāra* as an augment (VIII. 3. 3, 4), and the రు itself being changed into *స*. (B. 112) *e. g.*, కాన్+కాన్=కాన్సాన్ or కాన్సాన్.

As to *మ* final in a *padu*.

(xiii). Instead of the letter *మ* of the word వుమ్, when ఐమ్ followed by అమ్ come after it, there is రు, (VIII. 3. 6) and instead of *మ* of the word సమ్, when the augment సుట of which mention will be made hereafter follows, there is రు; the letter which precedes the రు in both cases being at the same time made optionally to have the nasal form, or to have an *anusvāra* as an augment. (VIII. 3. 2, 4), and the రు itself being changed into *స* (B. 112). *e. g.*, వుమ్+కొరికిల=వుమ్కొరికిల or వుమ్కొరికిల; మమ్+మత్రి=మమ్మత్రి or వుమ్మత్రి; వుమ్+భలం=వుమ్భలం or మమ్భలం; సమ్+కర్తం, కర్తవ్యం, and కర్తా=సమ్కర్తం &c., or సమ్కర్తం &c. But వుమ్+దాసా=వుమ్దాసా; వుమ్+గవా=వుమ్గవా; (here *ద* and *గ* are not ఐమ్); వుమ్+క్షిరా=వుమ్క్షిరా; (here *క* though ఐమ్ is not followed by అమ్) సమ్+కృతి=సమ్కృతి (here సమ్ is not followed by సుట).

As to the change of *న* into *ణ*, and *స* into *ష*.

(xiv). The word వన should not change the *న* into *ణ* even when it forms the subsequent member of an appellative compound except when it forms such compound in connection with the words మరగా, మిశ్రగా, సిద్ధగా, కారికా, శోబరా, and అగ్ని (VIII. 4. 4). *e. g.*, కుబీర, శతధార, and అసిపత్ర+వనం=కుబీరవనం, శతధారవనం and అసిపత్రవనం. But పురగావనం, మిశ్రగావనం, సిద్ధగావనం, కారికావనం, శోబరావనం, and అగ్నివనం.

(xv). But the word ವನ changes the ನ into ಣ, when it forms the subsequent member in a compound formed with the words ಪ್ರ, ನಿರ್, ಅಂತರ್, ಕರ, ಇಹು, ಪ್ಲಹು, ಅಮ್ರ, ಕಾಷ್ಠ್ಯ, ಖದಿರ, and ಪೀಯೂಷಾ, though the compound is not an appellative (VIII. 4. 5).  
*e. g.*, ಪ್ರವಣ, ನಿಫ್ಪಣ, ಅಂತರ್ವಣ, ಕರವಣ, ಇಹುವಣ, ಪ್ಲಹುವಣ, ಅಮ್ರವಣ, ಕಾಷ್ಠ್ಯವಣ, ಖದಿರವಣ, and ಪೀಯೂಷಾವಣ.

(xvi). And the word ವನ changes the ನ optionally under the same circumstances as in the preceding case, when it is compounded with words signifying "trees" or "annual plants" (ಓಷಧಿ). (VIII. 4. 6), provided that the word with which ವನ forms the compound has either two or three vowels (Sid. I. 481).  
*e. g.*, ದೂರ್ವಾ+ವನಮ್=ದೂರ್ವಾವನಮ್ or ದೂರ್ವಾವಣಮ್ ; ಶಿರಿಷ+ವನಮ್=ಶಿರಿಷವನಮ್ or ಶಿರಿಷವಣಮ್. But ದೇವನಾರು+ವನಮ್=ದೇವನಾರುವನಮ್ (contains more than three vowels).

(xvii). But the above rule does not hold good when the words with which ವನ is compounded are the following :—*viz.*, ಇರಿಕಾ, ಮಿರಿಕಾ, ತಿಮಿರಕಾ, and ತಿಮಿರಾ (ಅಕೃತಿಸಣಃ). (Sid. I. 481).  
*e. g.* ; ಇರಿಕಾವನಮ್ ಓಕಾ.

(xviii). The word ಅಕ್ಷ which is the substitute of ಅಕ್ಷನ್ according to rules to be explained hereafter, when it comes as the subsequent member of a compound of which the prior member ends in ಅ, changes the ನ into ಣ, if the cause of the change is a ರ standing in the prior member. (VIII. 4. 7). *e. g.*, ಪೂರ್ವ and ಅಪರ+ಅಕ್ಷಃ=ಪೂರ್ವಾಕ್ಷಃ and ಅಪರಾಕ್ಷಃ. But ದೀರ್ಘ+ಅಕ್ಷಃ=ದೀರ್ಘಾಕ್ಷಃ ; ನಿರ್ and ದುರ್+ಅಕ್ಷಃ=ನಿರಕ್ಷಃ and ದುರಕ್ಷಃ.

(xix). The word ವಾಹನ, when it is the subsequent member of a compound, the prior member of which signifies "a thing that can be placed by others in what is signified by that word," changes the ನ into ಣ (VIII. 4. 8). *e. g.* ಇಕ್ಷು, ಕರ, and ಧ್ವಾ+ವಾಹನಮ್=ಇಕ್ಷುವಾಹನಮ್, ಕರವಾಹನಮ್, and ಧ್ವಾವಾಹನಮ್. But ಇಂದ್ರ+ವಾಹನಮ್=ಇಂದ್ರವಾಹನಮ್ (ಇಂದ್ರ, not being a thing to be placed by others).

(xx). The word ಪಾನ, when it is the second member of a compound, in the prior member of which there is a cause for the change, changes the ನ into ಣ, if the compound means "a country"; and the same word under the same circumstances optionally becomes changed, if the compound means "an act," or "the instrument with which an act is performed," (VIII. 4. 9, 10), *e. g.*, ಪೀರ+ಪಾನಾಃ=ಪೀರಪಾಣಾಃ; ಸುರಾ+ಪಾನಾಃ=ಸುರಾಪಾಣಾಃ; ಸವ್ವೀರ+ಪಾನಾಃ=ಸವ್ವೀರಪಾಣಾಃ; ಕಷಾಯ+ಪಾನಾಃ=ಕಷಾಯಪಾಣಾಃ (All these words refer to the people of a country where the drinking of the several things alluded to is a national custom). ಕ್ಷೀರ, ಕಷಾಯ, and ಸುರಾ+ಪಾನಾಃ=ಕ್ಷೀರಪಾನಾಃ or ಕ್ಷೀರಪಾಣಾಃ, (here ಪಾನಾಃ signifies the act of drinking) ಕ್ಷೀರ+ಪಾನಃ=ಕ್ಷೀರಪಾಣಃ or ಕ್ಷೀರಪಾನಃ) here ಪಾನಃ signifies a vessel with which the act of drinking is performed).

(xxi). So, the following words optionally change their ನ into ಣ irregularly *viz.*, ಗಿರಿನದೀ, ಚಕ್ರನದೀ, ಚಕ್ರನಿತಂಬ, ಗಿರಿನು, ಗಿರಿನದ್ಭ, ಗಿರಿನಿತಂಬ, ತೂರ್ಯವಾನ, ವಾಷ್ಪೋನ, and ಅನ್ಯಯನ (ಅಕೃತಿಸಣಃ). (Sid. I. 482). *e. g.*, ಗಿರಿನದೀ or ಗಿರಿಣದೀ &c.,

(xxii). The word ಅಯನವ್ವ changes the ನ into ಣ after the word ಅಂತರ, when both the words standing together do not mean "a country" (VIII. 4. 25). *e. g.*, ಅಂತರ+ಅಯನವ್ವ=ಅಂತರಯಣವ್ವ. But ಅಂತರ+ಅಯನಃ=ಅಂತರಯನಃ (here the expression means "a country").

(xxiii). In the word ಸರ್ವನಾಮನ, final ನ is not changed. (I. 1. 27, where Pāṇini has used the word without change).

(xxiv). The word ನನ್ when it is the substitute of the word ನಾಸಿಕ according to special rules relating thereto, changes the ನ into ಣ when the word comes after the particles ಪ) and others in List I of Part I which contain a cause for the change (VIII. 3. 28; Sid. I. 417. note). *e. g.*, ಪ)+ನನಃ=ಪ)ಣನಃ.

(xxv). The roots (1) ಹಿ and (2) ವಿ, when they respectively

attain the forms of ಹಿನ್ and ಹಿನ್ and ವಿನಾ and ವಿನೀ according to rules to be mentioned hereafter change their ನ into ಣ, when it comes after a cause for the change, standing in an *upasarga*. (VIII. 4. 15). e. g., ಪ್ರ+ಹಿನ್ಯೋತಿ and ಹಿನ್ಯತೇ=ಪ್ರಹಿನ್ಯೋತಿ and ಪ್ರಹಿನ್ಯತೇ ; ಪ್ರ+ವಿನಾತಿ and ವಿನೀತೇ=ಪ್ರವಿನಾತಿ and ಪ್ರವಿನೀತೇ.

(xxvi). The root ಅನ್ following an *upasarga*, which has a cause for the change, changes the ನ into ಣ, and this, even when the ನ is final in a *pada*. Even when this root becomes reduplicated according to rules which will be mentioned hereafter, the ನ of the reduplicate, under the same circumstances, is changed into ಣ as well as the original ನ of the root. (VIII. 4. 19 to 21) e. g., ಪ್ರ+ಅನಿತಿ=ಪ್ರಾಣಿತಿ ; ಪರಾ+ಅನಿತಿ=ಪರಾಣಿತಿ ; ಪ್ರ+ಅನ್=ಪ್ರಾಣ್ : ಪರಾ+ಅನ್=ಪರಾಣ್ : ಪ್ರ, and ಪರಾ+ಅನಿನಿಷದಿ and ಅನಿನತ್=ಪ್ರಾಣಿನಿಷದಿ and ಪ್ರಾಣೀತ್ and ಪರಾಣಿಷದಿ and ಪರಾಣೀತ್.

(xxvii). In the root ಜನ್, the ನ is changed into ಣ when the root is preceded by an *upasarga* having a cause for the change, except when the ಅ before the ನ is dropped out or lengthened according to rules to be given hereafter and except when the root comes after ಅಂತರ್, meaning "a country" (VIII. 4. 22, 24). e. g., ಪ್ರ and ಪರಿ+ಜನ್ಯತೆ and ಜನನವ್=ಪ್ರಜನ್ಯತೆ and ಪರಿಜನ್ಯತೆ and ಪ್ರಜಣನವ್ and ಪರಿಜಣನವ್. But ಪ್ರ+ಜ್ಞನ್ತಿ=ಪ್ರಜ್ಞನ್ತಿ, (ಪ್ರಜ್ಞನ್ತಿ see below) ಪರಿ+ಅಹಾನಿ=ಪರೈಹಾನಿ, (ಪರೈಹಾನಿ, see below).

(xxviii). The ನ of the root ಜ್ಞ is changed optionally also when it is followed by ಮ or ವ, if the root is preceded by an *upasarga* having a cause for the change (VIII. 4. 23). e. g., ಪ್ರ and ಪರಿ+ಜ್ಞಮ್ and ಜ್ಞಮ್=ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಮ್, ಪರಿಜ್ಞಮ್, and ಪ್ರಜ್ಞವ್, ಪರಿಜ್ಞವ್.

(xxix). The ನ of the roots ನಿನ್, ನಿಕ್ಷ, and ನಿಂದ, when these come after an *upasarga* having a cause for the change, and before primitive affixes, optionally changes the ನ and ಣ (VIII. 4. 33. Sid. II. 300). ಪ್ರ+ನಿನ್ ಹಿಂ, +the primitive affixes ಅನನವ್ or ಇತವ್ಯಂ=ಪ್ರನಿನನವ್ or ಪ್ರನೀನವ್ ; ಪ್ರನಿನಿತವ್ಯಂ or ಪ್ರನೀನಿತವ್ಯಂ ; ಪ್ರನಿಕ್ಷ

ಣಮ್ or ಪ್ರಣಿಕ್ಷಣಮ್ ; ಪ್ರಸಿಕ್ಷಿತವ್ಯಮ್ or ಪ್ರಣಿಕ್ಷಿತವ್ಯಂ ; ಪ್ರಸಿಂದವ್ಯಮ್ or ಪ್ರಣಿಂದವ್ಯಮ್ ; ಪ್ರನಿಂದಿತವ್ಯಮ್ or ಪ್ರಣಿಂದಿತವ್ಯಂ.

(xxx). The ನ of primitive affixes when they come after the roots, ಭಾ, ಭೂ, ಛಾ(ಮೂಞ), ಕಹ, ಗಹ, ಪ್ಯಾಹ, and ವೇಪ simply, or after they have taken the verbal affix *ಞಿ*, is not changed into ಣ, even when they come after an *upasarga* having a cause for the change. (VIII. 4. 34; Sid. II. 300). ಪ್ರ+ಭಾ &c., +ಅನಮ್ and ಅನೀಯಹ (primitive affixes) = ಪ್ರಭಾನಹ, ಪ್ರಭಾನೀಯಹ ; ಪ್ರಭವನಹ, ಪ್ರಭವನೀಯಹ ; ಪ್ರಪವನಹ, ಪ್ರಪವನೀಯಹ ; ಪ್ರಕಮನಹ, ಪ್ರಕಮನೀಯಹ ; ಪ್ರಗಮನಹ, ಪ್ರಗಮನೀಯಂ ; ಪ್ರಪ್ರಾಪಯನಹ, ಪ್ರಪ್ರಾಪಯನೀಯಹ ; ಪ್ರಪೀಪನಹ, ಪ್ರಪೀಪನೀಯಹ ; also ಪ್ರ+ಭಾಪ from ಭಾ with the affix ಣಿ+ಅನಹ and ಅನೀಯಹ = ಪ್ರಭಾಪನಹ and ಪ್ರಭಾಪನೀಯಹ.

(xxxi). The root ನಕ್, after it has taken the form of ನಷ according to rules already mentioned, does not change the ನ into ಣ, even when preceded by an *upasarga* having a cause for the change. (VIII. 4. 36). e. g., ಪ್ರ and ಪರಿ+ನಕ್ from ನಕ್+ತಃ = ಪ್ರನಪ್ತಃ and ಪರಿನಪ್ತಃ ; ಪ್ರ and ಪರಿ+ನಜ್ಞ್ಯಾತಿ = ಪ್ರನಜ್ಞ್ಯಾತಿ and ಪರಿನಜ್ಞ್ಯಾತಿ. But ಪ್ರ+ನಕ್+ಯತಿ = ಪ್ರಣಶ್ಯತಿ. (here ನಕ್ has not attained the form of ನಷ).

(xxxii). And the ನ should not be changed into ಣ in the words ಕ್ಷುಭ್ನಾದಿ which are :—

(a). ಕ್ಷುಭ್ನಾ, ಕ್ಷುಭ್ನೀ, ಕ್ಷುಭ್ನಿ, ನರೀನೃತ್ಯ (frequentative form of ನೃತ್ see below). ತೃ ಪ್ಷುಪ್, ತೃಪ್ಷು ;

(b). the following words in which ನಂದಿನ್, ನಂದನ, ನಗರ, ನರ್ತನ, ಗಹನ, ನಿವೇಶ, ನಿವಾಸ, ಅಗ್ನಿ, ಅನೂಪ, and ವನ, are used as the subsequent member of an appellative compound, viz., ಪರಿನಂದಿ, ಹರಿನಂದನ, ಗರಿನಗರಮ್, ಪರಿನರ್ತನಮ್, ಪರಿಗಹನಮ್, ಪರಿನಂದನಮ್, ಕರನಿವೇಶ, ಕರನಿವಾಸ, ಕರಾಗ್ನಿ, ದರ್ಭಾನೂಪ, ಇರಿಕಾವನಮ್, ತಿಮಿರವನಮ್, ಸವಿರವನಮ್, ಕುಬೇರವನಮ್, ಹರಿವನಮ್, ಕರ್ವೂರವನಮ್ ;

(c). also the following whether appellative compounds or



otherwise viz., ನೈವಮನ, ಸ್ವಕನಮನ ಗರಿನಪಿ, ಚತುರ್ಹಾಯನ, ಅಚಾರ್ಯ  
ಭೋಗೀನ, ಅಚಾರ್ಯಾಸೀ, ದೀರ್ಘಾತ್ಮ. (VIII. 4. 39 ; Kas. thereon ;  
Sid. I. 383).

(xxxiii). The word ನಿರ್ವಿಣ್ಣಃ is anomalous (Sid. II. 298).

(xxxiv). The ಸ of the primitive noun ಸಾಹ್ from the root ಸಹ್, when it attains the form of ಸಾಡ್, that is, when the ಹ is at the end of a *pada* or is followed by ಝಲ್, is irregularly changed into ಷ. (VIII. 3. 56) e. g., ತುರಾಸಾಡ್, ಜಲಾಸಾಡ್, ವೃತನಾಸಾಡ್. But ಜಲಾಸಾಹಮ್, ತುರಾಸಾಹಮ್, ವೃತನಾಸಾಹಮ್.

(xxxv). The ಸ is changed into ಷ in the roots ಕಾಸ್, ವಸ್, and ಫಸ್, when preceded by ಇಣ್ or ಕು (B. 360). e. g., for ಕಸ್ :—ಅನ್ವಶಿಷತ್, ಅನ್ವಶಿಷತಾಮ್, ಅನ್ವಶಿಷನ್, ಶಿಷ್ಯಃ, ಶಿಷ್ಯವಾನ್ ; for ವಸ್ :—ಉಷಿತಃ, ಉಷಿತವಾನ್, ಉಷಿತ್ವಾ. for ಫಸ್ :—ಜಕ್ಷತಃ, ಜಕ್ಷತಾಃ.

(xxxvi). When the cause for the change of ಸ into ಷ is ಇಣ್ in the reduplicate of ಸ್ತು from ಪ್ಲು reduplicated on account of the affix ಸನ್ according to rules to be mentioned hereafter, though the ಸ of ಸನ್ itself is, according to the general rule relating to the change, changed into ಷ, the ಸ of the root is also to be changed into ಷ. (VIII. 3. 61). e. g., ತುಮ್ಲಾಷತಿ.

(xxxvii). ಸ್ವಿದ್ from ಪ್ವಿದ್, ಸ್ವದ್ from ಪ್ವದ್, and ಸಹ್ from ಪಹ್, when they are reduplicated on account of the affix ಸನ್ according to rules to be mentioned hereafter, retain their ಸ without changing it into ಷ, even when there is ಇಣ್ in their reduplicate, though they have had the verbal affix ಣಿ before taking the affix ಸನ್, and though the ಸ of ಸನ್ itself is according to the general rule changed into ಷ (VIII. 3. 62). e. g., ಸಿಕ್ವೇದಯಿಷತಿ, ಸಿನ್ವಾದಯಿಷತಿ, ಸಿಸಾಹಯಿಷತಿ.

(xxxviii). When there is ಇಣ್ in an *upasarga*, ಸ is changed into ಷ in the roots (1) ಮು except when it takes ಸ್ಯ, a tense affix (VIII. 3. 117, 65). e. g., ಅಫಿ+ಸುನೋತಿ=ಅಫಿಮುನೋತಿ. But ಅಫಿ+ಕೋ

ಪ್ರತಿ=ಅಭಿಕ್ರೋಷ್ಯತಿ ; (2) ಮೂ ; *e. g.*, ಅಭಿ+ಸುವತಿ=ಅಭಿಮುವತಿ ; (3) ಸೋ ; *e. g.*, ಅಭಿ+ಸ್ಯತಿ=ಅಭಿಷ್ಯತಿ ; (4) ಮ್ವ, *e. g.*, ಅಭಿ+ಸ್ತಾತಿ=ಅಭಿವ್ಸ್ತಾತಿ ; (5) ಮ್ವಭ್ ; *e. g.*, ಅಭಿ+ಸ್ತಾಭೇ=ಅಭಿವ್ಸ್ತಾಭೇ ; (6) ಪ್ತಾ ; *e. g.*, ಅಭಿ+ಸ್ತಾಪ್ರತಿ=ಅಭಿವ್ಸ್ತಾಪ್ರತಿ ; (7) ಸೇನಯ from ಸೇನಾ+ ಣಿಚ್, a noun-root affix which makes it a noun-root, and though this root is therefore one not given in the list of roots with ಪ. *e. g.*, ಅಭಿ+ಸೇನಯತಿ=ಅಭಿಸೇನಯತಿ ; (8) ಕೇಧ್ except when it signifies “ to go ” (VIII. 3. 113). *e. g.*, ಅಭಿ+ಕೇಧತಿ=ಅಭಿಕೇಧತಿ ; but ಪರಿ+ಕೇದಯತಿ=ಪರಿಕೇದಯತಿ (where ಕೇಧ್ is used in the sense of “ going ”) ; (9) ಏಚ್ ; *e. g.*, ಅಭಿ+ಏಚತಿ=ಅಭಿಏಚತಿ ; (10) ಪಂಜ್ ; *e. g.*, ಅಭಿ+ಪಜತಿ=ಅಭಿವಜತಿ ; (11) ಪ್ವಂಜ್ ; *e. g.*, ಅಭಿ+ಪ್ವಜತಿ=ಅಭಿವ್ವಜತಿ ; and (12) ಸ್ತಂಭ್ from ಪ್ವಭಿ ; *e. g.*, ಅಭಿ+ಸ್ತಂಭಾತಿ=ಅಭಿವ್ವಸ್ತಂಭಾತಿ. (VIII. 3. 65, 67).

(xxxix). And when there is ಇಣ್ in an *upsarga* not being ಪ್ರತಿ, there shall be the change as above in the case of the root ಏಡ್. *e. g.*, ನಿ+ಏಡತಿ=ನಿಏಡತಿ ; but ಪ್ರತಿ+ಏಡತಿ=ಪ್ರತೀಡತಿ. (VIII. 3. 66).

(vL). And when there is ಇಣ್ in an *upasarga* the change as above shall take place in the case of ಸ್ವನ್ also though this root is not given in the list of roots with a ಪ, provided the *upasarga* is ಎ, and the root is used in the sense of “ eating.” (VIII. 3. 69). *e. g.*, ವಿ+ಸ್ವನತಿ=ವಿವ್ವನತಿ. But in ವಿಸ್ವನತಿಮೃದಂಗ, there is no change as the sense is “ to sound.”

(xLi). Even after the *upasarga* ಅವ, though there is no ಇಣ್ therein, there shall be a change in the case of ಸ್ವನ್, and also of ಸ್ತಂಭ್ from ಪ್ವಭಿ, if the latter root means “ to support,” or “ to be near ” (VIII. 3. 68). *e. g.*, ಅವ+ಸ್ವನತಿ=ಅವವ್ವನತಿ ; ಅವ+ಸ್ತಂಭ್ಯ=ಅವಪ್ವಂಭ್ಯ. But ಅವ+ಸ್ತಂಭಿ=ಅವಸ್ತಂಭಿ (the sense being different).

(xLii). The above rules relating to the change of ಸ into ಪ, after an *upasarga* should take effect, even when the augment ಅಓ intervenes between the *upasarga* and the roots concerned, if they are (1) ಮು (2) ಮೂ (3) ಮೊ (4) ಮ್ವ (5) ಮ್ವಭ್ (6) ಪ್ತಾ (7) ಸೇನಯ (8) ಕೇಧ್ (9) ಏಚ್ (10) ಪಂಜ್ (11) ಪ್ವಂಜ್ (12) ಸ್ತಂಭ್ (13) ಪಡ್ and (14) ಸ್ವನ್ (VIII. 3. 63). But in this case ಮು and ಪ್ವಂಜ್ change the ಸ into ಪ only optionally after ಪರಿ, ನಿ, and ವಿ. (VIII. 3. 71).

e. g., ಅಭಿ+ಅನುಸೋತ್ ಹೀಂ=ಅಭ್ಯಮುನೋತ್, ಅಭ್ಯಮುಮತ್, ಅಭ್ಯಮ್ಯತ್, ಅಭ್ಯಮ್ನಾತ್, ಅಭ್ಯಮ್ನಿಜತ್, ಅಭ್ಯಮ್ನಾತ್, ಅಭ್ಯಮ್ನೇಯತ್, ಅಭ್ಯಮ್ನೇಧಯತ್, ಅಭಮಿಂಹತ್, ಅಭ್ಯಮಜಾತ್, ಅಭ್ಯಮ್ಜಜತ್, ಅಭ್ಯಮ್ಜಭಾತ್, ಅಭ್ಯಮೀದತ್. And ವಿ and ಅವ+ಅಸ್ವಸತ್=ವ್ಯವಸ್ವಣತ್ and ಅವಾಮ್ಪಣತ್ ; ಅವ+ಸ್ತಭಾತ್=ಅವಮ್ಭಭಾತ್. But ಪರಿ, ನಿ, and ವಿ+ಅಸ್ತಾತ್ and ಅಸ್ವಜತ್=ಪರ್ಯಸ್ತಾತ್ or ಪರ್ಯಸ್ತಾತ್, ಸ್ತಸ್ತಾತ್ or ಸ್ತಪ್ತಾತ್, ವ್ಯಸ್ತಾತ್ or ವ್ಯಪ್ತಾತ್, and ಪರ್ಯಜತ್, or ಪರ್ಯಮ್ಜಜತ್, ಸ್ತಸ್ವಜತ್ or ಸ್ತಮ್ಜಜತ್, ವ್ಯಸ್ವಜತ್ or ವ್ಯಮ್ಜಜತ್.

(XLIII). After ಪರಿ, ನಿ, and ವಿ, the roots ಪೇವ್ and ಪಿವ್, and the root ಪಹ್, except when it attains the form of ಸೋಢ್ according to rules to be mentioned hereafter change their ಸ into ಷ ; and even when the augment ಅಟ್ intervenes, the change takes place in the case of ಪೇವ್ absolutely and in the case of ಪಿವ್ and ಪಹ್ only. (VIII. 3. 63, 70, 61, 115). e. g., ಪರಿ, ನಿ, and ವಿ+ಸೇವತೆ=ಪರೀವತೆ, ನಿಪೀವತೆ and ವಿಪೀವತೆ ; ಪರಿ, ನಿ, and ವಿ+ಅಸೇವತೆ=ಪರೀಸೇವತೆ, ನಿಪೀಸೇವತೆ, and ವ್ಯಸೇವತೆ ; ; ಪರಿ, ನಿ, and ವಿ+ಸೀವ್ಯತೆ=ಪರೀಸೀವ್ಯತೆ, ನಿಪೀವ್ಯತೆ, and ವಿಪೀವ್ಯತೆ ; ಪರಿ, ನಿ and ವಿ+ಅಸೀವ್ಯತೆ=ಪರೀಸೀವ್ಯತೆ or ಪರ್ಮೀವ್ಯತೆ, ನ್ಯಸೀವ್ಯತೆ or ನ್ಯಪೀವ್ಯತೆ, and ವ್ಯಸೀವ್ಯತೆ or ವ್ಯಪೀವತೆ ; ಪರಿ, ನಿ and ವಿ+ಸಹತೆ=ಪರಿಸಹತೆ, ನಿಸಹತೆ, and ವಿಸಹತೆ ; ಪರಿ, ನಿ, and ವಿ+ಅಸಹತೆ=ಪರ್ಮಸಹತೆ or ಪರ್ಮಪಹತೆ, ನ್ಯಸಹತೆ or ನ್ಯಮಹತೆ, and ವ್ಯಸಹತೆ or ವ್ಯಮಹತೆ. But ಪರಿ, ನಿ, and ವಿ+ಸೋಢಿ, ಸೋಢುಮ್, and ಸೋಢವ್ಯಮ್=ಪರಿಸೋಢಿ, ಪರಿಸೋಢುಮ್, and ಪರಿಸೋಢವ್ಯಮ್ ; ನಿಸೋಢಿ, ನಿಸೋಢುಮ್, and ನಿಸೋಢವ್ಯಮ್ ; and ವಿಸೋಢಿ, ವಿಸೋಢುಮ್, and ವಿಸೋಢವ್ಯಮ್.

(XLIV). And notwithstanding that the above rules authorizing the change of ಸ into ಷ after *upasarga* in the case of certain roots do not admit of the change being made when the roots become reduplicated according to rules to be mentioned hereafter, because the reduplicates will then intervene between the *upasarga* and the roots, still the change should in the case of the ಸ of the following roots take place as if there is no such intervention, and therefore when the reduplication is on account of ಸನ್, even though the ಸ of ಸನ್ itself is changed into ಷ, viz.,—(1) ಪ್ಲಾ (2) ಸೇನಯ (3) ಕೇಧ್ (4) ಪಿಚ್ (5) ಮಂಜ್ (6) ಮ್ಪಂಜ್ (7) ಸ್ತಂಜ್ (8) ಮದ್ (9)

ಸ್ವನ್ (10) ಪೇವ್ (11) ಪಿವ್ and (12) ಪಹ್. And in the case of the roots ಸೇನಯ, ಪೇಧ್, ಪಿಚ್, ಪಂಜ್, ಪ್ವಂಜ್, ಪದ್, ಸ್ವನ್, ಪೇವ್, ಪಿವ್, and ಪಹ್, the ಸ of their reduplicates also is changed into ಪ after the *upasarga* (VIII. 3. 64, 70). Provided however that in the case of the roots ಪದ್ and ಪ್ವಂಜ್, when the reduplication has been made on account of the perfect tense according to the rules to be given hereafter the second ಸ should not be changed into ಪ (VIII. 3. 118). Provided further that in the case of ಸ್ತಂಭ್, ಪಿವ್, and ಪಹ್, the reduplication should not have taken place on account of ಚಜ್, a verbal affix (VIII. 3. 116). Provided also that in the case of the root ಮು which has taken the verbal affix ಸನ್ the ಸ of the root as well as of its reduplicate should not be changed into ಪ. (VIII. 3. 117). *e.g.*,

- (1). ಸ್ಥಾ from ಸ್ಥಾ—ಅಭಿತಸ್ಥಾ, ಅಭಿತಾಸ್ಥಾಯತೆ.
- (2). ಸೇನಯ—ಅಭಿಪೇನಯಿಸತಿ.
- (3). ಪೇಧ್—ಅಭಿಪೇಧ, ಅಭಿಪಿಪೇಧಿಸತಿ, ಅಭಿಪೇಪೇಧ್ಯತೆ.
- (4). ಪಿಚ್—ಅಭಿಪಿಚ್ಛತಿ, ಅಭಿಪಿಪೇಚ, ಅಭಿಪೇಪಿಚ್ಯತೆ.
- (5). ಪಜ್ಜ್—ಅಭಿಪಪಜ್ಞತಿ, ಅಭಿಪಪಜ್ಜ, ಅಭಿಪಾಪಜ್ಯತೆ.
- (6). ಪ್ವಜ್ಜ್—ಅಭಿಪಪ್ವಜ್ಞತೆ, ಅಭಿಪಾಪ್ವಜ್ಜ್ಯತೆ.
- (7). ಸ್ತಂಭ್—ಅಭಿತಪ್ತಂಭ, ಅಭಿತಾಪ್ತಂಭ್ಯತೆ.
- (8). ಪದ್—ಅಭಿಪಪದಿಸತಿ, ಅಭಿಪಾಪದ್ಯತೆ.
- (9). ಸ್ವನ್—ಅಭಿಪಸ್ವಾಣ, ಅಭಿಪಿಪ್ಸ್ವಾಣಿಸತಿ, ಅಭಿಪಾಪ್ಸ್ವಾಣ್ಯತೆ.
- (10). ಪೇವ್—ಅಭಿಪಿಪೇವಿಸತಿ, ಅಭಿಪೇಪೇವ್ಯತೆ.
- (11). ಪಿವ್—ಅಭಿಪಿಪೇವಿಸತಿ, ಅಭಿಪೇಪೇವ್ಯತೆ, ಅಭಿಪಿಪೇವೆ.
- (12). ಪಹ್—ಅಭಿಪೇಹೆ, ಅಭಿಪಿಪಹಿಸತಿ, ಅಭಿಪಾಪಹ್ಯತೆ.

But ಪದ್ and ಪ್ವಂಜ್ in the perfect=ಅಭಿಪಸಾದ, ಅಭಿಪಸ್ವಜೆ. And ಸ್ತಂಭ್, ಪಿವ್, and ಪಹ್ before ಚಜ್=ಅಭ್ಯತಸ್ತಂಭತ್, ಪಠ್ಯಸೀವತ, ನ್ಯಸೀವಿ

ವತ್, ವ್ಯಸೀವತ್, ಪಠ್ಯಸೀವಹತ್, ನೃಸೀವಹತ್, and ವೃಸೀವಹತ್. And ಅಭಿ ಸುಸೂಪ (from ಸು+the affix ಸ್) +the affix ಅ which according to certain special rules relating to the subject gives the whole expression the form of ಅಭಿಸುಸೂಪ್=ಅಭಿಸುಸೂಪ.

(xlv). After ಅನು, ವಿ, ಪರಿ, ಅಭಿ, and ನಿ, the root ಸ್ಯಂಢ್ optionally changes the ಸ into ಪ, except when the word is applied to living beings alone. (VIII. 3. 72). e. g., ಅನು ಹೀಃ, +ಸ್ಯಂಢಿತಿ= ಅನು ಸ್ಯಂಢಿತಿ or ಅನುಪ್ಯಂಢಿತಿ ಹೀಃ. And so ಅನುಪ್ಯಂಢೀತಿ or ಅನುಸ್ಯಂಢೀತಿ ಮತೋನ್ಯೈ ದಕೆ (the word is applied to ಮತ್ಸ್ಯೈ, a living being, and ಉದಕ, a thing without life in conjunction). But ಅನುಸ್ಯಂಢಿತಿ ಮತ್ಸ್ಯೈಃ (the word is applied only to ಮತ್ಸ್ಯೈ, a living being).

(xlv). After ಪರಿ, the root ಸ್ಯಂಢ್ optionally changes the ಸ into ಪ, and so after ವಿ also except when it comes before primitive affixes called *nishthā*. (ನಿಷ್ಠಾ) (VIII. 3. 73, 74), e. g., ಪರಿಸ್ಕನ್ತಾ, ಪರಿಸ್ಕನ್ತುಮ್, ಪರಿಸ್ಕನ್ತವ್ಯಮ್, or ಪರಿಪ್ಕನ್ತಾ, ಪರಿಪ್ಕನ್ತುಮ್, ಪರಿಪ್ಕಸ್ತವ್ಯಮ್, ಪರಿಪ್ಕಣ್ಣಃ or ಪರಿಸ್ಕನ್ತಃ. And ವಿಪ್ಕನ್ತಾ, ವಿಪ್ಕನ್ತುಮ್, ವಿಪ್ಕನ್ತವ್ಯಮ್ ; or ವಿಸ್ಕನ್ತಾ, ವಿಸ್ಕನ್ತುಮ್, ವಿಸ್ಕನ್ತವ್ಯಮ್. But ವಿಸ್ಕನ್ತಃ= (*nishthā*).

(xlvii). After ನಿರ್, ನಿ, and ವಿ, the roots ಸ್ಫುರ್, and ಸ್ಫುಲ್ optionally change their ಸ into ಪ (VIII. 3. 76). e. g., (ಸ್ಫುರ್) ನಿಸ್ಫುರತಿ, ನಿಸ್ಫುರತಿ, ವಿಸ್ಫುರತಿ, or ನಿಮ್ಫುರತಿ, ನಿಮ್ಫುರತಿ, ವಿಸ್ಫುರತಿ. (ಸ್ಫುಲ್) ನಿಸ್ಫುಲತಿ, ನಿಮ್ಫುಲತಿ, ವಿಸ್ಫುಲತಿ or ನಿಮ್ಫುಲತಿ, ನಿಮ್ಫುಲತಿ, ವಿಸ್ಫುಲತಿ.

(xlviii). After ವಿ, the root ಸ್ಯಂಢ್ changes the ಸ into ಪ always. e. g., ವಿಪ್ಕಭಾತಿ, ವಿಪ್ಕಂಭಿತಾ, ವಿಪ್ಕಂಭಿತುಮ್, ವಿಪ್ಕಂಭಿತವ್ಯಮ್. (VIII. 3. 77).

(xlix). The root ಅಸಿ coming after ಇಣ್ in an *upasarga*, or after the indeclinable word ಪ್ರಾರುಸ್, when the letter ಯ or a vowel follows, changes the ಸ into ಪ. (8. 3. 87). e. g., ಅಭಿ+ಸಂತಿ=ಅಭಿ ಪಂತಿ ; ಅಭಿ+ಸ್ಯಾತ್=ಅಭಿಪ್ಯಾತ್ ; ಪ್ರಾರುಸ್+ಸಂತಿ=ಪ್ರಾರುಪಂತಿ ; ಪ್ರಾರುಸ್+ಸ್ಯಾರ್=ಪ್ರಾರುಪ್ಯಾರ್. But ನಿ+ಸ್ತಃ (from ಅಸ್ತಃ)=ನಿಪ್ತಃ ; ಪ್ರಾರುಸ್+ಸ್ತಃ=ಪ್ರಾರುಪ್ತಃ (neither ಯ nor a vowel follows ಅಸಿ but ತ).

(L). After ಸು, ವಿ, ನಿರ್, and ದುರ್, the roots ಪೂ, ಪಮ್, and ಪ್ಪುಪ್ changed by *samprasāraṇam* into ಸುಪ್ according to rules to be mentioned hereafter, change their ಸ into ಪ (VIII. 3. 88). *e. g.*, (ಪೂ) ಸುಪೂತಿ, ವಿನೂತಿ, ನಿಪೂತಿ, ದುಪೂತಿ—(ಪಮ್) ಸುಪಮಮ್, ವಿಪಮಮ್, ನಿಪಮಮ್, ದುಪಮಮ್.—(ಸುಪ್) ; ಸುಮಪ್ತ, ವಿಮಪ್ತ, ನಿಮಪ್ತ, ದುಮಪ್ತ.

(Li). After the *upsarga* ನಿ, and after the word ನಮ್, the root ಪ್ಲಾ when it means “to be proficient” changes the ಸ into ಪ (VIII. 3. 89). *e. g.*, ನಿಪ್ಲಾತ, ನದೀಪ್ಲಾತ. But ನಿಸ್ಪಾತ, and ನದೀಸ್ಪಾತ when proficiency is not meant.

(Lii). After ಪರಿ, ನಿ, and ವಿ, the words ಸಿತ and ಸಯ change their ಸ into ಪ (VIII. 3. 70). *e. g.*, (ಸಿತ) ಪರಿಪಿತ, ನಿಪಿತ, ವಿಪಿತ. (ಸಯ) ಪರಿಪಯ, ನಿಪಯ, ವಿಪಯ.

(Liii). After ಪರಿ, ನಿ, and ವಿ, the ಸ of the augment ಸುಟ್ is changed into ಪ ; and this optionally even when the augment ಅಟ್ intervenes. (VIII. 3. 70, 71). *e. g.*, ಪರಿಪ್ಕರೋತಿ ; ಪರ್ಯಪ್ಕರೋತ್ or ಪರ್ಯಸಕ್ರೋತ್.

(Liv). The ಸ of ನಿನ್, when followed by the root ತಪ್, if it does not mean “to do frequently” is changed into ಪ. (VIII. 3. 102). *e. g.*, ನಿಪ್ತಪತಿ. But ನಿಸ್ತಪತಿ ಸುರ್ವಾಽಂ ಸುರ್ವಾಕಾರಾ (here “to heat frequently” is meant).

(Lv). The following words are anomalous :—

1. ವಿ+ಸ್ತರಾ when it means “either a tree” or “a seat” or “a verse in poetry”=ವಿಪ್ತರಾ (VIII. 3. 92, 94).

2. ಪ್ರತಿ+ಸ್ನಾತಂ when it means “holy ablution”=ಪ್ರತಿಪ್ನಾತಂ (VIII. 3. 90).

3. ಅಗ್ನಿ+ಸ್ತುತ್=ಅಗ್ನಿಪ್ತುತ್ (VIII. 3. 82).

4. ಗೌರಿ+ಸರ್ಥಾ when it means a “name”=ಗೌರಿಮರ್ಥಾ (VIII. 3. 98 to 100).

5. ಪ್ರತಿ+ಸ್ಥಿಕಾ=ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿಕಾ (*Id.*).
6. ಜಲಾ+ಸಾಹಂ=ಜಲಾಸಾಹಂ (*Id.*).
7. ನೌ+ಸೇಚನಂ=ನೌಷೇಚನಂ (*Id.*).
8. ದುಂದುಭಿ+ಕೇವನಂ=ದುಂದುಭೀಕೇವನಂ (*Id.*).
9. ಅಂಗುಲಿ+ಸಂಗಃ=ಅಂಗುಲಿಪಂಗಃ (VIII, 3. 80).
10. ಭೀರು+ಸ್ಥಾನಂ=ಭೀರುಷ್ಠಾನಂ (VIII. 3. 81).
11. ಅಭಿನಿವ್+ಸ್ತಾನಃ if it means the name of an " expression"  
=ಅಭಿನಿವ್ಶಾನಃ (VIII. 3. 86).
12. ಗವಿ and ಯುಧಿ+ಸ್ಥಿರಃ=ಗವಿಸ್ಥಿರಃ and ಯುಧಿಸ್ಥಿರಃ (VIII. 3. 95)
13. ಸು and ದು+ಸ್ತು=ಸುಪ್ತು and ದುಪ್ತು.
14. ಪರಿ and ರೋಹಣೀ+ಕೇನಃ=ಹರಿವೇನಃ and ರೋಹಣೀವೇನಃ
15. ಸು, ನಿ and ದು+ಸಾವಾ=ಸುಪಾವಾ, ನಿಪಾವಾ, and ದುಪಾವಾ.  
(VIII, 3. 98 to 100).
16. ಸು, ನಿ, and ದು+ಸೇದಃ=ಸುಪೇದಃ, ನಿಪೇದಃ, and ದುಪೇದಃ (*Id.*).
17. ಸು, ನಿ, and ದು+ಸಂಧಿಃ=ಸುಪಂಧಿಃ, ನಿಪಂಧಿಃ, and ದುಪಂಧಿಃ (*Id.*).
18. ಅಗ್ನಿ, ಜ್ಯೋತಿ, and ಆಯುಃ+ಸೋಮಃ=ಅಗ್ನಿಸೋಮಃ, ಜ್ಯೋತಿ  
ಸೋಮಃ, and ಆಯುಸೋಮಃ (VIII. 3. 82, 83).
19. ಮಾತುಃ, ಪಿತುಃ, ಮಾತೃ, and ಪಿತೃ+ಸ್ವಸಾ=ಮಾತೃಸ್ವಸಾ or ಮಾ  
ತುಃಸ್ವಸಾ, ಪಿತುಃಸ್ವಸಾ or ಪಿತುಃಸ್ವಸಾ, ಮಾತೃಸ್ವಸಾ, and ಪಿತೃಸ್ವಸಾ. (VIII.  
3. 85, 84).
20. ಕಪಿ+ಸ್ಥಲಃ when it means "a descendant"=ಕಪಿಪ್ತಲಃ.  
(VIII. 3. 91).
21. ವಿ, ಕು, ಕಮಿ, and ಪರಿ+ಸ್ಥಲಂ=ವಿಪ್ತಲಂ, ಕುಪ್ತಲಂ ಕಮಿಪ್ತಲಂ  
and ಪರಿಪ್ತಲಂ, (VIII. 3. 96).

22. ಪ್ರ+ಸೃಢಿ when it means “ going before.”=ಪ್ರಪ್ಪು (VIII. 3. 92).

23. ಅಂಬ, ಅಂಬ, ಗೋ, ಭೂಮಿ, ಸವ್ಯ, ಅಪ, ದ್ವಿ, ತ್ರಿ, ಕು, ಕೀಕು, ಕಂಕು, ಅಂಗು, ಮಂಜಿ, ಪಂಜಿ, ಪರಮೇ, ಬರ್ಹ, ದಿವಿ, and ಅಗ್ನಿ+ಸೃಢಿ=ಅಂಬಪ್ಪು, ಅಂಬಪ್ಪು, ಗೋಪ್ಪು, ಭೂಮಿಪ್ಪು, ಸವ್ಯಪ್ಪು, ಅಪಪ್ಪು, ದ್ವಿಪ್ಪು, ತ್ರಿಪ್ಪು, ಕುಪ್ಪು, ಕೀಕುಪ್ಪು, ಕಂಕುಪ್ಪು, ಅಂಗುಪ್ಪು, ಮಂಜಿಪ್ಪು, ಪಂಜಿಪ್ಪು, ಪರಮೇಪ್ಪು, ಬರ್ಹಪ್ಪು, ದಿವಿಪ್ಪು; and ಅಗ್ನಿಪ್ಪು. (VIII. 3. 97).

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## PART III.

### VERBS.

#### Chapter I.

##### VERBAL AFFIXES.

1. Having disposed of *sandhi*, we shall proceed to the consideration of the other grammatical process relating to the preparation of the bases and the affixes, before their union for the formation of complete words. And in doing so, we shall first deal with roots and their affixes, as the peculiar character of the Sanskrit language seems to render this course very convenient, if not, indeed, more natural than any other.

2. The verbal affixes, as has been seen, are, (i) derivation affixes, (ii) tense affixes, (iii) personal affixes, (iv) primitive affixes, and (v) verbal secondary affixes. But an important general classification of all these except the last, is into (a) *सर्वधातुकः* *sārvadhātukāḥ* and (b) *अर्धधातुकः* *ārdhadhātukāḥ* as follows:—

##### (A). *Sārvadhātukāḥ*.

- (1). All personal affixes except those of the perfect and benedictive. (III.4.113, 115, 116).
- (2). All other affixes which have an indicatory *उ* (III.4.113),

##### (B). *Ardhadhātukāḥ*.

All affixes other than *sārvadhātukāḥ*. (III.4.114).

3. And we must first bear in mind what has been already said regarding the importance of indicatory letters, and the manner of distinguishing them when they are expressed in the affixes and other elements of the complete words. And it is to be added once for all in this connection that even when such indicatory letters are not actually expressed, there are cases in which the affixes are to be held as having certain indicatory letters, though they may not have them expressed, so that they may have the same influence which the letters when actually present would have had under any of the rules stated. Thus,

it has been said that a *sārvadhātukāḥ* affix without an indicator  $\mathfrak{z}$  should be like that which has an indicator  $\mathfrak{z}$ . (I.2.4), and accordingly an affix of the former description will exert the same influence in the formation of a word as an affix containing an expressed indicator  $\mathfrak{z}$  would have had. The other cases in which in this manner indicator letters are to be understood will be pointed out as occasion may arise. But we may add here that for the sake of convenience we propose to adopt a notation for designating these special indicator letters in connection with affixes in general, whether verbal or otherwise, as follows :—

- |    |       |      |     |         |           |        |    |   |
|----|-------|------|-----|---------|-----------|--------|----|---|
| 1. | means | that | the | special | indicator | letter | is | ॠ |
| 2. | „     | „    | „   | „       | „         | „      | „  | ॡ |
| 3. | „     | „    | „   | „       | „         | „      | „  | ॢ |
| 4. | „     | „    | „   | „       | „         | „      | „  | ॣ |
| 5. | „     | „    | „   | „       | „         | „      | „  | । |

And we propose to annex these figures to the right of the affixes concerned. For example, taking  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}$ , a verbal affix ; we will by affixing the figure 1 to the right of it thus,  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}_1$ , denote that this affix is distinguished by an indicator ॠ. Sometimes an affix which has an indicator letter expressed is said to operate optionally as if it had another indicator letter. Thus  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}$ , another verbal affix, is said to take effect in a certain case as if it had a  $\mathfrak{z}$  instead of  $\mathfrak{z}$  as its indicator letter. In such cases, we shall annex to the affix the figure representing the optional indicator letter specially prescribed, denoting thereby that it optionally operates as abovesaid. Thus  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z}_5$  means that this affix which has an indicator  $\mathfrak{z}$  optionally operates also as an affix having indicator  $\mathfrak{z}$ .

4. Another peculiarity relating to affixes we may conveniently advert to here, viz, that in many cases they are said to have been either *lukated*, *sluated*, *lupated* or *lopated* after being attached. This peculiarity requires explanation. In Sanskrit Grammar, when words take forms similar to what

they take when an affix is actually attached in consequence of the preliminary preparatory process prescribed in connection with the affix, the theory is, that the affix having been attached and having thereby caused the words to pass through the process has become elided by *lopa*, *lup*, *luk*, or *slu* as the case may be. Examples shewing the application of the theory will be found as we proceed.

5. There is another peculiarity regarding affixes, which also we may notice here, viz, that sometimes one affix is said to come with the ಭಾವ or condition of another affix, i. e. with an effect like that of the other affix. Thus, ಚ್ಚ್, a verbal affix, is sometimes said to come with ಸ್ವಪ್ನಾಪ್ತ i. e. an effect like that of ಸನ್. This means that the grammatical operations the former affix causes in the case, would be like what would have been, if the latter affix had been actually attached. So also ತಾಪಿ, a verbal affix, is sometimes stated to come with the effect of ಚ್ಚ್, another verbal affix. We shall see more about such kind of affixes further on. Here we wish to add only that such affixes may be conveniently denoted by writing, to the right of the actual affix, the affix whose effect it causes. Thus, ಚ್ಚ್ with the effect of ಸನ್ may be written ಚ್ಚ್-ಸನ್.

6. Before proceeding further, it will be convenient to pay some attention to the general character of the verbal roots which, as we have already seen, are divisible into *original* and *derivative*.

7. The original roots are firstly of four kinds, (1) ಗಣಪರಿತಾಃ, *grouped roots*, i. e. roots which are to be found in the ಧಾತುಪಾಠಃ or the list of roots of ancient times, which is attributed to Pāṇini himself; (2) ಸೂತ್ರಾಃ, *belonging to the Sūtras*, i. e. roots which though not found in the ancient list referred to are found mentioned in the Sūtras or rules of grammar; (3) ಲೌಕಿಕಾಃ, *belonging to the usage of the people*, i. e. roots which though not found either in the ancient list or in the rules of grammar, are found used in works of acknowledged authority; and (4) ಆದಿಪಾಠಾಃ, *belonging to the Vedas* i. e. roots which are found employed in the Vedas only.

8. The grouped roots are classified under 9 groups called (1) ಭ್ರಾಡಿ (2) ಅದಾದಿ (3) ಜಹೇತ್ಯಾದಿ (4) ದಿನಾದಿ (5) ಸ್ವಾದಿ (6) ತುದಾದಿ (7) ರುದಾದಿ (8) ತನಾದಿ (9) ಕ್ರಾಡಿ. But it may be remarked that as the other 3 classes of roots also may well be brought under one or other of the above groups with equal propriety, we may take all the original roots as consisting of the nine classes above mentioned.

9. The derivative roots may be said to be of two kinds, (1) ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಾಂತ ಪರಿಭಾಷಿಕಾಃ and (2) ವಿಕಲ್ಪಾರ್ಥಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಾಂತ ಪರಿಭಾಷಿಕಾಃ.

10. The former are roots formed by attaching to them certain affixes which cause no alteration in the original sense of the roots, and which nevertheless have invariably to be attached to the roots to render them fit for actual use. These affixes may be called the *self-descriptive affixes* and the roots taking them, the *periphrastic derivative roots*. Of one large class of this kind of derivative roots also, there is separate mention in the ancient list under the designation of ಪೌರಾದಿ roots. (III. 1.30, 25; IV. 4.55).

11. For the sake of convenience of reference, there have been certain sub-divisions made in the list of roots, of some of the ten groups of roots above mentioned. Thus under the ಭ್ರಾಡಿ roots occur the sub-divisions (1) ದ್ಯುತಾದಿ, (2) ಯಜಾದಿ, (3) ಜ್ವಲಾದಿ, (4) ಘಣಾದಿ, (5) ಘಟಾದಿ, and (6) ವೃತಾದಿ; under ಅದಾದಿ, there are (1) ರಾದಾದಿ, and (2) ಸ್ವರಾದಿ; under ದಿನಾದಿ, there are (1) ಕವನಾದಿ and (2) ಪುಷಾದಿ; under ತುದಾದಿ, there are (1) ಮುಚಾದಿ and (2) ಕುಟಾದಿ; under ಕ್ರಾಡಿ, there is ಕ್ವಾದಿ; and under ಪೌರಾದಿ, there is ಜ್ಞರಾದಿ. So also for the same purpose, many roots have indicative letters attached to them. These letters according to *Pāṇini's* list are, (1) ಆ, (2) ಇ, (3) ಋ, (4) ಈ, (5) ಉ, (6) ಊ, (7) ಋ, (8) ಇ, (9) ಎ, (10) ಒ, (11) ಙ, (12) ಞ, (13) ಟ, (14) ಡ, (15) ಮ, and (16) ಷ. But the later grammarians have added to the above, (1) ಯ, (2) ಇ, (3) ಏ, (4) ಓ, (5) ಔ, (6) ಏ, and many other consonants. Reserving an explanation of

some of these indicatory letters for their proper places we have to explain the others here as follows:—(See Kav).

ಇಜ್ = ದ್ಯುತಾದಿ a sub-division of ಭ್ವಾದಿ.

ಐ = ಯಜಾದಿ. Do

ಜ = ಜ್ವಲಾದಿ. Do

ಣ = ಘಣಾದಿ. Do

ಮ = ಘಟಾದಿ. Do

ಮಿ = ಘಟಾದಿ (optionally) Do

ವ = ವೃತಾದಿ. Do

ಲ = ಅದಾದಿ.

ಲಾ = ಸ್ವಪಾದಿ a sub-division of ಅದಾದಿ.

ಘ = ರುದಾದಿ. Do

ಕ್ಷ = ಜಕ್ಷಾದಿ. Do

ಲಿ = ಜಹೋತ್ಯಾದಿ.

ಯ = ದಿನಾದಿ.

ಯ = ಪುಷಾದಿ a sub-division of ದಿನಾದಿ.

ಭ = ಕವಾದಿ Do

ನ = ಸ್ವಾದಿ.

ತ = ತುದಾದಿ.

ಕಿ = ಕುಟಾದಿ a sub-division of ತುದಾದಿ.

ಪ = ಮಾಚಾದಿ. Do

ಧ = ರುಧಾದಿ. Do

ದ = ತನಾದಿ. Do

ಗ = ಕ್ರಾದಿ.

ಗಿ = ಸ್ವಾದಿ a sub-division of ಕ್ರಾದಿ.

ಕ = ಚುರಾದಿ.

ಕ = ಜ್ಞಾನಾದಿ.

ತ = ಅದಂತ roots or roots ending in ಅ, a sub-division of ಜ್ಞಾನಾದಿ.

ಕಿ = ಭ್ವಾದಿ or ಚುರಾದಿ (optionally.)

ಠ = Roots peculiar to the Vedas.

12. Observe that when roots are given in the list of roots with a final **ಁ** without the indicatory **ಌ**, the roots end in close consonants, the **ಁ** being used merely to give an easy utterance. (See Kav).

13. It should further be observed that there are many roots belong to more than one class, going under one class or another often according to the sense in which they are used, they having thus more than one sense, and sometimes even without such a difference in sense. The latter is the case especially with regard to roots ending in **ಁ**; for all these as a rule come under both the 1st and the 10th class. (Sid. II. 185). And there are many other roots likewise coming under one or other of these two classes. Nay, it is said by some grammarians that all the roots grouped under the 10th class form only a part of the 1st class, and therefore take the self-descriptive affixes only optionally (Sid. II. 170). So all roots signifying "to kill" though grouped under other than the 10th class may as a rule take the self-descriptive affixes of the 10th class also optionally. (Sid. II. 177). And even other roots than those with the above signification may, it is said by some, be used with the self-descriptive affixes of the 10th class. (Sid. II. 188). These distinctions which are to be found marked only in the list of roots should be well remembered. And even when there is no sanction in the list, some roots may be found used by authors as those of one class, though they properly belong to another class. Thus in the passage "ನವಿಶ್ವವಿದವಿಶ್ವವಿದಂ" the root **ವಿ** which according to the list belongs to the 2nd class is used as a root of the 1st class. (Sid. II. 121). These differences of usage also should be borne in mind.

14. Observe also that there is no indicatory letter for **ಭ್ಯಾ**.

15. Taking the 10th class roots as the first kind of derivative roots, a second kind of such roots will be found to be:—

- (i) Roots formed by means of affixes which give the sense of the causer of the action, such as one who directs

the action to be done and so on *i. e.* causative roots.  
(III. 1.26)

- (ii) Roots formed by means of affixes which give the sense of repetition or intensity of the action, or, if the original sense is motion, the sense of crookedness only *i. e.* roots which may be called the frequentative roots. (III. 1.22).
- (iii) Roots formed by means of affixes which give the sense of wishing the action *i. e.* desiderative roots. (III. 1.7).

16. It is to be remarked with reference to the causative, frequentative, and desiderative affixes, that the employment of these affixes when the additional signification of the affixes is intended to be expressed, is by no means compulsory, and that the same meaning may be expressed by a phrase instead, if desired.

17. And it should be observed that some roots involve in their sense the force of the above derivation affixes. Thus, the root च्छ has by itself a causative force *e. g.* याज् च्छ दत्ताय नमोऽस्मै. "he causes *Yajñadatta* to refrain" (B. 799). But it should be remembered that by causative roots we do not mean such roots.

18. Nor in the case of the causative is there any fixed rule as to what thing or person should be taken as the immediate agent of the action, and what, as the causer thereof. For, whatever the speaker arbitrarily chooses to treat as the former or as the latter, he is at liberty to speak of as such. For example, in the case of cooking, it is equally allowable to say that "the fire cooks" or "the cook cooks" or "the fuel cooks". But when the choice of the immediate agent has thus been made then the person who or the thing which is the mover of that agent must be called a causative agent. (I. 4.54, 55).

19. There is a peculiar way of using the causative form in Sanskrit in connection with transitive roots, and this is to take a root of this kind as denoting the simple action signified by it as abstracted from the idea of the actual performance



of it (ನಿವೃತ್ತಪ್ರೇಷಣಾ) and treat the causative form of the root as expressing the actual performance of the action, thus rendering the resultant import of the causative root equal to the ordinary import of the original root. Thus take ಅರ್ಘ, "to beg," as meaning only "begging" and the causative root from it ಅರ್ಘಿ as meaning "to perform the act of begging;" then since the resultant signification of ಅರ್ಘಿ is only equal to "to beg" and nothing more, we may derive from it the word ಅರ್ಘಯಂತಿ as the third person plural of the present tense and use it in the sense of "they beg," though when this peculiar causative form is not used, the word as formed from the original root with its proper *self-descriptive* affix of the 10th class will be ಅರ್ಘಯಂತಿ, not ಅರ್ಘಯಂತಿ, because ಅರ್ಘ is a root of the *atmanepadi* (Sid. II. 197.)

20. With regard to the desiderative affixes, they are applied only when the wish of the agent of the action has reference to the same act, for, in such a case as ಗಮನೇನೈಚ್ಛತಿ, "by going he wishes", the desiderative affix cannot be employed; here the man wishes by the going to accomplish something else, and the going is not the act wished. Nor do the affixes apply, when the wisher and the agent of the action are not the same. For, in such a case as ಓಪ್ಯಾಃ ಪಠಂತಿಚ್ಛತಿ ಗುರುಃ, "the teacher wishes that the pupils should read", the affixes cannot be employed; here the wisher is the teacher, and the agents of the action are the pupils (B. 753).

21. Observe that the desiderative form is also, though rarely, used to express that there is probability or little doubt, (ಅಶಂಕ,) that the action is about to happen. Thus, ಕ್ವಾಕೂಷಃ= "the dog is probably about to die" and ಕೂಲಂಪಿತಃ= "the bank is in all probability about to fall." (Sid. II. 202).

22. But no desiderative root can be formed from a root which is already a desiderative root. (Sid. II. 205).

23. One great feature of certain classes of the verbal affixes being their liability to take the augment ಇಃ either in

its proper form alone, or with the *ṃ* elongated under certain conditions, after certain roots either optionally or absolutely, the roots themselves both original and derivative, are, with reference to this circumstance, to be divided into *anīṭ*, (अनीट्) *seṭ*, (सेट्) and *veṭ*, (वेट्) according as they do or do not take the augment absolutely, or take it only optionally. But it is to be observed that a root which is *anīṭ* with reference generally to one class of affixes taking the augment has often to be *seṭ* or *veṭ* absolutely or optionally, in regard to some particular affixes only. And so a root generally *seṭ* or *veṭ* has to be *anīṭ* absolutely or optionally, in relation to some particular affixes.

24. Again, the roots both original and derivative may be divided according as they admit of the *parasmaipadi* or *ātmanepadi* mode of conjugation or both. As we have already said, *ātmanepadi* is the proper mode always for the passive voice. In the active voice, though generally *parasmaipadi* mode is proper, *ātmanepadi* mode is used in this voice also in some cases which are as follows :—

(A.) *As to original roots.*

- (i) When the verbal root is distinguished in the list of roots by a gravely accented indicative vowel, or by an indicative *ञ* (I. 3. 12) *e. g.* *अ॒न॒, व॒न॒, (here the final अ is a gravely accented indicative vowel). ष॒न॒ञ्, शि॒ञ्.*
- (ii) When the verbal root is distinguished by an indicative vowel circumflexly accented, or by an indicative *ञ*, if the essential direct fruit of the action accrues to the agent (I. 3. 72) but only optionally, if this fact of the fruit of the action accruing to the agent is indicated by a word expressed along with the root (*गुपयन्*) (I. 3. 77). *e. g.* *य॒ज॒, प॒ज॒ (here the final अ is a circumflexly accented indicative vowel). ष॒य॒ञ्, कृ॒ञ्.* From these roots, come in the *parasmaipadi* *य॒ज॒न्ति, प॒ज॒न्ति, सु॒न॒न्ति, and कृ॒न्ति* and in the *ātmanepadi* *य॒ज॒ते, प॒ज॒ते, सु॒न॒ते, and कृ॒ते,*

the verbs in both cases meaning, "they sacrifice," "they cook," "they distill" and "they do." If the second form is used, it means that the agent of the several acts of sacrificing, cooking, &c., intends to secure for himself the essential fruit of his act, such as the merit of the sacrifice, the food got ready by the cooking, and so forth. But if the first form is used, it means that the agent does these acts for the sake of others as in the case of hired sacrificers, and cooks, who sacrifice and cook for their employers who derive the merit of the sacrifice or own the food cooked. Here that these sacrificers and cooks get fees or pay is no objection to the application of the rule; for the essential object of the employers who initiate the sacrifice and order the cooking is not the payment to the sacrificers and cooks, but the merit of the sacrifice and the food which they intend to obtain for themselves. Still, if we use the word ಸ್ವಮ್ along with the verbs, we may use either the *âtmanepadi* or the *parasmaipadi*. Thus, we may say ಸ್ವಯಮಜ್ಞಯಜತಿ or ಸ್ವಯಮಜ್ಞಯಜತೆ & ಸ್ವಂಕಟಂಕರೋತಿ or ಸ್ವಂಕಟಂಕುರುತೆ; for the word ಸ್ವಮ್ shows that the act denoted by the verbs is done for the benefit of the agent himself.

- (iii) When the interchange of the action denoted by the root is to be expressed, (I. 3. 14) except when the root means "to go" or "to injure." (I. 3. 15) and except when the interchange is denoted distinctly by the use of the expressions ಇತರೇತರ, ಅನ್ಯೋನ್ಯ and ಪರಸ್ಪರ, along with the root. (I. 3. 19) e. g : ವ್ಯತಿಲಾನೀತಿ (here the act of cutting denoted by the verb being considered as being the appropriate office of another, the *âtmanepadi* is used). But ಇತರೇತರಸ್ಯ or ಅನ್ಯೋನ್ಯಸ್ಯ or ಪರಸ್ಪರಸ್ಯವ್ಯತಿಲಾನಂತಿ. And ವ್ಯತಿಗಜ್ಞಂತಿ, ವ್ಯತಿಸರ್ಪಂತಿ and ವ್ಯತಿಹಿಂಸಂತಿ (here the verbs mean "to go" or "to injure").

*B. As to derivative roots.*

- (i) When the affix by means of which the root is formed is distinguished by an indicatory *ಁ*. (I. 3.12; III. 1. 30) except when such an affix is a *lukated* affix. (VII. 3. 94). Thus ಕ೦೩೦ which is from the root ಕ೦೩ + the affix ಕ೦೩೦, a verbal affix *i. e.* ಕ೦೩ with an indicatory *ಁ* attached to it, is conjugated in the *átmanepadi*; but ಕ೦೩೦೩೦ which is from the root ಕ೦೩ + the affix ಿ೦೩೦, another verbal affix, is conjugated in the *parasmaipadi*.
- (ii) When the root is a desiderative root, if the original root itself from which it has been formed is one to be conjugated in the *átmanepadi* mode. (I.13.62). Thus, the desideratives from ಕ೦೩ and ಕ೦೩ are conjugated in the *átmanepadi* because ಕ೦೩ and ಕ೦೩ themselves are to be so conjugated.
- (iii) When the root is a root of the 10th class, if the essential direct fruit of the action goes to the agent. (I.3.74) but only optionally if this fact of the fruit of the action accruing to the agent is indicated by words expressed along with the root. (I.3.77). Thus, from ಕ೦೩೦, a root of the 10th class, comes ಕ೦೩೦೩೦೩೦, “he steals”, in the *átmanepadi* if the agent steals for his own use, but ಕ೦೩೦೩೦೩೦ as well as ಕ೦೩೦೩೦೩೦ if the word ಕ೦೩೦ is used along with the verb.
- (iv) When the root is a causative root, if the essential direct fruit of the action accrues to the agent, (I. 3. 74) but only optionally, if this fact of the fruit of the action accruing to the agent is indicated by a word used along with the verb (I. 3. 77) and provided that the causative root is not formed from (a) original roots meaning “to eat” or “to

swallow" and "to tremble," "shake" or "move" (I. 3. 87) and (b) other non-causative intransitive roots that have had an agent endowed with a will (ಚಿತ್ತಮ್). (I. 3. 88). Thus from ಕಾರಿ and ಪಾಚಿ the causatives from ಕೃ "to do" and ಪಚ್ "to cook" if the agent acts or cooks for his own use, come ಕಾರಯತಿ and ಪಾಚಯತಿ or ಸ್ವಂಕಾರಯತಿ, ಸ್ವಂಪಾಚಯತಿ as well as ಸ್ವಂಕಾರಯತಿ, ಸ್ವಂಪಾಚಯತಿ. But from ನಿಗಾರಿ, ಭೋಜಿ, ಕಂಪಿ and ಚಲಿ, the causatives from ನಿಗೃ "to swallow," ಭುಜ್ "to eat," ಕಂಪ "to shake" and ಚಲ್ "to move," though the several acts denoted by the verbs are done by the agent for his own use, come only ನಿಗಾರಯತಿ, ಭೋಜಯತಿ, ಕಂಪಯತಿ, and ಚಲಯತಿ in the *parasmaipadi*. And from ಅಸಿ and ಶಾಯಿ, the causatives from ಅಸ್ "to sit" and ಶೀ "to sleep," if a person such as *Devadatta* is caused to do the act of sitting and sleeping, though he does it for his own use, come only ಅಸಯತಿ and ಶಾಯಯತಿ in the *parasmaipadi*; for "to sit" and "to sleep" are intransitive roots and *Devadatta* is an agent endowed with a will. However if one person such as *Devadatta* causes another person *Yajñadatta* to cause a third person *Rāmadatta* to do an act denoted by an intransitive root as "mounting" for instance, though *Rāmadatta* mounts for his own benefit, the verb to be used in such a case is ಆರೋಹಯತಿ in the *ātmanepadi* from the root ಆರುಹ್ "to mount," not ಆರೋಹಯತಿ; for the causative root is from another causative root, not from a non-causative. And from ಕಾರಿ, the causative from ಕೃ, if the person caused to do the act denoted by the verb does it for his own use, comes only ಕಾರಯತಿ though the person has a will; for the original root ಕೃ, though a non-causative root, is not an intransitive root. And from ಕೋಷಿ, the causative from ಕುಷ್, "to dry," if that which

dries is a thing not possessed of a will as *ವ್ರೀಹಯಾಃ*, "paddy," for instance, though the fruit of the action, i. e. the drying, affects only the paddy itself, comes *ಕೋಷಯತಿ* in the *ātmanepadi*, though "to dry" is an intransitive root:—e. g. : *ಕೋಷಯತಿ ವ್ರೀಹೀನ್ ತಪಃ*, "the sunshine causes the paddy to dry."

- (v) When the root is a causative root, even though the essential direct fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent, provided that the causative root is formed from a non-causative original root that governed an object, by making the object the agent, and the meaning of the non-causative root is not "to remember" or "to recollect" (I. 3. 67). Thus, taking the sentences *ಅರೋಹಂತಿ ಹಸ್ತಿಸಂಹಸ್ತಪಕಾಃ*, "the elephant-keepers mount the elephant" and *ಪಶ್ಯಂತಿ ಭೃತ್ಯಾಃ ರಾಜಾನ್ಮ*, "the attendants see the king," if we paraphrase them into other sentences having substantially the same meaning, by making the objects "elephant and king" the subjects, and turning the verbs "*ಅರೋಹಂತಿ*" and "*ಪಶ್ಯಂತಿ*" into verbs of the causative form, these causative verbs should be in the *ātmanepadi*, the paraphrases being therefore *ಅರೋಹಯತಿ ಹಸ್ತಿಸ್ವಯಮೇವ*, "the elephant makes itself to be mounted" and *ದರ್ಶಯತಿ ರಾಜಾಸ್ವಯಮೇವ*, "the king makes himself to be seen." But a similar paraphrase of

- (1) *ಗಣಯತಿ ಗಣಂ ಗೋಮಾಲಕಃ* = *ಗಣಯತಿ ಗಣಃ ಸ್ವಯಮೇವ* (only *parasmaipadi* because the causative is from *ಗಣಯತಿ* which is itself a causative verb).
- (2) *ಉನಾತಿ ದಾತ್ರೀಣ* ... = *ಉನಯತಿ ದಾತ್ರಂ ಸ್ವಯಮೇವ* (only *parasmaipadi* because the instrument, not the object, is made the subject).

- (3) ಸ್ಮರತಿ ವನಗುಲ್ಮಸ್ಯಕೋರಲಃ = ಸ್ಮರಯತಿ ಕೋರಲಂ ವನಗುಲ್ಮಃ ಸ್ವಯಮೇವ  
(only *parasmaipadi* because the  
verb ಸ್ಮರತಿ means "to remember"  
or "to recollect").

25. Observe that causative roots formed as above by making the object an agent differ from roots in the reflective voice, which also express the object as the agent, in that the latter refer to a state or action belonging to the object, while the former refer to a state or action belonging to the agent. (Kás. on I. 3. 67).

26. Observe also that in the list of roots compiled by the later native and European Sanskrit scholars, it is customary to designate by indicatory  $\text{ॠ}$  or  $\text{ॡ}$  respectively the roots distinguished by gravely accented and circumflexly accented vowels also. (See Kav.).

27. And it is to be remarked that though the general rule in regard to roots with gravely accented indicatory vowels is that they should as abovesaid be conjugated in the *átmanepadi*, yet this rule is liable to exceptions, some of these roots admitting therefore also *parasmaipadi*. Thus in the sentence ಸ್ವಾಹುನ್ನಿರೋತಸಂಧೀ, the root ಸ್ವಾಹುಃ<sup>6</sup> though having a gravely accented indicatory vowel has been conjugated in the *parasma-padi*. (Sid. II. 112).

28. Observe further that notwithstanding the above rules regarding the mode of conjugation, the usage of the best authors is often found at variance with them, and that the correct mode has therefore to be determined in many cases by practice alone. (See Kav.).

29. Again the roots both original and derivative, may be divided into two classes, (1) Regular and (2) Irregular, the latter consisting of those roots which take their affixes in an exceptional manner according to what may be considered the exception to the general rules, and differently from the

former which in taking the affixes may be held to conform to the general rules in question.

30. We propose to shew the distinction of roots as above-said by letters and signs prefixed to the roots as follows :—

I = ಭ್ರಾಡಿದಿ; II = ಅದಾದಿ; III = ಜಕೋತ್ಯಾದಿ; IV = ದಿನಾದಿ; V = ಸ್ಯಾದಿ; VI = ತುಡಾದಿ; VII = ರುಢಾದಿ; VIII = ತನಾದಿ; IX = ಕ್ರಾಡಿದಿ; X = ಜುರಾದಿ; *ni* = X roots, or causative roots, or both, as the case may be; C = Causative; F = Frequentative; D = Desiderative; E = *set*; E' = *anit* E = *vet*; EO = *set* roots which have either *o*, or *a* elongated, optionally; P = *parasmaipadi*; A = *ātmané-padi*; U = ಉಭಯಪದಿ (*ubhayapadi*) i.e. either P or A at option; PA = ordinarily A but irregularly P; AP = ordinarily P, but irregularly A; AU = ordinarily U, but irregularly A only in some cases. PAU = ordinarily U, but irregularly P only in some cases and A only in others; R = Regular; Ir. = Irregular :—

31. And it is to be added that we propose to prefix E, EO and E' to affixes also when it is intended to speak of them as having taken *ಇಟಿ* or *ಈಟಿ*, or as not having taken the augment respectively, and to prefix P, A, or U to them when we intend to denote them respectively as *parasmaipadi*, *ātmanepadi* or *ubhayapadi* affixes.

32. Confining our attention for the present only to regular roots and reserving for a future occasion a consideration of the primitive affixes except those by which the participles and gerunds as well as the infinitive are formed, and the verbal secondary affixes, we may first take a cursory glance at the remaining kinds of verbal affixes as follows :—

## I.—DERIVATION AFFIXES.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (1) Affixes attached to the roots without altering their sense. | (i) ಅಯ್ಯ <sup>೪</sup> substituted for <i>ಣಿ</i><br>(ii) $\overline{4}$ <i>ಣಿ</i> .<br>(iii) <i>ಣಿ</i> . (III. 1. 80, 25; VI. 4. 51., 52, 55) |
|---|--|



- (2) Affixes making C roots. (i) ಅಜ್ಞಃ substituted for ಕಿ.  
(ii) ॥ ಕಿ.  
(iii) ಕಿ. (III. 1. 30, 25, 26 ; VI. 4. 51, 52, 55)
- (3) Affixes making F roots. (i) ಯಜ್ಞಃ  
(ii) ॥ ಯಜ್ಞಃ (III. 1. 22 ; II. 4. 74)
- (4) Affixes making D roots (i) ಸನ್  
(ii) ಸನ್, III. 1. 7 ; I. 2. 9, 10, 26)

## II.—TENSE AFFIXES.

1. Tense affixes for the present, the imperative, the imperfect, and the optative, in the active voice:—

For I roots comprising, besides roots of the 1st class, also all derivative roots except those formed by ॥ ಯಜ್ಞಃ ...

ಕಮಃ (III. 1.68)

„ II. roots comprising, besides roots of the 2nd class, also the derivative roots formed by ॥ ಯಜ್ಞಃ

॥ ಕಮಃ (II. 4.72)

„ III. roots

...

...

॥ ಕಮಃ (II. 4.75)

„ IV. roots

...

...

ಕೃನ್, (III. 1.69)

„ V. roots

...

...

(i) ನ್ನಃ substituted for ಕ್ಕಃ;  
(ii) ನ್ನಃ substituted for ಕ್ಕಃ;  
(iii) ನುನ್, substituted for ಕ್ಕಃ;  
(iv) ಕ್ಕಃ (VI. 4. 77, 87, 107; III. 1. 73).

„ VI. roots

...

...

ಕ, (III. 1.77).

- VII. roots ... .. (i)  $\text{ನ್}$ , substituted for  $\text{ಕ್}$ ; (ii)  $\text{ಕ್}$ , substituted for  $\text{ನ್}$  (VI. 4. 111; III. 1. 78).
- VIII. roots ... .. (i)  $\text{ವ}$  substituted for  $\text{ಉ}$ ; (ii)  $\text{ಫ}$   $\text{ಉ}$ ; (iii)  $\text{ಉ}$ . (III. 1. 79; VI. 4. 87, 107).
- IX. roots ... .. (i)  $\text{ನ್}$ , substituted for  $\text{ಕ್}$ ; (ii)  $\text{ನ್}$ , substituted for  $\text{ಕ್}$ ; (iii)  $\text{ಶನ್}$ , substituted for  $\text{ಕ್}$ ; (iv).  $\text{ಕ್}$  (VI. 4. 113, 112; III. 1. 81, 83).
- (2) Tense affixes for the present, the imperative, imperfect, and optative, in the passive voice ... ಯಕ್ (III. 1. 67).
- (3) Tense affixes for the aorist (i)  $\text{ಕ್}$ , (ii)  $\text{ಫ}$   $\text{ಕ್}$ , (iii)  $\text{ಚ್}$  (iv)  $\text{ಚ್}$ - $\text{ಸನ್}$ , (v)  $\text{ಫ}$   $\text{ಸಿಚ್}$ , (vi)  $\text{ಫ}$   $\text{ಸಿಚ್}$ , (vii)  $\text{ಸಿಚ್}$ , (viii)  $\text{ಸಿಚ್}$ , (ix)  $\text{ಸಿಚ್}$ - $\text{ಚಿನ್}$  (x)  $\text{ಚಿನ್}$  (I. 2. 12, 17; III. 1. 66, 43, 44, 45; VI. 1. 68; VI. 4. 62; VIII. 2. 27; Sid. I. 111).
- (4) Tense affixes for the first future ... .. (i)  $\text{ತ್}$ ; (ii)  $\text{ತಾ}$ , (iii)  $\text{ತಾಹ್}$ ; (iv)  $\text{ತಾನ್}$ ; (v)  $\text{ತ್}$ - $\text{ಚಿನ್}$ ; (vi)  $\text{ತಾ}$ - $\text{ಚಿನ್}$ ; (vii)  $\text{ತಾಹ್}$ - $\text{ಚಿನ್}$ ; (viii)  $\text{ತಾನ್}$ - $\text{ಚಿನ್}$ ; (II. 4. 85; III. 1. 33; VIII. 2. 25; VI. 4. 143, 62; VII. 4. 50, 51, 52).
- (5) Tense affixes for the second future and the conditional ... .. (i)  $\text{ಸ್ಯ}$ ; (ii)  $\text{ಸ್ಯ}$ - $\text{ಚಿನ್}$ ;

## III. PERSONAL AFFIXES.

- (1) Personal affixes for the present. (VII. 1. 3, 5; VII. 2. 81; III. 4. 78, 79, 80).

3RD PERSON.			2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
s.	d.	pl.	s.	d.	pl.	s.	d.	pl.
(i) P. ತಿವ್, ತನ್, ಅಂತಿ; ನಿವ್, ಧನ್, ಥ್. ಮಿವ್, ವನ್, ಮನ್,								
or ಅತಿ.								
(ii) A. ತ್, ಅತ್, ಅಂತೆ; ಸ್, ಆಫ್, ಥ್ವಿ. ಎ, ವಹೆ, ಮಹೆ,								
or or or ಇತ್, ಅತ್, ಇಫ್,								

- (2) Personal affixes for the perfect. (VII. 1. 34; III. 4. 79, 80, 81, 82).

(i) P. ಣತ್, ಅತುನ್, ಉನ್ ಥತ್, ಅಥುನ್, ಅ; ಣತ್, ವ, ಮ								
or or or or or or or or or ಔ, ಅತುನ್, ಉನ್, ಥತ್, ಅಥುನ್, ಅ, ಔ, ವ್, ಮ್								
(ii) A. ಎಕ್, ಆತ್, ಇರೇಜ್; ಸ್, ಆಫ್, ಥ್ವಿ; ಎ, ವಹೆ, ಮಹೆ								
or or or or or or or or or ಎಕ್, ಆತ್, ಇರೇಜ್, ಸ್, ಆಫ್, ಥ್ವಿ; ಎ, ವಹೆ, ಮಹೆ,								

- (3) Personal affixes for the first future. (III. 4. 79, 80, 99; II. 4. 87).

(i) P. ಡ್, ರ್, ರ್; ನಿವ್, ಧನ್, ಥ್; ಮಿವ್, ವನ್, ಮನ್.								
(ii) A. ಡ್, ರ್, ರ್; ಸ್, ಆಫ್, ಥ್ವಿ, ಎ, ವಹೆ, ಮಹೆ.								

- (4) Personal affixes for the second future. (VII. 1. 3; VII. 2. 81; III. 4. 79).

(i) P. ತಿವ್, ತನ್, ಅಂತಿ; ನಿವ್, ಧನ್, ಥ್, ಮಿವ್, ವನ್, ಮನ್.								
(ii) A. ತ್, ಇತ್, ಅಂತೆ; ಸ್, ಇಫ್, ಥ್ವಿ, ಎ, ವಹೆ, ಮಹೆ.								

- (5) Personal affixes for the imperative. (III. 4. 86, 101, 85, 87, 92, 99, 79, 90, 91, 93; VII. 1. 35, 3, 4, 5; VII. 2. 81; VI. 4. 101, 105, 106).

(i) P. ತ್, ತಾಮ್, ಅಂತು; ಹ್, ಧ್, ತಮ್, ತ್; ಅನ್, ಆವ್, ಆಮ್;								
or or or or ತಾತಜ್, ಅತು, ಹ್, ತಾತಜ್								

- (ii) A. ತಾನ್ಮ್ಯ, ಆತಾನ್ಮ್ಯ, ಅಂತಾನ್ಮ್ಯ; ಸ್ವ್ಯ, ಆಥಾಮ್ಯ, ಧೈರ್ಯ್ಮ;  
or  
ಇತಾನ್ಮ್ಯ    ಅಂತಾನ್ಮ್ಯ                  ಇಥಾಮ್ಯ
- ಐ - ಅವಶ್ಯೈ - ಅಪುಷ್ಯೈ.

(6) **Personal affixes for the imperfect.** (III. 4. 100, 85, 101, 109, 99, 111; VI. 1. 68; VII. 1. 3, 4, 5).

- (i) P.  $\frac{or}{4} \text{ } ^{\circ}\text{T}$ , ತಾ $_m$ , ಅಂತ್ಯ; ಸ್, ತಮ್, ತ; ಅವ್ಯ ವ್ಯ ಮ್ಮ  
ಜುಸ್  $\frac{or}{4} \text{ } ^{\circ}\text{S}$

- (ii) A. ತೃ, ಆತ್ಮಾ, ಅಂತಃ; ಭಾಸ್, ಆಭಾಸ್, ಧ್ವನ್; ಇಷ್ಟಿ, ವಹಿ, ಮಹಿಜ್;  
or or or  
ಇತ್ಯಾತ್ಮಾ ಅತ್ಯ ಇತ್ಯಾಭಾಸ್,

(7) **Personal affixes for the optative.** (III. 4. 108, 105, 106).

- (i) P. ತ್ಯ, ತಾಮ್ಯ, ಜನ್ಯ; ನ್ಯ, ತವ್ಯ, ತ್ಯ; ಅವ್ಯ, ವ್ಯ, ವ್ಯ.

- (ii) A. ತ<sub>1</sub>, ಆತಾಮ್<sub>1</sub>, ರನ್<sub>1</sub>; ಫಾನ್<sub>1</sub>, ಆಫಾಮ್<sub>1</sub>, ಧ್ವನ್<sub>1</sub>; ಅ<sub>1</sub>, ಮಹಿ<sub>1</sub>, ಮಹಿ<sub>1</sub>  
or or or or or or or or or  
ತ<sub>2</sub>, ಆತಾಮ್<sub>2</sub>, ರನ್<sub>2</sub>, ಫಾನ್<sub>2</sub>, ಆಫಾಮ್<sub>2</sub>, ಧ್ವನ್<sub>2</sub>, ಅ<sub>2</sub>, ಮಹಿ<sub>2</sub>, ಮಹಿ<sub>2</sub>

(8) **Personal affixes for the benedictive.** III. 4. 108, 105, 106).

- (i) P. త<sub>1</sub>, కామ<sub>1</sub>, జన<sub>1</sub>; న<sub>1</sub>, తమ<sub>1</sub>, త<sub>1</sub>; అమ్మ<sub>1</sub>, బ<sub>1</sub>, బ<sub>1</sub>.

- (ii) A. ತೃ, ಆತಾಮ್, ರನ್; ಫಾನ್, ಆಫಾಮ್, ಧ್ಯಮ್; ಅ, ವಹಿ, ಮಹಿ  
 or or or or or or or  
 ತ ಆತಾಮ್ ರನ್ ಫಾನ್ ಆಫಾಮ್ ಧ್ಯಮ್ ಅ ವಹಿ ಮಹಿ

(9) Personal affixes for the aorist (VII. 1. 3, 5; III. 4. 100, 109, 110; VIII. 3. 78).

- (i) P. ತ<sub>1</sub>, ತಾ<sub>2</sub>, ಅಂತ್ಯ<sub>2</sub>; ನ<sub>1</sub>, ತಂ<sub>2</sub>, ತ<sub>2</sub>; ಅಂ<sub>1</sub>, ವ್ಯ<sub>2</sub>, ಮ<sub>2</sub>.  
or  
ಜನ<sub>2</sub>

- (ii) A. ತೃ, ಆತಂ, ಅಂತ; ಧಾನ್, ಆಧಾನ್, ಧ್ಯಮ್; ಇದ್ವಿ ವಹ್ವಿ ಮಹಿವ್  
 $\frac{4}{4}$  ತೃ<sup>or</sup> ಇಯ್<sup>or</sup> + ತಂ<sup>or</sup> ಅತ್<sup>or</sup> ಇಯ್<sup>or</sup> + ಧಾನ್<sup>or</sup>  
 = ಇತಂ<sup>or</sup> = ಇಧಾನ್<sup>or</sup>

(10) Personal affixes for the conditional (VII. 1. 3; III. 4. 100).

- (i) P. ತ<sub>5</sub>, ತ<sub>6</sub>, ಲಿಂತ<sub>2</sub>; ಸ<sub>5</sub>, ತ<sub>2</sub>, ತ<sub>2</sub>; ಲ<sub>5</sub>, ಸ<sub>2</sub>, ಪ<sub>2</sub>.

(ii) A. ತೃ, ಇತಾಂ, ಅಯಃ; ಘಸ್ತೃ ಇತಾಂ, ಧ್ವಂಃ ಇದ್ವಿ, ವಹಿ, ಮಹಿಜ್.

IV. Primitive affixes by which participles and gerunds, as well as the infinitive, are formed.

(1) For Participles. (i) ಕೃತ್ಯ, (ii) ಕೃತು, (iii) ಕೃವತು, (iv) ತವತು. (v) ಸವತು substituted for ಕೃವತು, (vi) ಕಾನತ್ (vii) ಕಾನಜ್, (viii) ಕ್ತ, (ix) ತ. (x) ನೃ substituted for ಕ್ತ. (III. 2. 124, 107, 102; VIII. 2. 42, 43, 44, 45; I. 4. 100; I. 2. 21; III. 3. 14; III. 4. 70).

(2) For Gerunds. (i) ಲೃಪ್ತ, substituted for ಕ್ತಾ, (ii) ತ್ವಾ, (iii) ಕ್ತಾ, (iv) ಣಮಾತ್. (III. 4. 21, 22; I. 2. 18; VII. 1. 37).

(3) For Infinitive ತುಮಾನ್. (III. 3. 158, 167; III. 4. 66).

### 34. Observations.

(1) The present, imperative, imperfect, and optative tenses in the active voice we shall call the special tenses, in distinction from others which we may call the general tenses.

(2) The derivative roots formed by means of the affix  $\bar{\text{I}}$  ಯಜ್ are called ಚರ್ಕಿತಾಃ (B. 636). We shall call these roots F. P. roots, and the roots formed by ಯಜ್ F. A. roots.

(3) Though FP. roots must immediately after their formation appear as the corresponding original roots from which they have been formed without any change of form and consequently are *prima facie* to be considered as being liable to all the grammatical operations that belong to the original roots in question, yet this liability is prohibited in the case of the following:—

(i) Operations which are expressed as referring to the original roots by reason of their belonging to a group (ಗಣ). Thus take F. P. ಭೂ formed from ಭೂ of the 1st

class; the F. P. root will not take ੜੜ which the original root ੜੜ has to take in the special tenses as its tense affix, because the affix is one expressly prescribed for the group of the 1st class and has to be taken by ੜੜ owing to its being one of the roots belonging to this group.

- (ii) Operations which are expressed as referring to the original roots on account of their indicatory letters. Thus the F. P. root formed from an original root having indicatory ੜੜ will not have to be conjugated in the *átmanepadi* in the active voice, though the latter root is so to be conjugated, because the liability of the latter root arises from a rule relating to an indicatory letter, namely, that roots distinguished by an indicatory ੜੜ should be conjugated in the *átmanepadi*.
- (iii) Operations which are prescribed expressly for the original roots as being monosyllabic roots. Thus the F. P. root from an original monosyllabic root will not be E- root, though the latter is such, because the fact of the latter being such is due to a rule referring expressly to monosyllabic roots.
- (iv) Operations prescribed for the original roots by quoting them along with their indicatory letters. Thus an operation prescribed for the original root ੜੜ by quoting it as ੜੜੜੜ will not apply to the FP. root formed from it.
- (v) Operations prescribed for the original roots by quoting these roots in forms caused by attaching to them the affixes ੜੜੜ or ੜੜੜੜ i. e. any affix having indicatory ੜੜ+ੜੜੜ. Thus an operation enjoined for the original root ੜੜ by quoting it as ੜੜੜ (ੜੜ @ ੜੜ+ੜੜੜ) or for the original root ੜੜੜ by quoting it as ੜੜੜੜ (ੜੜੜ—ੜ+ੜੜੜੜ+ੜੜੜ) will not apply to the FP. roots formed from them (Sid. II. 25).

- (vi) However, operations prescribed for the original roots by quoting these roots merely by adding *೩* to them as is often done, will not come within the prohibition relating to operations prescribed by quoting them with *ಕಪ್* or *ಶ್ವಪ್* as abovesaid. Thus, an operation enjoined for *ವಚ್* or *ಸ್ವಪ್* by quoting them merely as *ವಚಿ* and *ಸ್ವಪಿ* with an additional *೩* will apply to FP. roots formed from them. (Sid. II. 215).

(4) All the affixes of *ಲಾಜ್* are collectively called *ಚ್ಲಿ*.

(5) The personal affixes of each tense, which, as will have been seen, have been arranged into 18 parts are held to have been originally as follows:—

	PARASMAIPADI.			ĀTMANEPAḌI.		
	Sing.	Dual	Plural	Sing.	Dual.	Plural
3rd person	ತಃ	ತಸು	ಝ	ತ	ಅತಾಮ	ಝ
2nd person	ಸಃ	ಥಸು	ಥ	ಥಾಸು	ಅಥಾಮ	ಧ್ವಮ
1st person	ಮಿಃ	ವಸು	ವಃಸು	ಇಥಿ	ವಹಿ	ಮಹಿಜ್

and it is held that these which may be termed the original personal affixes have, in those tenses in which they do not appear in their own form, come in only by substitutes, as aforesaid.

- (6) The affixes (1) *ಕ್ಲ*, (2) *ನೃ* substituted for *ಕ್ಲ*, (3) *ತ*, (4) *ಕ್ಲವತು*, (5) *ನವತ್*, substituted for *ಕ್ಲವತು*, and (6) *ತವತು*, are called *nishṭha*, and the affixes (1) *ಕೃತ್ಯ* and (2) *ಕನಾಜ್* are called *ಸತ್ sat* (I.1.26; III 2.126).

35. We will now proceed to a consideration of some preliminary subjects the rules relating to which are to be fully remembered in order to understand the conjugation of the verbs. But it will be convenient to include the primitive affixes among the verbal affixes treated of; for the rules apply generally to all verbal affixes alike except the verbal secondary affixes, and the few exceptions relating to some particular

primitive affixes may well be noticed here in the same manner as exceptions to some particular affixes of the other kinds are noticed. And here it will be sufficient to know that we shall, in giving the rules, have occasion to refer specially to the following primitive affixes though they have not been enumerated above: viz (1) ವಸು, (2) ಕ್ರಿನ್, (3) ಕ್ರಿಜ್, (4) ಚಾನಕ್, (5) ಯತ್, (6) ಲಜ್, (7) ಕ್ರಿಪ್, (8) ಣಮೂಲ್, (9) ಣ್ಯತ್ and (10) ವನಿಪ್.

## CHAPTER II.

### AUGMENTATION OF VERBAL AFFIXES.

1. The augments which the verbal affixes receive before they are actually attached to the bases are *firstly* (1) ಯಸುಃ acutely accented, (2) ಸೀಯುಃ (3) ಸೀಯುಃಚಿಃ and (4) ಸುಃ. The first comes to all the personal affixes of the optative and benedictive in the *parasmaipadi* (III. 4. 103), and the second to the same in the *ātmanepadi* (III. 4. 102). In the *ātmanepadi*, if the voice is passive, the third comes optionally in the place of the second to the personal affixes of the optative and benedictive, provided the roots concerned are roots which in their original enunciation ended in vowels, that is to say, they are original roots that ended in vowels, as well as *ṣi* roots formed from original roots. (VI. 4. 62). The fourth comes as an additional augment to the personal affixes ತ and ಘ್ನ in the *ātmanepadi* (III. 4. 107). But, while in the optative, the ಸ of ಯಸುಃ, and of ಸೀಯುಃ, and of ಸುಃ, is *loped*, and the ಯ of ಯಸುಃ itself is to be replaced by ಇಯ್, when standing after what ends in short ಲ, there is no such elision and substitution in the benedictive. (VII. 2. 79; VII. 2. 80) *e. g.*—(a) *parasmaipadi* optative affixes:—  
(i) after bases ending in ಲ, ತ, ತಾಮ್ &c.=ಇಯ್+ತ್, ತಾಮ್, ಉನ್, ನ, ತಮ್, ತ, ಅಮ್, ವ, or ಮ್,=ಇತ್, ಇತಾಮ್, ಇಯುನ್, ಇನ್, ಇತಮ್, ಇತ, ಇಯಮ್, ಇವ, ಇಮ್—(ii) after bases other than those



ending in ಅ—ತ್, ತಾಮ್ ಹೀ. = ಯಾ + ತ್ ಹೀ. = ಯಾತ್, ಯಾತಾಮ್, ಯುನ್, ಯಾನ್, ಯಾತಂ, ಯಾತೆ, ಯಾಂ, ಯಾವ, ಯಾಮ. (b) *ātmanepadi* optative affixes:—ತ, ಆತಾಮ್, ಆತಾಮ್, ಹೀ. = ಈಯ + ತ, ಹೀ. = ಈತ, ಈಯಾತಾಮ್, ಈರನ್, ಈಥಾನ್, ಈಯಾಥಾಮ್, ಈಧ್ಯಮ್, ಈಯ, ಈವಹಿ, ಈಮಹಿ. (c) *parasmaipadi* benedictive affixes:—ತ್, ತಾಮ್ ಹೀ. = ಯಾನ್ + ತ್, ತಾಮ್, ಜಾನ್, ನ್, ತಮ್, ತ ಅಮ್, ವ or ಮ = ಯಾತ್, ಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ, ಯಾಸುನ್, ಯಾನ್, ಯಾಸ್ತಂ, ಯಾಸ್ತ, ಯಾಸಮ್, ಯಾಸ್ತ, ಯಾಸ್ತ. —(d) *ātmanepadi* benedictive affixes:—ತ ಹೀ. = ಸೀಯ + ನ್ + ತ, ಹೀ. = ಸೀಷ್ಟ, ಸೀಯಾತಾಂ, ಸೀರನ್, ಸೀಷ್ಠಾನ್, ಸೀಯಾಥಾಂ, ಸೀಧ್ಯಮ್, ಸೀಯ, ಸೀವಹಿ, ಸೀಮಹಿ; these in the passive voice operating like the affix ಚೀಃ optionally in the case of roots which in their original enunciation ended in vowels &c.

2. The augment ಇಃ to which reference has already been made is next to be adverted to. This augment, generally speaking, comes to all *ārdhadhātuka* affixes, beginning with ವಃ letters, (VII. 2. 35), and also comes optionally as ಈಃ, that is, with the letter ಇ lengthened after roots ending in ಋ long except in the case of (a) the affixes of the perfect, (b) the affixes of the benedictive *ātmanepadi*, and (c) the affix ನಿಚ್ in the *parasmaipadi*, (VII. 2. 38 ; VII. 2. 39 ; VII. 2. 40), e.g. ತಾ = ಇತಾ and after roots ending in ಋ, = ಇತಾ or ಈತಾ.

3. But to the above general rule regarding the augment ಇಃ, the first exception is in the case of a primitive affix beginning with ವಃ VII. 2. 8). But if the primitive affix is ವಸು to which we shall refer hereafter the augment must be inserted in the case of roots producing bases ending in long ಅ, and of roots which, when reduplicated according to rules to be adverted to further on, are reduced to a single syllable (VII. 2. 67), e. g. ವನಿಃ and ಮನಿಃ = ವನ್ and ಮನ್, not ಇವನ್, ಇಮನ್. But ಯಾ + ವಸು = ಯಾ + ಇವನ್, ಅಃ + ವಸು = ಅಃ + ಇವನ್, (ಅಃ being such as when reduplicated is reduced to a single syllable).

4. The second exception is in the case of the primitive affixes (1) ಕ್ರಿನ್ and (2) ಕ್ರಿಚ್ (VII. 2. 9.) e. g. ಕ್ರಿನ್ and ಕ್ರಿಚ್ = ತಿ not ಇತಿ.

5. The third exception must be considered separately according as the affixes concerned are those of the perfect, the primitive affixes called *nishṭha*, or other. Taking then the affixes other than those of the perfect and *nishṭha*, it is to be generally said that the augment does not come after monosyllabic roots, or, as stated by *Pāṇini*, after roots having in their original enunciation a single vowel, if they are gravely accented. And applying this exception to roots ending in consonants, we find the augment excluded in the case of the following roots (VII. 2. 10) :—

### LIST A.

GROUP.	ROOTS.	TOTAL NUMBER IN EACH GROUP.
Ending in ಕ.	ಕಕೆ ಇ.	1
" " ಚ.	ಕಚ್.	" To cook."
	ಮುಚ್.	" To be free."
	ರಿಚ್.	" To purge."
	ವಚ್.	" To speak."
	ವಿಚ್.	" To differ."
	ಸಿಚ್.	" To sprinkle."
" , ಛ.	ಪ್ರಛ್.	6
" " ಜ.	ತ್ಯಜ್.	1
	ನಿಜ್.	" To abandon."
	ಛಜ್.	" To cleanse."
	ಛಜ್.	" To serve."
	ಭಂಜ್.	" To break."
	ಭುಜ್.	" To enjoy."
	ಭ್ರಸಜ್.	" To fry."
	ಮಸಜ್.	" To merge."
	ಯಜ್.	" To sacrifice."
	ಯುಜ್.	" To join."
	ರಜ್.	" To be sick."
	ರಂಜ್.	" To color."
	ವಿಜ್.	" To differ."

GROUP.	ROOTS.	TOTAL NUMBER IN EACH GROUP.
Ending in ಙ.	ಸ್ತಂಜ್. "To embrace."	
	ಸಂಜ್. "To embrace."	
	ಸ್ಯಜ್. "To abandon."	15
,, ,, ಡ.	ಅದ್. "To eat."	
	ಹ್ಲಾದ್. "To pound."	
	ಖಿದ್. "To be distressed."	
	ಛಿದ್. "To cut."	
	ತುದ್. "To torment."	
	ನುದ್. "To send."	
	ಪದ್. "To go."	
	ಭಿದ್. "To break."	
	ವಿದ್. "To be."	
	ವಿದ್. "To consider."	
	ವಿದ್. "To acquire."	
	ಕದ್. "To wither."	
	ಸದ್. "To wither."	
	ಸ್ವಿದ್. "To sweat."	
	ಸ್ಥಂದ್. "To go."	
	ಹದ್. "To evacuate."	16
,, ,, ಧ.	ಕ್ರುಧ್. "To be angry."	
	ಹ್ರುಧ್. "To be hungry."	
	ಬುಧ್. "To know."	
	ಬಂಧ್. "To bind."	
	ಯುಧ್. "To fight."	
	ರುಧ್. "To obstruct."	
	ರಾಧ್. "To accomplish."	
	ವ್ಯಧ್. "To pierce."	
	ಕುಧ್. "To be pure."	
	ಸಾಧ್. "To accomplish."	
	ಸಿಧ್. "To be accomplished."	11
,, ,, ಢ.	ಮನ್. "To think."	
	ಹನ್. "To kill."	2

GROUP.	Roots.	TOTAL NUMBER IN EACH GROUP.
Ending in ಪ.	ಆಪ್. "To obtain."	
	ಠೈಪ್. "To throw."	
	ಛುಪ್. "To touch."	
	ತಪ್. "To inflame."	
	ಠಿಪ್. "To drop."	
	ತ್ಯಪ್. "To be satisfied."	
	ದ್ವಪ್. "To be proud."	
	ವಿಪ್. "To smear."	
	ಲುಪ್. "To disturb."	
	ವಪ್. "To sow."	
	ಕಪ್. "To vow."	
	ಸ್ವಪ್. "To sleep."	
	ಸೃಪ್. "To creep."	13
,, ,, ಭ.	ಯಭ್. "To complete."	
	ರಭ್. "To begin."	
	ಲಭ್. "To acquire."	3
,, ,, ಮ.	ಗಮ್. "To go."	
	ನಮ್. "To bow."	
	ಯಮ್. "To stop."	
	ರಮ್. "To sport."	4
,, ,, ಕ.	ಕ್ರುಕ್. "To cry aloud."	
	ಜಂಕ್. "To bite."	
	ದಿಕ್. "To show."	
	ದೃಕ್. "To see."	
	ಮೃಕ್. "To perceive."	
	ರಿಕ್. "To hurt."	
,, ,, ಕ.	ರುಕ್. "To hurt."	
	ಲಿಕ್. "To lessen."	
	ಎಕ್. "To enter."	
	ಸ್ಪೃಕ್. "To touch."	10
,, ,, ಷ.	ಕೃಷ್. "To attract."	
	ತಿಷ್. "To shine."	

GROUP.	ROOTS.	TOTAL NUMBER IN EACH GROUP.
Ending in ಏ.	ತುಷ್. "To be satisfied."	
	ದ್ವಿಷ್. "To hate."	
	ದುಷ್. "To do wrong."	
	ಪುಷ್. "To cherish."	
	ಏಷ್. "To grind."	
	ವಿಷ್. "To pervade."	
	ಹಿಷ್. "To hurt."	
	ಕುಷ್. "To dry."	
	ಶ್ಲಿಷ್. "To embrace."	11
" " ಸ.	ಘನಿಷ್. "To eat."	
	ವನಿಷ್. "To dwell."	2
" " ಹ.	ದಹ್. "To burn."	
	ದಿಹ್. "To swear."	
	ದುಹ್. "To milk."	
	ನಹ್. "To tie."	
	ಮಿಹ್. "To emit."	
	ರುಹ್. "To ascend."	
	ಲಿಹ್. "To lick."	
	ವಹ್. "To bear."	8
TOTAL ...		108

6. The classification of the above roots has been thus made according to the final letters, for the sake of easy reference. But for the purposes of grammar it will be useful to divide them into two classes (a) comprising those which have short ಏ as their vowel, and (b) comprising the rest.

7. The following couplet gives the gravely accented monosyllabic roots which end in vowels (B. 510).

ಉದ್ಘಾತಂತ್ರಿರೈತರುಕ್ಷೈ ಶೀಸ್ತುನುಕ್ಷುಬ್ಧಿರೀಜಶ್ರಿಘ್ನಿ | ವೃಜ್ವೃಜ್ಭಾಂ  
ಚವಿನ್ಯಕಾಚೀಜಂತೀಮನಿಕತಾಃಸ್ತೃತಾಃ ||

“ With the exception of roots ending in ಉ and ಋ, and with the exception of the roots ಯು, to mix, ರು, to sound, ಹ್ನು, to whet, ಶು to sleep, ಪ್ನು to distil, ಸು, to praise, ಹ್ನು to sneeze, ಶ್ವು to increase, ಡೀಙ್ to fly, and ಶ್ವು to serve and ವ್ಯ (ವ್ಯಜ್) to serve and ವ್ಯ (ವ್ಯಜ್) to choose, roots which contain a single vowel are called *gravely accented roots*. ”

8. And non-monosyllabic roots ending in vowels, including derivative roots all of which must of course have, as has been seen, more than one vowel, being excluded from the list A as well as from the above couplet, it will be seen that if as a general proposition it may be said that almost all monosyllabic original roots ending in vowels do not admit the augment, on the other hand, the converse may be said in the case of

- (1) All derivative roots.
- (2) All non-monosyllabic original roots ending in vowels.
- (3) All original roots ending in consonants with the exception of those given in list A above.

The few monosyllabic roots ending in vowels and admitting the augment, if we exclude (1) ಶ್ವು, (2) ಶ್ವು, (3) ಶು, (4) ಡೀ, (5) ಯು, (6) ರು, (7) ಹ್ನು, (8) ಸ್ವು, (9) ಸು, (10) ಹ್ನು, (11) ವ್ಯಜ್, and (12) ವ್ಯಜ್, all of which we will advert to under the head of irregular roots,

- are (a) All roots ending in ಉ.  
(b) All roots ending in ಋ.

9. For the sake of easy reference it would be well to treat in a separate list B, all the roots ending in consonants and not being in the list A.

## LIST B.

### I. Roots having indicatory ಉ.

- (a) Roots which have medial ಇಙ್.
- (b) Roots which have not medial ಇಙ್.

### II. Roots having indicatory ಉ.

- (a) Roots ending in ಇವ್.
- (b) Roots not ending in ಇವ್.

### III. Others, viz :—

- (a) Roots ending in ಇವ್.
- (b) Roots not ending in ಇವ್ and being,
  - (i) Roots distinguished by an indicatory ಈ.
  - (2) Roots distinguished by an indicatory ಁ.
  - (3) Others.

10. Now taking the notation we have already proposed to adopt in this respect as applicable only to affixes referred to in the 3rd exception, and only to that portion of those affixes which are not of the perfect and which are not *nishṭha*, it will be seen that the letters to which the notation refers will have to be prefixed as follows :—

- E. (1) To all derivative roots.
- (2) To all non-monosyllabic original roots.
- (3) To all roots ending in ಉ and ಋ and
- (4) To all roots in list B.
- E. (1) To all roots in list A, and
- (2) To all roots ending in any other vowel except ಉ and ಋ.

And to indicate that the augment in the case of roots ending in ಋ may optionally come as an ಈ (long) we may suffix O to E the sign to be used for this class of roots as above. Thus, EO will be the general sign of these roots.

11. It is however to be observed that some of the E roots as above classified reject the augment optionally while some E roots optionally admit it. In the first case, the option, which is called ವಿಭಾಷಾ, *vibhāṣhā*, is technically termed ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತವಿಭಾಷಾ, *prāptavibhāṣhā*, and in the latter case, ಅಪ್ರಾಪ್ತವಿಭಾಷಾ, *aprāptavibhāṣhā*. The roots which allow the option are as follows :—

## I.—PRĀPTAVIBHĀSHA.

- (1) Roots which having indicatory ಊ have medial ಇಕ್ (I a. of list B) except when they come before the affixes ಸನ್, ಸನ್, ತ್ಯ, and ಕ್ಯ. (VII. 2. 44; VII. 2. 49; I. 2. 10, 18).
- (2) Roots which, having indicatory ಊ, have no medial ಇಕ್ (I b. of list B) except when they come before ತ್ಯ and ಕ್ಯ. (I. 2. 18; VII. 2. 44).
- (3) Roots ending in ಋ when they come before (a) the tense affix of the aorist in the *átmanépadī* and (b) the personal affixes of the benedictive in the *átmanépadī* which, as we have seen, take the augment ಇಯು಼, and then appear as affixes beginning with ಸ. (VII. 2. 42).

## II.—APRĀPTAVIBHĀSHA.

Roots ending in ಋ and beginning with conjunct consonants, when they come before the tense affix of the aorist in the *átmanépadī* and the personal affixes of the benedictive in the *átmanépadī* which always begin with ಸ as aforesaid. (VII. 2. 43).

12. Now resuming our notation, it is to be mentioned that the sign (E) is proposed to be prefixed only to roots having indicatory ಊ among all the roots admitting of optional augmentation as above.

13. There are some E roots which, being such as allow D roots to be formed from them by either ಸನ್, or ಸನ್, reject the augment before ಸನ್, while they take it before ಸನ್. These roots are :—

- (1) Roots which have indicatory ಊ and have medial ಇಕ್ or which, though not having indicatory ಊ, end in ಇಃ. (VII. 2. 49; I. 2. 10).
- (2) Roots ending in ಋ. (VII. 2. 41; I. 2. 9).



14. And there are some E roots, which being such as take either ತ್ಯ or ಕ್ಯ as their gerundial affix, require the augment before ತ್ಯ, while they reject it before ಕ್ಯ. These roots are :—

(1) Roots having indicatory ಊ. (I. 2. 18).

(2) Roots having indicatory ಉ. (VII. 2. 53).

15. Some E roots which are such as allow D roots to be formed from them by ಸನ್, only, reject the augment before this affix absolutely. These are all monosyllabic roots ending in ಉ (VII. 2. 12; VII. 2. 49; VII. 2. 9). And monosyllabic roots ending in ಉ and ಋ reject the augment even before other affixes if they have indicatory ಕ (VII. 2. 11). On the other hand the E roots ending in ಅ, ಇ, ಈ, ಉ and ಋ absolutely require the augment before certain affixes. These affixes are—(1) ಸ್ಯ-ಚಿಣ್. (2) ನಿಚ್-ಚಿಣ್. (3) ಸ್ನಿಯುಟ್-ಚಿಣ್. (4) ತಾಸ್-ಚಿಣ್. (5) ತಾ-ಚಿಣ್. (6) ತ್-ಚಿಣ್ and ತಾಡ್-ಚಿಣ್. (VI. 4. 62). Further, the roots ending in ಅ absolutely require the augment if the affix be ನಿಚ್ in the *parasmaipadi*, (VII. 2. 73) and roots ending in ಋ likewise absolutely admit the augment if the affix be ಸ್ಯ (VII. 2. 70).

16. With regard to the affixes of the perfect the following verse contains a synopsis of the rules relating to the omission of the augment (VII. 2. 13; VII. 2. 61; VII. 2. 62; B—516).

ಅಜನೊಕಾರವಾ ವಾಯಸ್ತಸ್ಯ ನಿಪ್ಥವಿವೇದಯಮ್ | ಋದಸ್ತುತಾದ್ಯಜ್ಞಿತ್ಯಾ  
ನಿಪ್ಕ್ರಾದ್ಯನಿಪ್ಥವಿಸ್ತೇದ್ಯನ್ಯೇತ್ ||

“The root which ends in a vowel or (ending in a consonant) has an ಅ, if it be devoid of ಇಟ್ when ತಾಸ್ follows, may optionally have ಇಟ್ when ಫಲ್ follows. That which ends in ಋ is under the same circumstances always devoid of ಇಟ್. Any verb except ಕ್ರ್ಯಾಡ್ should have ಇಟ್ when *hi* (affixes) follow” (the foregoing option in the case of ಫಲ್ being borne in mind).

17. The ಕ್ರಾಂತಿ roots referred to in the verse are ದ್ರ, ಕ್ರ, ಸ್ರ, ಸ್ತ, ಕೃ, ಸೃ, ಧೃ ವೃಜ್, and ವೃಜ್.

18. It will be seen that, if we exclude the above 9 roots which include two of the irregular roots already reserved, viz, ವೃಜ್ and ವೃಜ್ and the rest of which also we propose to notice under the head of irregular roots, it may be said generally that for the affixes of the perfect the augment should come or not in the case of other roots as follows:—

(1). The augment should come for all the affixes of the perfect except ಫಲ್.

(2). Even for ಫಲ್, the augment should come generally.

(3). But for ಫಲ್ coming after roots ending in ಋ, the augment should be omitted.

(4). And further for ಫಲ್, if it comes after original roots ending in any vowel except ಋ, or after such roots in list A as have ಏ as their vowel, (a, of list A), the augment may be optionally left out, though it may, if so desired, be inserted.

19. As regards the *nishṭhā* affixes, the general rule is, that they should not take the augment not only after E-roots, but also after E roots provided they are the following:—

(1). Monosyllabic roots ending in ಲ and ಋ (VII. 2. 11).

(2). Roots which in the case of any other affix admit the augment optionally, that is to say:—

(i) OE roots (VII. 2. 15); (ii) Roots having indicator ಲ (VII. 2. 15.) (iii) Roots which though having no indicator ಲ or indicator ಲ, end in ಇನ್ (III. a. of list B.) (iv) Roots which are distinguished by an indicator ಃ, (III. b. 1. of list

B); (VII. 2. 14.) (v) Roots which are distinguished by an indicator ॐ (III. b. 2. of list B.), except when they are used so as to denote the action signified by them, that is, impersonally, or so as to denote an action that has been simply begun (VII. 2. 16, 17.), and (vi) optionally roots distinguished by an indicator ॐ (III. b. 2. of list B.) even when they are so used (VII. 2. 16, 17.)

20. In order to point out the position of the E, E-, EO, and OE roots with regard to the special affixes in respect of which there is a limitation or enlargement of their general character as above stated, signs will be adopted to represent these affixes as follows:—

1= श्रु-बिन्, सिञ्-बिन्, सिञ्जु-बिन्, तान्-बिन्, ता-बिन्  
त्-बिन्, ताह-बिन्.

2= सन्<sub>1</sub>, (desiderative).

3= सन्, (desiderative).

4= सिञ्, *parasmaipadi*.

5. सिञ्<sub>1</sub>, *átmanepadi*.

6. सिञ्, *átmanepadi*.

7. श्रु.

8. The personal affixes of the benedictive having indicator ॐ in the *átmanepadi*.

9. The personal affixes of the benedictive not having indicator ॐ in the *átmanepadi*.

10. *Nishá* affixes.

11. ॐ.

12. ॐ.

13. Other affixes having indicator ॐ except those of the perfect.

14. ॐ.

15. Other affixes of the perfect.

21. Bearing in mind the above additional notation and using the signs e, eo, e-, and oe in the same sense in

which the signs E, EO, E· and OE have been already used but with this difference that their signification is confined only to the specified few affixes represented by the figures suffixed to them, the result of the above rules, so far as the third exception to the general rule requiring augmentation by  $\alpha\omega$  is concerned, we can represent in one view as follows:—

1. All derivative roots	... .. =E.	GROUP.
2. All other non-monosyllabic roots	... =E.	
3. Monosyllabic roots ending in consonants and not ending in $\alpha\omega$ and not having indicative $\epsilon$ , $\epsilon$ , $\epsilon$ , $\epsilon$ , and not being in list A. (III b. 3. of list B)	... .. =E.	I.
4. Monosyllabic roots ending in consonants and not ending in $\alpha\omega$ and not having indicative $\epsilon$ , $\epsilon$ , and $\epsilon$ and not being in list A but having indicative $\epsilon$ . (III. b 1. of list B)	E. e. <u>10</u> .	II.
5. Monosyllabic roots ending in consonants and not ending in $\alpha\omega$ and not having indicative $\epsilon$ , $\epsilon$ , and $\epsilon$ and not being in list A, but having indicative $\epsilon$ . (III. b. 2. of list B)	... E. $\alpha$ <u>10</u> .	III.
6. Monosyllabic roots ending in consonants but not ending in $\alpha\omega$ and having indicative $\epsilon$ . (II. b. of list B)	... E. e. <u>10, 11</u> . e <u>12</u> .	IV.
7. Monosyllabic roots ending in $\alpha\omega$ and having indicative $\epsilon$ (II. a of list B)	=E e. <u>2, 10, 11</u> . e <u>3, 12</u> .	V.
8. Monosyllabic roots ending in $\epsilon$	... =E.) e. <u>2, 10, 11, 12</u> .)	VI.
9. Monosyllabic roots ending in $\alpha\omega$	=EO.) e <u>3, 4, 6, 9, 14, 15</u> . e <u>2, 6</u> . e <u>2, 5, 8, 10, 11, 13</u> .	VII.

10. Monosyllabic roots ending in consonants  
and having indicator  $\epsilon\omega$  and having at the same  
time medial  $\alpha\epsilon^6$  (I. a. of list B) = CE. e 3, 12. e. 3, 10, 11. } VIII.

11. Monosyllabic roots ending in consonants  
and having indicator  $\epsilon\omega$  without being roots having  
medial  $\alpha\epsilon^6$  (I. b. of list B)... = CE. e 12. e. 10, 11. } IX.

12. Monosyllabic roots which are in list A and  
which have  $\epsilon$  as their vowel (a. of list A) = E.  $\epsilon\epsilon^{14}$   $\epsilon^{15}$ . } X.

13. Monosyllabic roots which are in list A and  
which have not  $\epsilon$  as their vowel (b. of list A). } XI.  
E.  $\epsilon^{14, 15}$ .

14. Monosyllabic roots ending in  $\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon^3$ , and  
 $\epsilon\omega$ . ... .. = E.  $\epsilon\epsilon^{14}$   $\epsilon^{1, 15}$ . } XII.

15. Monosyllabic roots ending in  $\omega$  and not  
beginning with conjunct consonants ... = E.  $\epsilon^{1, 7, 15}$ . } XIII.

16. Monosyllabic roots ending in  $\omega$  and  
beginning with conjunct consonants = E.  $\epsilon^{1, 6, 7, 9, 15}$ . } XIV.  
e. 5, 8.

17. Monosyllabic roots ending in  $\epsilon$ . ... = E. } XV.  
 $\epsilon\epsilon^{14}$   $\epsilon^{1, 4, 15}$ .

22. It will be seen that some affixes having the same efficient letters but differenced by indicator  $\epsilon^3$ , when they come after the same roots as they may optionally do, take the augment when without the  $\epsilon^3$ , but reject the augment when with it. Thus in the *álmánepade* when roots beginning with conjunct consonants and ending in  $\omega$ , and roots ending  $\omega\epsilon$ , take optionally  $\omega\alpha\epsilon^6$ , or  $\omega\alpha\epsilon$  in the aorist and personal affixes having or not having indicator  $\epsilon^3$  in the benedictive, the affixes in both cases take the augment only when they are without the  $\epsilon^3$ . So also in the case of the desiderative and gerundial affixes

ಸನ್, ಸನ್, ಕ್ವ, and ತ್ವ. This distinction which has been clearly pointed out in the above summary should be well remembered.

23. We have hitherto seen the augment  $\text{ಋ}$  as coming only for *árdhadhátuka* affixes, but even for *sárvadhátuka* affixes, it comes in certain cases, but always with the  $\text{ಋ}$  lengthened as follows:—

- (1) Absolutely before affixes consisting of a single consonant i. e.  $\text{ಋ}$  and  $\text{ಌ}$  coming after  $\text{ಋ}$  (VII. 3. 96) and
- (2) optionally before *sárvadhátuka* affixes distinguished by an indicatory  $\text{ಋ}$ , commencing with consonants, and coming after a F. P. base (VII. 3. 94)  
*e. g.*  $\text{ಋ}+\text{ಋ}+\text{ಋ}=\text{ಋ}+\text{ಋ}+\text{ಋ}$ ;  $\text{ಋ}+\text{ಋ}+\text{ಌ}=\text{ಋ}+\text{ಋ}+\text{ಌ}$ ; F. P.  $\text{ಋ}+\text{ಋ}+\text{ಋ}=\text{ಋ}+\text{ಋ}+\text{ಋ}$ .

## CHAPTER III.

### TRANSFORMATION AND PRELIMINARY AUGMENTATION OF VERBAL BASES.

1. Roots which in their original enunciation end in  $\text{ಋ}$  should have their final vowel transformed into  $\text{ಋ}$  generally, but before affixes having indicatory  $\text{ಋ}$  as their initial letter, they should remain unchanged, except when the affix is  $\text{ಋ}$ , and the root concerned is one ending in  $\text{ಋ}$ ; for, the  $\text{ಋ}$  should be entirely *lopated* before  $\text{ಋ}$  (VI. 1. 45; VII. 3. 71). *e. g.*  $\text{ಋ}=\text{ಋ}$ .  $\text{ಋ}+\text{ಋ}=\text{ಋ}$ .  $\text{ಋ}+\text{ಋ}=\text{ಋ}$ .  $\text{ಋ}+\text{ಋ}=\text{ಋ}$ .  $\text{ಋ}+\text{ಋ}=\text{ಋ}$ ; but  $\text{ಋ}+\text{ಋ}=\text{ಋ}+\text{ಋ}$ .

2. There are two kinds of augmentation. One which may be called the *preliminary* augmentation, supplies certain

augments to either the end or the middle of the bases; and the other which may be called the *final* augmentation furnishes augments which have to be prefixed to the bases.

3. Augments of the 1st kind are as follows:—

- (i.) ಪುಫ is the augment of a base ending in ಳ when the affix ಣಿ is to be attached. (VII. 3. 36)  
e. g. ಸ್ಥಾ + ಣಿ = ಸ್ಥಾ + ಪುಫ + ಣಿ = ಸ್ಥಾ + ಫ + ಣ = ಸ್ಥಾಫಿ.
- (ii.) ಯಃಫ is the augment of a base ending in ಳ when ಚೆಣಿ is to be attached (VII. 3. 33) e. g. ಸ್ಥಾ + ಚೆಣಿ = ಸ್ಥಾ + ಯಃಫ + ಚೆಣಿ = ಸ್ಥಾ + ಯ + ಣ = ಸ್ಥಾಯಿ.
- (iii.) ಸಫ is the augment of a base ending in ಳ when ಳ್ಚ in the *parasmaipadi* is to be attached (VII. 2. 13) e. g. ಯಾ + ಳ್ಚ = ಯಾ + ಸಫ + ಳ್ಚ = ಯಾ + ಫ + ಳ್ಚ = ಯಾ ಫ ಳ್ಚ.
- (iv.) ಯಃಫ is the augment of a base ending in ಳ when a primitive affix having an indicator ಣ or ಣ is to be attached (VII. 3. 33). e. g. ದಾ + ಣ್ವಾಠ = ದಾ + ಯಃಫ + ಣ್ವಾಠ = ದಾ + ಯ + ಣ್ವಾಠ.
- (v.) ತುಫ is the augment of a vowel when a primitive affix with an indicator ಫ has to be attached (VI. 1. 71). e. g. ಚಿ + ಕ್ವಿಫ = ಚಿತ + ಕ್ವಿಫ.
- (vi.) ಮುಫ is the augment of a base ending in ಳ when the primitive affixes ಲಾಸಚ and ಚಾಸಚ, (which, after having their indicator letters removed, become ಅಸ), are to be attached (VII. 2. 82) e. g. ಪಚ + ಅಸ = ಪಚ + ಮುಫ + ಅಸ = ಪಚ + ಮ + ಅಸ = ಪಚಮಾಸ.
- (vii.) ಅಮ is optionally the augment of E. roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಋ (VI.

1. 59), when followed by affixes beginning with ಝ and not having an indicatory ಕ  
e. g. ಸ್ಯಮ+ತಾ=ತ್ರಮ or ಸ್ಯಮ+ತಾ.

3. Observe that after transformation and augmentation as aforesaid, the bases should be treated exactly as they are found in their transformed or augmented condition for all future purposes. e. g. ಸ್ಲೋ after becoming ಸ್ಲಾ should afterwards be treated as if it were a base ending in ಲ, and so should receive the augments ಪುಕ, ಯುಕ, and ಸಕ respectively before ಕಿ, ಚಿ, and ಏಚ. So, all bases augmented by the above augments and by ತುಕ will have afterwards to be treated only as bases ending in the consonants ಲ, ಯ, ಸ, and ತ as the case may be, and as such they will be governed by whatever rules are hereafter given regarding bases ending in such consonants.

4. Observe likewise that the augments which the bases receive before affixes as aforesaid come to them also when such affixes come as *lopated* affixes, by virtue of one of the general principles already mentioned. ದಾ=ದಾ+ಪುಕ, not only before ಕಿ, but also before 4 ಕಿ. In fact, it should be stated once for all that this general principle should very carefully be borne in mind in applying the rules for bases and affixes, and accordingly the rules stated in relation to an affix should as well be applied to the affix when we find it as a *lopated* affix as when we find it in its integrity.

5. Before we advert to the second kind of augmentation alluded to, it will be convenient to consider another subject i. e. the changes the verbal bases undergo otherwise than by what we have above called the transformation and augmentation of verbal bases.



## CHAPTER IV.

### ALTERATION OF VERBAL BASES OTHERWISE THAN BY TRANSFORMATION AND AUGMENTATION.

1. The first such alteration to be noticed is in connection with the augment ಇಟ್, and it consists of the *lopatation* of the final ಅ of a base coming before an affix having this augment (VI. 4. 64) e. g. ಪಮಾ + ಇಥ್ = ಪಮಿಥ್.

2. Other most important changes of the bases are as follows:—

(i). The ಅ at the end of a verbal base should be lengthened when followed by a *sárvadhátuka* affix beginning with the consonants ಯಾಇಞ್, or by an *árdhadhátuka* affix beginning with ಯ and distinguished by an indicatory ಕ or ಜ, if it is not a primitive one. (VII. 3. 10, 25) e. g. ಪಜೆ + ಮಿಪ್ or ವಸ್ or ಮಸ್ = ಪಜಾಮಿ, ಪಜಾಮಾಃ, ಪಜಾಮಾಃ; ಪಿಪಠಪ + ಯುಕ್ or ಯಜ್ = ಪಿಪಠಪಾಯ; but ಚಿನು + ಎಸ್ or ಮಸ್ = ಚಿನುವಾಃ, ಚಿನುವಾಃ. ಪಜೆ + ತಸ್ or ಥಸ್ = ಪಜೆತಾಃ, ಪಜೆಥಾಃ. ಕೃ + ಯ of ಲೃಪ್ (primitive affix) = ಕೃ + ಯ.

(ii). But when *árdhadhátuka* affixes other than the above follow, the ಅ of bases which end in that letter at the time when the affixes are to be attached should be entirely *lopatated* (VI. 4. 48), and if the ಅ is preceded by ಯ (close) which is itself preceded by a consonant, then, provided the expression ಯ of which the ಯ and ಅ are parts is a significant part of the base i. e. an *affix*, not only the ಅ is *lopatated*, but also the ಯ preceding the ಅ (VI. 4. 49) e. g.

ಚಿಕ್ಕೇರ್ಪ್ಪು+ಇತುಮ್=ಚಿಕ್ಕೇರ್ಪ್ಪಿತುಮ್. ಬೆಳಿದ್ಯ where the open ಯ belongs to the derivative affix ಯಜ್ಜ್+ಇತುಮ್=ಬೆಳಿದುತುಂ; but ಲೋಲೂಯ್+ಇತುಮ್=ಲೋಲೂಯಿತುಮ್; (only ಲ is *lopated* not ಯ because the open ಯ, though it is an affix, is preceded by a vowel, not a consonant) and ಮವ್ಯು+ಇತುಮ್=ಮವ್ಯಿತುಂ (here the open ಯ is not that of an affix, but is a part of the root ಮವ್ಯು)

- (iii.) There should be ಈ in the room of ಆ final in verbal bases, if they are bases reduplicated according to rules to be mentioned by and by, when *sárvadhátuka* affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ, and beginning with consonants follow; but ಆ in these bases should be entirely *lopated* before such affixes beginning with vowels. (VI. 4. 112, 113) e. g. ಮಿಮಾ (reduplicate of ಮಾ)+ತೆ=ಮಿಮಿತೆ; ಮಿಮಾ+ಅತೆ=ಮಿಮು+ಅತೆ=ಮಿಮಿತೆ.

- (iv.) And as to *árdhadhátuka* affixes, while final ಆ is changed into ಎ before ಯತ್, a primitive affix, (VI. 4. 65; VII. 4. 73) the final ಆ should be entirely *lopated* before affixes beginning with vowels, if they have an indicatory ಕ (VI. 4. 64). But though ಆ, before *árdhadhátuka* affixes beginning with consonants, and having indicatory ಕ or ಜ, should generally remain unchanged, yet, it may optionally be changed into ಎ before such *árdhadhátuka* affixes of the benedictive, if the roots concerned begin with a conjunct consonant. (VI. 4. 68) e. g. ದಾ+ಯತ್=ದ+ಯತ್=ದೆಯ. ಪಪಾ+ಅತುಸ್=ಪಪ+ಅತುಸ್=ಪಪತುಃ. ಗ್ಲಾ+ಯಕ್=ಗ್ಲಾ+ಯಕ್=ಗ್ಲಾಯ; ಗ್ಲಾ+ಯಾತ್=ಗ್ಲಾ or ಗ್ಲೆ+ಯಾತ್=ಗ್ಲಾಯಾತ್ or ಗ್ಲೆಯಾತ್. (*ben*).

- (v.) Whether the affixes that follow are *sárvadhátuka* or *árdhadhátuka* the final  $\text{ऋ}$  vowels of bases should be *gunated*. (VII. 3. 84) e. g.  $\text{धृ} + \text{कम्} = \text{धृ} + \text{ल} = \text{धव}$ ;  $\text{नि} + \text{कम्} = \text{न्यि} + \text{ल} = \text{नय}$ ;  $\text{तृ} + \text{कम्} = \text{तव}$  +  $\text{ल} = \text{तल}$ ;  $\text{कृ} + \text{तृच्} = \text{कव} + \text{तृ} = \text{कतृ}$ .
- (vi.) And before *sárvadhátuka* affixes beginning with consonants having indicatory  $\text{ऌ}$ , the final  $\text{लु}$  of a base should be *vridddhiated*, not simply *gunated*, if the base (a) is not one reduplicated under rules to be referred to hereafter, and (b) has been formed from a root by any *lukated* affix. (VII. 3. 89) e. g.  $\text{या} + \text{तिप्} = \text{यल} + \text{ति} = \text{यलति}$ ; but  $\text{यलया}$  (reduplicated  $\text{या}$ ) +  $\text{तिप्} = \text{यलयाति}$ .
- (vii.) And likewise before the affix  $\text{ऌच्}$ , whether augmented or not with  $\text{ऋ}$  in the *parasmaipadi* all  $\text{ऋ}$  vowels should be *vridddhiated*. (VII. 2. 1, 5) e. g.  $\text{डि}$ , or  $\text{कृ} + \text{ऌच्} = \text{ड्यु}$  or  $\text{कव} + \text{ऌच्} = \text{ड्युक्}$  or  $\text{कव्क्}$ ;  $\text{लृ} + \text{ऋ} + \text{ऌच्} = \text{लल} + \text{ऋ} + \text{ऌच्} = \text{ललव}$ .
- (viii.) And even in cases other than the above, final  $\text{ऋ}$  vowels should be *vridddhiated* before all affixes, if the affixes have an indicatory  $\text{ऋ}$  or  $\text{लृ}$  (VII. 2. 115; Kas on VI. 4. 49.) e. g.  $\text{नि}$ ,  $\text{लृ}$ , and  $\text{कृ} + \text{ऌच्} = \text{न्यि}$ ,  $\text{लल}$ , and  $\text{कव} + \text{ऋ} = \text{नय}$ ,  $\text{ललव}$ , and  $\text{कव}$ .
- (ix.) But before the affixes  $\text{ऌ}$  and  $\text{ऌ}$   $\text{ऌ}$  long vowels caused by *vridddhiation* as above should be shortened, if the roots to which the final  $\text{ऋ}$  vowels belonged are distinguished by indicatory  $\text{ऌ}$ , though, if, after the affix  $\text{ऌ}$   $\text{ऌ}$

the affix ಚೀ or the primitive affix ಣಮೂಲ is to be attached, the vowels so shortened may again be optionally lengthened. (VI.4.92, 93) e.g. ಸ್ಮೃ (distinguished by indicatory ಮ)+ಣಿಚ್ = ಸ್ಮೃಠ+ಣಿಚ್ = ಸ್ಮೃಠ @ s. p. + ಇ = ಸ್ಮೃಠ not ಸ್ಮೃಠ, but ಸ್ಮೃಠ + ಿ ಣಿಚ್ + ಚೀ or ಣಮೂಲ = ಸ್ಮೃಠ or ಸ್ಮೃಠ + ಚೀ or ಣಮೂಲ.

- (x.) But no *gunation* as above stated should take place before the affix ಕ್ಷಮ್, and if the vowels belong to F. P. bases, before the primitive affix ಅಚ್. (I. 1. 4; Sid. II. 158, 211) e. g. ರು+ಕ್ಷಮ್ = ರು+ಠ = ರುಣ; ಲೋಲಾ, ನೇನೀ, and ಮರೀ ವ್ಯಜ್ (F. P. bases) + ಅಚ್ = ಲೋಲಾ, ನೇನೀ, and ಮರೀವ್ಯಜ್ + ಅ.
- (xi.) And no *gunation* or *vridhhi* as above stated should take place before affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (I. 1. 5) except before ಜ಼ನ್, beginning with a vowel i. e. ಜ಼ನ್ coming without the augment ಯಾಸುಃ (VII. 3. 83) e. g. ಚಿ+ಕ್ತ = ಚಿತ; ಸ್ತು+ಕ್ತ = ಸ್ತುತ; ಚಿಸು+ತ಼ನ್ = ಚಿಸುತಃ; ಜಹು+ಜ಼ನ್ = ಜಹೂ+ಉ಼ನ್ = ಜಹವ್ರಃ; but ಜಹು+ಯಾ಼ನ್ which is ಜ಼ನ್ augmented with ಯಾಸುಃ = ಜಹುಯಾಃ.
- (xii.) If however, the affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ begin with *vowels*, the final ಇ or ಈ of bases becomes ಇಯಾಜ್, though, when it belongs to a base having more vowels than one, and is not preceded by a conjunct consonant forming part of the root of which the base is formed, the substitute for it is not ಇಯಾಜ್, but the corresponding ಯಾಃ. (VI.4.77, 82) e. g. ಚಿಕ್ಷಿ+ಅತ಼ನ್ = ಚಿಕ್ಷಿ @ ಇಯಾ for ಫಿ+ಅತ಼ನ್ = ಚಿಕ್ಷಿ ಯಾತಃ; but ನಿನೀ+ಅತ಼ನ್ = ನಿನೀತಾಃ.

- (xiii.) And before *affixes of the above description*, the final ಉ or ಊ of bases becomes ಉವಜ್. (VI. 4. 77.) e. g. ಲಾಲೂ+ಅತುಸ್=ಲಾಲೂ @ ಉನ್ for f+ಅತುಸ್=ಲಾಲುವತುಃ.
- (xiv.) The final ಇ or ಈ and ಉ or ಊ of F. P. bases become ಇಯಜ್ and ಉವಜ್ also before the primitive affix ಅಜ್, when they get changed so before affixes having indicative ಕೆ or ಜ. (I. 1. 4) e. g. ಲೋಲೂ+ಅಜ್=ಲೋಲುವ್+ಅ=ಲೋಲುವ; ನೇನೀ+ಅಜ್=ನೇನಿಯ; ಮೂರೀವ್ಯಜ್+ಅಜ್=ಮೂರೀವ್ಯಜ.
- (xv.) And as to affixes having indicative ಕೆ or ಜ and beginning with consonants, if the affix that follows is the affix ಸನ್<sub>1</sub>, without the augment ಇಜ್, final ಇ and ಉ should be lengthened. (VI. 4. 16) e. g. ಪಿ+ಸನ್<sub>1</sub>=ಪೀಷ; ಸ್ತು+ಸನ್<sub>1</sub>=ಸ್ತೂಷ.
- (xvi.) And before *such* ಸನ್<sub>1</sub>, final ಋ should be made ಊರ್, if the ಋ is preceded by a labial or dento-labial, and ಈರ್ in other cases. (VI. 4. 16; VII. 1. 100; I. 1. 51) e. g. ಕೃ+ಸನ್=ಕೇರ್+ಸ=ಕೇರ್ಷ; ವೃ+ಸನ್=ವೋರ್+ಸ=ವೋರ್ಷ.
- (xvii.) And final ಋ should even be *gunated* (1) before ಅಜ್, (VII. 4. 16) and (2) before the affixes of the perfect having indicative ಕೆ, if the bases begin with conjunct consonants (VII. 4. 10.) e. g. ಕೃ+ಅಜ್=ಕರ್+ಅಜ್=ಕರ. ಸ್ತು+ಅತುಸ್<sub>1</sub>=ಸ್ತುರ+ಅತುಸ್=ಸ್ತುರತುಃ.
- (xviii.) And final ಋ should be altered into ರಿಯ್ if the affix that follows is ಕೆ (VII. 4. 28; VI. 4. 77) e. g. ಆದೃ+ಕೆ=ಆದೃ @ ರಿಯ್ for f+ಅ=ಆದ್ರಿಯ.

(xix.) And final ಋ of a base before affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ, whether they are *sarvadhātuka* or *ardhadhātuka*, becomes ಊ, if it is preceded by a labial or dento-labial and ಈ otherwise (VI. 1. 40; VII. 1. 100. I. 1. 51.) except before such affixes of the perfect before which it is *gunated*. (VII. 4. 11.) e. g. ಕೃ+ಕ=ಕೀರ+ಕ=ಕೀರ; ಕೃ+ಅತುನ್=ಕರ+ಅತುನ್ (perfect)=ಕರತು.

(xx.) But notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the above rules, final ಇ and ಉ before *ardhadhātuka* affixes beginning with ಯ, provided they are not primitive affixes, should neither be *gunated* nor *vridddhiated* nor left unchanged, but should always be made long (VII. 4. 25; Kas: on VI. 4. 48) e. g. ಚಿ or ಸ್ತು+ಯಾತ್, ಯಜ್, and ಯಕ್=ಚೀಯಾತ್, ಸ್ತುಯಾತ್; ಚೀಯ, ಸ್ತುಯ; and ಚೀಯ, ಸ್ತುಯ; but ಕೃ+ಲ್ಯಪ್ (primitive affix)=ಕೃ+ಯ; ಚಿನು+ಯಾತ್ (*sarvadhātuka*)=ಚಿನುಯಾತ್.

(xxi.) And before (1) ಯಕ್ and (2) the affixes of the benedictive beginning with ಯ, final ಋ is *gunated*, if the base begins with a conjunct consonant, and becomes ರೀಜ್, not ರೀಜ್, otherwise; and before ಯಜ್ also, final ಋ is *gunated*, if the base begins with a conjunct consonant, though it becomes ರೀಜ್, not ರೀಜ್ otherwise. (VII. 4. 29, 28, 30; Sid. II. 25, 216). e. g. ಸ್ತೃ+ಯಕ್, ಯಾತ್, and ಯಜ್=ಸ್ತೀರ+ಯ &c.=ಸ್ತೀರ್ಯ, ಸ್ತೀರ್ಯಾತ್, and ಸ್ತೀರ್ಯ; ಕೃ+ಯಕ್ and ಯಾತ್=ಕ್ರೀ+ಯಕ್ &c.=ಕ್ರೀಯ, and ಕ್ರೀಯಾತ್. ಕೃ+ಯಜ್=ಕ್ರೀ+ಯಜ್=ಕ್ರೀಯ.

- (xxii.) The penultimate ಅ of bases ending in ಯ and ವ should be lengthened when a *sārvadhātuka* affix beginning with the consonants ಯಜ್ except ಯ follows. (VII. 3. 101; VII. 4. 25. Sid. II. 218). e. g. ಜಾಹಯ್+ಮಿ=ಜಾಹಾಯ್+ಮಿ=ಜಾಹಾಮಿ. ಚಾಕ್ಲವ್+ಮಿ=ಚಾಕ್ಲಾವ್+ಮಿ=ಚಾಕ್ಲಾಮಿ.
- (xxiii.) And there should be the substitution of ಎ for the penultimate ಅ of a base before the affixes of the perfect having indicatory ಕ, and also before ಥಲ್, when before such affixes the base, being reduplicated, afterwards gets its reduplicated portion *lopated* according to rules to be referred to hereafter. (VI. 4. 120, 121, 126). e. g. ಪಚ್ (in which according to rules to be referred to, the base has been first reduplicated and then deprived of its reduplicated portion)+ಅತುಸ್<sub>1</sub>=ಪಚ್ @ ಎ for ಪ+ಅತುಸ್=ಪ್ಪಚತುಃ.
- (xxiv.) And penultimate ಅ of a base should be *vriddhiated* i. e. lengthened not only in the case of the perfect but in other cases also, when the affixes have an indicatory ಇ or ಣ. (VII. 2. 116.) e. g. ಪಪಚ್+ಣಲ್=ಪಪಾಚ್+ಅ=ಪಪಾಚಿ; ಪಚ್+ಣಿ=ಪಾಚ್+ಇ=ಪಾಚಿ; ಪಚ್+ಘುಜ್=ಪಾಚ್+ಘುಜ್.
- (xxv.) But if the affix is ಚಿಣ್ or a primitive affix having indicatory ಇ or ಣ, the penultimate ಅ is not *vriddhiated* in the case of E roots ending in ಮ. (VII. 3. 34.) e. g. E ಶಮ್+ಚಿಣ್ and ಣ್ವಲ್=ಶಮ್+ಚಿ, ಶಮ್+ಣ್ವಲ್.

- (xxvi.) And if the affix is ಣಿ or ೪ ಣಿ, the ಅ so lengthened is to be shortened, optionally if the roots concerned are distinguished by an indicative ಏ, and invariably if they are distinguished by an indicative ಮ, though if, after the affix ೪ ಣಿ, the affixes ಚಿಣ್ and ಣಮೂಲ್ are to be attached the vowels so shortened may in the case of roots distinguished by an indicative ಮ also again be optionally lengthened. (VI. 4, 92, 93; Sid. II. 85. See Kav.) e. g. ಜ್ಞಾಪ್+ಣಿ or ೪ ಣಿ=ಜ್ಞಾಪ್+ಣಿ or ೪ ಣಿ; but ಜ್ಞಾಪ್+೪ ಣಿ+ಚಿಣ್ or ಣಮೂಲ್=ಜ್ಞಾಪ್ or ಜ್ಞಾಪ್+ಚಿಣ್ or ಣಮೂಲ್. So ಕಮ್+ಣಿಚ್ or ೪ ಣಿಚ್ &c=ಕಮ್ or ಕಮ್+ಇ or ಚಿಣ್ or ಣಮೂಲ್.
- (xxvii.) And before the affix ೪ ಣಿ causative, if the affix is to be followed by ಚಿಣ್ or ಣಮೂಲ್, even antepenultimate ಅ may be lengthened optionally in the case of roots of the above description. (Sid. II. 81. 271) e. g. ಹ್ರಂಜ್+ಚಿಣ್ or ಣಮೂಲ್=ಹ್ರಂಜ್ or ಹ್ರಂಜ್+ಚಿಣ್ or ಣಮೂಲ್.
- (xxviii.) And before ಸಿಚ್ without the augment ಇಟ್ in the *parasmaipadi*, penultimate ಅ of a base ending in a consonant should be *vriddhiated*. (VII. 2. 3, 4.) e. g. ಪಚ್+ಸಿಚ್=ಪಾಚ್+ಸಿಚ್=ಪಾಚ್ಚ.
- (xxix.) And before ಸಿಚ್ without the augment ಇಟ್ in the *parasmaipadi*, antepenultimate ಅ should be *vriddhiated*. (VII. 2. 3, 4) e. g. ರಂಜ್+ಸಿಚ್=ರಾಂಜ್+ಸಿಚ್=ರಾಂಜ್ಚ.
- (xxx.) And even when ಸಿಚ್ in the *parasmaipadi* takes the augment ಇಟ್, penultimate ಅ should be *vriddhiated*, if the base which it follows ends in ರ or ಲ (VII. 2. 2.) and may optionally



be *vriddhiated* in other cases also, if the **ಅ** is light, and the roots begin with a consonant (VII. 2. 7), except (1) when the roots end in **ಕ**, **ಮ**, or **ಯ** or (2) when the roots have an indicative **ಎ**. (VII. 2. 5). *e. g.* ಕ್ಷರ and ಜ್ವಲ+ಇ+ಸಿಚ್=ಕ್ಷಾರಿಸ್, and ಜ್ವಲಿಸ್; ಕಣ+ಇ+ಸಿಚ್=ಕಣಿಸ್ or ಕಾಣಿಸ್; but ರಕ್ಷ+ಇ+ಸಿಚ್=ರಕ್ಷಿಸ್; ಅಸ್+ಇ+ಸಿಚ್=ಅಸಿಸ್; ಗ್ರಹ+ಇ+ಸಿಚ್=ಗ್ರಹಿಸ್; ಸ್ಯಮ+ಇ+ಸಿಚ್=ಸ್ಯಮಿಸ್; ವ್ಯಯ+ಇ+ಸಿಚ್=ವ್ಯಯಿಸ್; ರಗ್ from ರಗ (having indicative **ಎ**) +ಇ+ಸಿಚ್=ರಗಿಸ್.

(xxxii.) The penultimate **ಅ** of bases before the affix **ಣಿ** or **ಠಿ** **ಣಿ** should be shortened, optionally if the roots concerned are distinguished by an indicative **ಎ**, and invariably if they are distinguished by an indicative **ಮ**, though if, after the affix **ಠಿ** **ಣಿ**, the affixes **ಚಿಣ** and **ಣಮಾಲ್** are to be attached, the vowels so shortened may again be optionally lengthened (VI. 4. 92, 93) *e. g.* ಜ್ಞಾಪ್ (indicative **ಮ**) + **ಣಿ** = ಜ್ಞಾಪ್ + ಇ = ಜ್ಞಾಪಿ; ಗ್ಲಾಪ್ (indicative **ಎ**) + **ಣಿ** = ಗ್ಲಾಪ್ or ಗ್ಲಾಪ್ + ಇ = ಗ್ಲಾಪಿ or ಗ್ಲಾಪಿ; ಜ್ಞಾಪ್ + **ಠಿ** **ಣಿ** + **ಚಿಣ** or **ಣಮಾಲ್** = ಜ್ಞಾಪ್ + **ಚಿಣ** or **ಣಮಾಲ್**.

(xxxiii.) Before **ಸಿಚ್** without the augment **ಇ** in the *parasmaipadi*, penultimate ಇಕ್ vowels should be *vriddhiated* ) VII. 2. 3, 4) *e. g.* ಭಿವ್ + ಸಿಚ್ = ಭೈದ್ + ಸಿಚ್ = ಭೈತ್ಸ್; ರುದ್ + ಸಿಚ್ = ರೌದ್ + ಸಿಚ್ = ರೌತ್ಸ್.

(xxxiii.) And before **ಸಿಚ್** without the augment **ಇ** in the *parasmaipadi*, even antepenultimate ಇಕ್ vowels should be *vriddhiated* (VII. 2. 3, 4.) *e. g.* ವಿಂದ್ + ಸಿಚ್ = ಮೈಂದ್ + ಸಿಚ್ = ಮೈತ್ಸ್.

(xxxiv.) Subject to the above rules, the penultimate ಇ್ vowels of bases ending in consonants, if light, should be *gunated* when affixes, whether *sárvadhátuka* or *árdhadhátuka*, follow. (VII. 3. 86.) e. g. ತಿಲ್, ಮುಚ್, and ದ್ಯುಪ್+ಕಪ್=ತೀಲ್, ವೋಚ್, and ದಪ್+ಲ=ತೀಲ, ರೋಚೆ, and ದರ್ಪ; ತಿಲ್, ಮುಚ್, and ದ್ಯುಪ್+ಅಸ=ತೀಲಸ, ವೋಚೆಸ, and ದರ್ಪಣ.

(xxxv.) But no *guna* or *vridhhi* of penultimate ಇ್ vowels should take place (1) when the vowels are derived from the augmentation of affixes by ಇಟ್ or (2) when the base is a reduplicated one and the affixes are *sárvadhátuka* affixes having indicatory ಪ and beginning with vowels, or (3) when the base is a FA base and is followed by the primitive affix ಅಚ್ (I. 1. 4.) and (4) when the affixes have indicatory ಕ or ಙ. (I. 1. 5, 6.) e. g. (1) ಭವಿತ್ (from ಭೂ+ಇತ್)+ಅ=ಭವಿತಾ (not ಭವತಾ); (2) ನೇನಿಜ್ (reduplicated)+ಅನಿ and ಅಮ=ನೇನಿಜಾನಿ and ನೇನಿ ಜಾಮ; (3) ಬೆಭಿದ್+ಅಚ್=ಬೆಭಿದ; (4) ಸ್ತು+ಕ್ತವತ್=ಸ್ತುತವತ್; ಚಿಢು+ತನ್=ಚಿಢುತ.

(xxxvi.) If however the affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ begin with ಝಲ್ and also before primitive affix ಕ್ವಿಪ್, the short penultimate vowels of bases ending with a nasal should be lengthened. (VI. 4. 15.) e. g. ಕಮ್+ಕ್ವಿಪ್=ಕಾಮ್+ಕ್ವಿಪ್; ಕಮ್+ಕ್ತವತ್=ಕಾಮ್+ಕ್ತವತ್=ಕಾಂತವತ್; ಕಂಕಮ್+ತನ್=ಕಂಕಾಮ್+ತನ್=ಕಂಕಾಂತ.

(xxxvii.) Penultimate ಯು should be changed into ಈರ್ (VII. 1. 101.) e. g. ಕ್ಯಾತ್+ಣಿ=ಕೀರ್ತ್+ಇ=ಕೀರಿ.

(xxxviii.) And before **ಚಜ್** coming after a **ಢಿ** root, whether the root is one formed by  $\bar{4}$  ಣಿ or  $\bar{4}$  ಣಿ +  $\bar{4}$  ಣಿ, if the base as it stands before  $\bar{4}$  ಣಿ or  $\bar{4}$  ಣಿ +  $\bar{4}$  ಣಿ has a long penultimate vowel, this vowel should be made short. (VII. 4. 1.) e. g. ಧಾರ್ (from ಧೈ +  $\bar{4}$  ಣಿ or  $\bar{4}$  ಣಿ +  $\bar{4}$  ಣಿ) + ಚಜ್ = ಧರ್ + ಅ = ಧರ. ಪಾಠ್ (from ಪಠ್ +  $\bar{4}$  ಣಿ) + ಚಜ್ = ಪಠ. ಎಷ್ (from ಇಷ್) + ಚಜ್ = ಇಷ. ಈನ್ (from ಈನ್) + ಚಜ್ = ಇನ. ಓಚ್ (from ಉಚ್) + ಚಜ್ = ಉಚ. ಊಷ್ (from ಊಷ್) + ಚಜ್ = ಉಷ. ಎಧ್ (from ಎಧ್) + ಚಜ್ = ಇಧ. ಓಜ್ (from ಓಜ್) + ಚಜ್ = ಉಜ.

(xxxix.) But in the above case when the original root before taking the  $\bar{4}$  ಣಿ has had ಋ or ೠ as its penultimate, we may either shorten the ante-penultimate vowel as aforesaid or take the form of the original root as the form of the derivative root, substituting however ಋ for ೠ when the latter is the penultimate vowel of the original. (VII. 4. 7.) e. g. ವರ್ತ್ (from ವೃತ್ +  $\bar{4}$  ಣಿ) + ಚಜ್ = ವರ್ತ್ or ವೃತ್ + ಅ = ವರ್ತ್ or ವೃತ; ಕೀರ್ತ್ (from ಕೈರ್ತ್ +  $\bar{4}$  ಣಿ) + ಚಜ್ = ಕೀರ್ತ್ or ಕೈರ್ತ್ + ಅ = ಕೀರ್ತ್ or ಕೈತ.

(xl.) And before **ಚಜ್** coming after a **ಢಿ** root, when the original root has not had ಋ or ೠ as its penultimate, the shortening of the penultimate should not take place, if it had been distinguished by an indicative ಋ, and this, even though it has had an indicative ಮ or ಎ (VII. 4. 2) (See Kav.) ಓಖ್ (from ಉಖ್ಯ) + ಚಜ್ = ಓಖ, (indicative ಮ); ಕಾಣ್ (from ಕಣ್ಯ) + ಚಜ್ = ಕಾಣ್ (indicative ಎ).

- (xli.) Final *ಜೆ* or *ಜ* of a base is changed into corresponding *ಕು* letter when the primitive affix *ಣ್ಯತ್* or primitive affixes having indicatory *ಫು* follow. (VII. 3. 52) *e. g.* ಭಜ್+ಣ್ಯತ್=ಭಾಗ್ಯ; ತ್ಯಜ್+ಫು=ತ್ಯಾಗ; ಪಜ್+ಫುಜ್=ಪಾಕ; ವಜ್+ಣ್ಯತ್=ವಾಕ್ಯ.
- (xlii.) But this change of *ಜೆ* or *ಜ* should not take place when it belongs to roots that take the augment *ಇಟಿ* before primitive affixes called *nishṭha*. *e. g.* ಗರಜ್+ಣ್ಯತ್=ಗರಜ್ಜ.
- (xliii.) And the change should not take place according to some grammarians even when the letters belong to roots that do not take the augment *ಇಟಿ* before *nishṭha*, if the roots begin with *ಕು* letters, though according to others whose authority seems to be more practically recognized, this rule appears not to hold good (VII. 3. 52; Sid. II. 3, 10). *e. g.* ಗುಚ್+ಣ್ಯತ್=ಗೋಚ or ಗೋಚ್+ಣ್ಯತ್=ಗೋಚ್ಯ or ಗೋಚ್ಯ.
- (xliv.) The final nasal of bases is changed into *ಅ* when the primitive affix *ವನಿಪ್* follows. (VI. 4. 41) *e. g.* ಜನ್, ಕಮ್, and ಗಣ್+ವನಿಪ್=ಜಾ, ಫಾ, and ಗಾ+ವನ್=ಜಾವನ್, ಫಾವನ್, and ಗಾವನ್.
- (xlv.) And final *ಸ* of bases before the affix *ತ್* is changed into *ದ*. (VIII. 2. 73) *e. g.* ಶಾಸ್+ತ್=ಶಾದ್+ತ್=ಶಾದ್.
- (xlvi.) And final *ಸ* of bases before the affix *ನ್* is changed into *ದ* or *ರು* (ಃ). (VIII. 2. 74) ಶಾಸ್+ತ್=ಶಾದ್ or ಶಾರ್=ಶಾದ್ or ಶಾಃ.

(xlvi.) And final ತ ಫ ವ and ಧ of bases before the affix ಸ್, is changed into ವ or ರಾ. (VIII. 2. 75) e. g. ಯತ್, ಕ್ಲೃತ್, ಭಿದ್, and ಯಾಧ್=ಯದ್, or ಯಃ, ಕ್ಲೃದ್ or ಕ್ಲೃಃ, ಭಿದ್ or ಭಿಃ, ಯಾದ್ or ಯಾಃ.

(xlviii.) And before the primitive affix ಕ್ವಿಪ್ and before affixes beginning with ರ್ಘಲ್ and having indicative ಕ or ಜ, and also before affixes beginning with nasals, final ವ is changed into ಉತ್. (VI. 4. 19). But in the above cases, final ವ coming after ರ is entirely *lopated*. (VI. 4. 21. Sid. II. 218) e. g. ದಿವ್+ಕ್ವಿಪ್=ದಿ+ಉ for ಫ+ಕ್ವಿಪ್=ದ್ರೂ; ದಿವ್+ತಸ್=ದಿವ್+ಉ for ಫ+ತಸ್=ದ್ರೂತಃ; but ತುರ್ವ್+ಕ್ವಿಪ್, and ತಸ್=ತುರ್ (ತೂರ್) and ತೂರ್ಮಃ; ಧುರ್ವ್+ಕ್ವಿಪ್, ತ, and ನ,=ಧುರ್, (ಧೂರ್) ಧೂರ್ಮ, and ಧೂರ್ಮಃ.

(xlix.) And before the primitive affix ಕ್ವಿಪ್ and affixes beginning with ರ್ಘಲ್ and having an indicative ಕ or ಜ, and also before affixes beginning with nasals, final ಛ coming after ರ should entirely be *lopated*. (VI. 4. 21) e. g. ಮೂರ್ಘ್+ಕ್ವಿಪ್ and ತಸ್=ಮೂರ್ಘ್+ಕ್ವಿಪ್ and ತಸ್=ಮೂರ್ಘ and ಮೂರ್ಮಃ; ಹೂರ್ಘ್+ಃ=ಹೂರ್ಘ್+ಃ=ಹೂರ್ಮಃ.

(l.) And before the primitive affix ಕ್ವಿಪ್ and affixes beginning with a nasal, final ಛ of bases, when it is such as to take the augment ಧುಕ್, that is, when it is preceded by vowels, that is, when it is not preceded by ರ—for there are no bases ending in ಛ that have not a vowel or ರ before the ಛ—should with its augment be changed into ಕ. (VI. 4. 19) e. g. ಪ್ರಾಘ್ (irregular)+ಕ್ವಿಪ್=ಪ್ರಾಘ್+ಕ್ವಿಪ್=ಪ್ರಾಘ್=ಪ್ರಾಘ್, (irregular); ಪ್ರಾಘ್+ಃ=ಪ್ರಾಘ್.

- (li.) And penultimate *ಫ* of bases ending in consonants should be *lopated* after the affix ಕ್ಷಮ್. (III. 1. 78). *e. g.* ಭಂಜ್+ಕ್ಷಮ್=ಭನ+ನ್=ಭನ+ಜ್=ಭನಜ್.
- (lii.) And before ಿಯಜ್ as well as before affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ, the penultimate nasal of bases ending in consonants should be *lopated* optionally if the roots end in ಜ and absolutely otherwise except when the roots though having a nasal as their penultimate, are invariably written in the list of roots without it, but with an indicatory final ಇ in order to show that the nasal should always be supplied before the roots and that the *lopation* of this nasal should never take place. (VI. 4. 24, 32, VII. 1. 58, Sid. II. 112) *e. g.* ಧ್ವಂಸ್+ಯಜ್=ಧ್ವಸ್ಯ; ಧ್ವಂಸ್+ತಸ್=ಧ್ವಸ್ಯತಃ; but ನಂದ (from ನದಿ)+ಿಯಜ್=ನಂದ್ಯ; ಧ್ವಂಸ್+ಇತ್ (affix not having indicatory ಕ or ಜ)=ಧ್ವಂಸಿತ್; ಅಂಜ್+ಕ್ವಾ=ಅಕ್ವಾ or ಅಂಕ್ವಾ.
- (liii.) And before affixes beginning with ಧ, final *ಫ* of bases is entirely *lopated*, (VIII. 2. 25) and before *árdhadrhátuka* affixes beginning with ಸ, final *ಫ* is changed into ತ. (VII. 4. 49) *e. g.* ಲವಿಸ್+ಧ್ವಂ=ಲವಿಧ್ವಂ; ವಸ್+ಸ್ಯ=ವತ್ಸ್ಯ.
- (liv.) And before *nishkha* affixes, final *ಫ* of bases is changed into ಸ. (III. 8. 42) *e. g.* ಭಿದ್+ಸ್=ಭಿಸ್+ಸ=ಭಿಸ್ಸ.

## CHAPTER V.

### FINAL AUGMENTATION OF BASES.

1. The final augmentation of verbal bases takes place 1stly, by the insertion of the augments ಅಱಿ, and ಅಱಿ and 2ndly, by reduplication.

2. The augment ಅಱಿ acutely accented is attached to a base in the imperfect; aorist, and conditional, when the base does not begin with a vowel, and the augment ಅಱಿ is attached when the base begins with a vowel. (VI. 4. 71, 72). But these augments should never be inserted when the verbs are used in conjunction with the prohibitive particle ಮಾಡ್. (VI. 4. 74). e.g. ಗಾ=ಅಗಾ; ಇಹ್=ಅ+ಇಹ್=ಐಹ್; but when in conjunction with ಮಾಡ್, ಗಾ=ಗಾ, ಇಹ್=ಇಹ್.

3. The augmentation by reduplication takes place:—

1stly, as to all roots to which the affixes (1) ಸನ್ or ಸನ್, (2) ಯಜ್ and (3) ಯಜ್ have been attached, and it takes place also when (1) ೨ ಕಪ್ (2) ಚಜ್ (3) ಚಜ್-ಸನ್ and (4) personal affixes of the perfect except ಅಢು are to be attached. (VI. 1. 8, to 11). e. g.

- |     |   |                |     |     |     |     |        |
|-----|---|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| (1) | E | ಪಠ್+ಸನ್=ಪಠ್+ಇಸ | ... | ... | ... | ... | =ಪಠಿಷ್ |
| (2) |   | ಪಠ್+ಯಜ್        | ... | ... | ... | ... | =ಪಠ್ಯ  |
| (3) |   | ಪಠ್+ಯಜ್        | ... | ... | ... | ... | =ಪಠ್   |

are expressions to be reduplicated. But in the case of III. ಹ್ರೀ+೨ ಕಪ್, of ಅಢಿ (the *ni* root from X. ಅಢ್)+ಚಜ್, and of ಧನ್+ಜಲ್, the roots themselves, as they were before the affixes were joined to them, should be reduplicated.

4. But no reduplication should take place when the base is one already reduplicated (Kás. on VI. 1. 9.) Thus, for example, if a root has been reduplicated once on account of

ಯಜ್ or ುಯಜ್. this root should not again be reduplicated though it is afterwards made to take ಸನ್ so as to form a D. root from the F. root.

5. The complete expression as formed by reduplication, is called ಅಭ್ಯಸ, "reduplicated" (VI. 1. 5); but when the former part only is alluded to, it is called ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ, "the reduplicate" (VI. 1. 4.).

6. The following rules should be observed in regard to reduplication.

- (i.) The augmentation by reduplication should take place in addition, but prior to the augmentation by ಅಟ್ and ಅಠ್, when according to the foregoing rules both augmentations are to take effect. e. g. ಪಠಪ in the imperfect, aorist, and conditional, should be reduplicated first and then the augment ಅಠ್ should be attached to the reduplicated root.
- (ii.) And in the case of a  $\eta i$  root formed by ು ರಿ, the root should for reduplication be taken as a root formed by ರಿ. e. g. ಅಠ್ (from ಅಠ್ @ s. p. + ು ರಿ) before ಚಜ್=ಅಠ್.
- (iii.) The first portion containing a single vowel, that is, the first syllable only in the base should be doubled. But when the base has more than one vowel and begins with a vowel, the second syllable is to be reduplicated omitting in the reduplication the letters ಸ, ವ, ಷ, or ರ, when they occur as initial letters of a conjunct consonant being part of the second syllable, except when ರ is followed by ಯ. (VI. 1. 1 to 3; Sid. II. 207, Kàs. on VI. 1. 3.) e. g.



<i>Bases.</i>				<i>Portions to be reduplicated.</i>
ಪಠ್	...	...	...	ಪಠ್
ಉನ	...	...	...	ನ
D ಉದ್ಗಿಷ್	...	...	...	ಗಿ
ಇ	...	...	...	ಇ
D ಉನ್ದಿಷ್	...	...	...	ದಿ
D ಅಡ್ವಿಷ್	...	...	...	ವಿ
ಜಾಗ್ಯ	...	...	...	ಜಾಗ್ಯ
D ಅರ್ದಿಷ್	...	...	...	ರ್ದಿ
F ಅರ್ದ್ಯ	...	...	...	ರ್ದ್ಯ

- (iv.) When the affix that is a cause of reduplication is an affix beginning with a vowel, if a substitute is enjoined in respect of a preceding vowel, the substitution of it should not take place whilst the reduplication is yet to be made, that is, the reduplication should be made first, and then, the substitution. (I. 1. 59). But if (a) the vowel part of the affix beginning with a vowel is itself necessarily to form part of the portion that has to be reduplicated according to rule iii, or (b) the affix begins with a consonant, or (c) the substitute is enjoined only in respect of a consonant, the substitution should be made before the reduplication. (Sid. II 24 note 57). Thus take ಪಾ, ಗಮ್, and ಕೈ+the affix ಅತಸ್ of the perfect which causes the *lopaton* of the final ಅ in ಪಾ, and of the penultimate ಅ in ಗಮ್ irregularly, and which by *sandhi* changes the final ಋ in ಕೈ into ರ್; and take ನೀ and ಏಜ+the affix ಣಲ್, or ಣಲ್ which *gunates* or *vridddhiates* the final ಈ and ಉ, and then changes them by *sandhi* into ಅಯ್, ಆಯ್, ಅಽ, and ಆಽ. Now according to rule (iii), no

reduplication could be made in the case of *ಪಾ*, *ಗಮ*, and *ಕೈ*, because they, as changed by *lopation* and substitution as above, would severally appear in the form of the close consonants *ಪ್*, *ಗ್*, and *ಕೈ*; and the reduplicates in the case of *ನಿ* and *ಲೂ* would be *ನೈ*, *ನೈ*, *ಲೂ*, and *ಲೂ*, not *ನಿ* and *ಲೂ* as we might expect them to be. But this anomaly the present rule removes by providing that for the purposes of reduplication the roots should be taken as they stood before they underwent the changes referred to. So again take *ಉಣ್ಣು* (from *ಉಣ್ಣು* + *ಫ* = *ಉಣ್ಣು* @ *g. f.* + *ಫ*); here too as *ಫ* which is the cause of reduplication begins with a vowel, the root, for the purpose of determining the particular expression to be reduplicated, should be taken in its original form, viz. *ಉಣ್ಣು*. But take D. *ಅವಿ* (from *ಅವಿ* + *ಫ* = *ಅವಿ* @ *g. f.* + *ಫ*); here according to rule (iii), as the second portion of the D. root *i. e. ವಿ* is to be reduplicated, and the *ಫ* of *ಫ* in consequence must, as a part of *ವಿ*, undergo reduplication, unlike, in this respect, the *ಫ* of *ಫ* of *ಉಣ್ಣು* (*i. e.* an *ಫ* which though detached from the root leaves the root still capable of furnishing a second syllable for reduplication by reason of there being a second vowel in the *ಉ* of *ಉಣ್ಣು* itself), the determination of the expression to be reduplicated should not depend upon the original root *ಅವಿ*, but upon the D root in its fully developed form, viz. *ಅವಿ*. So take the F root *ಪ್ರೇ* (from *ಪ್ರೇ* @ *ರೇ* for *f* + *ಯ*); here though the affix is one that should cause

reduplication of the root, yet, as it begins with a consonant, the root, as it stands in its changed form of ಕ್ರೇಯ, not in its original form of ಕ್ರೈ, should determine which expression is to be reduplicated. So take ವಚ್+ the affix ಅತಿಸ್ of the perfect which causes the *samprasāraṇa* of ವ; here because ಉ is substituted for a consonant, the root ವಚ್ should by such substitution be made ಉಚ್ first, and then from this expression the part to be reduplicated should be taken.

- (v.) And when the letter to be reduplicated is ಣ substituted for ನ by the rules of *sandhi* on account of its position after ರ or ಡ or ಋ or ೠ, as has been already seen, the ಣ should, in the reduplication, be taken in its original form of ನ, not as ಣ. (Sid. II. 115 note 5). Thus, take ಊರ್ದ್, where ಣ appears as ಣ on account of its position after ರ; here for reduplication ಊರ್ದ್ should be taken as if it were ಊರ್ದ್, the letter to be reduplicated being accordingly taken as ನ, not ಣ.

- (vi.) And in the case of a *ṇi* root, when to such a root an affix competent to cause reduplication is to be attached, the root, in order to determine the expression to be reduplicated, should be taken in the form in which it was before the affixing of the ಣ, so far as a letter ಣ that the root originally had or has had newly introduced by the ಣ is concerned. But when the ಣ of the ಣ in its own proper form, or in a changed form, is necessarily to form itself part of the portion that has to be

reduplicated according to rule (iii), and also when the root begins with a non-conjunct ಜ or a non-conjunct semivowel or a non-conjunct consonant of the *pavarga* the root, even in regard to its letter ಅ both original and new, should be taken in the form in which it stands immediately prior to reduplication. (VII. 4. 80 ; Sid II. 184, 204) e. g.

1. D ಉನಯಿಷ್ (from *ಢಿ* root ಉನಿ from ಉನ)=ಉನ.  
ಉನಿ+ಚರ್=ಉನ.
2. D ನಾಯಿಷ್ (from *ಢಿ* root ನಾಯಿ from ನಿ)=ನಿ.  
ನಾಯಿ+ಚರ್=ನಿ.
3. D ಉರ್ಣಾವಯಿಷ್ (from *ಢಿ* root ಉರ್ಣಾವಿ from ಉರ್ಣಾ)  
=ಉರ್ಣಾ.  
ಉರ್ಣಾವಿ+ಚರ್=ಉರ್ಣಾ.
4. D ನಾವಯಿಷ್ (from *ಢಿ* root ನಾವಿ from ನು)=ನು.  
ನಾವಿ+ಚರ್-ಸನ್=ನು.
5. D ಜ್ಯಾವಯಿಷ್ (from *ಢಿ* root ಜ್ಯಾವಿ from ಜ್ಯಾ)=ಜ್ಯಾ.  
ಜ್ಯಾವಿ+ಚರ್-ಸನ್=ಜ್ಯಾ.
6. D ಬ್ರಾವಯಿಷ್ (from *ಢಿ* root ಬ್ರಾವಿ from ಬ್ರಾ)=ಬ್ರಾ.  
ಬ್ರಾವಿ+ಚರ್-ಸನ್=ಬ್ರಾ.
7. But D ಆಟಯಿಷ್ (from *ಢಿ* root ಆಟಿ from ಆಟಿ)=ಆಟಯಿಷ್.  
ಆಟಿ+ಚರ್-ಸನ್=ಆಟಿ.
8. D ಆರಯಿಷ್ (from *ಢಿ* root ಆರಿ from ಆರಿ)=ಆರಯಿಷ್.  
ಆರಿ+ಚರ್-ಸನ್=ಆರಿ.
9. D ಸಾವಯಿಷ್ - ಭಾವಯಿಷ್ - ಮೂವಯಿಷ್ - ಯಾವಯಿಷ್ - ರಾವಯಿಷ್ -  
ಲಾವಯಿಷ್ - ಜಾವಯಿಷ್ (from *ಢಿ* roots ಸಾವಿ-ಭಾವಿ-  
ಮೂವಿ-ಯಾವಿ-ರಾವಿ-ಲಾವಿ-ಜಾವಿ - from ಪೂ-ಭೂ-ಮೂ-  
ಯು-ರು-ಲೂ-ಜ್ಞ)=ಸಾವಯಿಷ್-ಭಾವಯಿಷ್ &c.  
ಸಾವಿ-ಭಾವಿ-ಮೂವಿ-ಯಾವಿ-ರಾವಿ - ಲಾವಿ - ಜಾವಿ+ಚರ್-ಸನ್=  
ಸಾವಿ &c.

10. D ಕೀರ್ತಯಾವ (from *ni* root ಕೀರ್ತಿ from ಕೃತ) where no original or introduced newly by ಣಿ is concerned—ಕೀರ್ತಯಾವ, not ಕೃತ.

ಕೀರ್ತಿ + ಪಜ್ = ಕೀರ್ತಿ.

- (vii.) But in the case of a *ni* root to which ಪಜ್ is to be attached, if the root has a long antepenultimate vowel, this vowel, when, according to the rules already mentioned, it has to be shortened, should always be taken in the shortened form for the purpose of reduplication. Thus the expressions ಅಬಿ, ಅರಿ &c., in the above examples should be taken as ಅಬಿ, and ಅರಿ &c. in the reduplication, because according to the rules alluded to they should before ಪಜ್ appear as such. (Kás. on VI. 4. 51.)

- (viii.) Generally the vowels of the reduplicate when long should be shortened (VII. 4. 51), the short letter to be substituted for ವಿಜ್ being ಇ for ಎ and ಐ and ಉ for ಒ and ಔ. But ಅರ್ and ಅಲ್ are respectively the substitutes of the letter ಋ and ೠ (VII. 4. 66). e.g. ಜಾ from ಜಾಗ್ಯ = ಜ; ನಿಲ = ನಿ; ಊ = ಉ; ಬೇ from ಬೇಡ = ಬಿ. ನೃ from ನೃತ್ = ನತ್; ಕೃ = ಕರ್; ಕ್ಷ from ಕ್ಷಾಃ = ಕಲ್.

- (ix.) And ಇಯಜ್ and ಉವಜ್ are the substitutes of the ಇ and ಉ of the reduplicate when a heterogeneous vowel follows. (VI. 4. 61) e. g.

ಇಪ್ changed into ಎಪ್ before ಣಲ್ = ಇ + ವಿಪ್ = ಇಯಪ್.

ಉಪ್ changed into ಓಪ್ before ಣಲ್ = ಉ + ಓಪ್ = ಉವೊಪ್.

- (x.) And in the reduplicate the initial consonant only is left, the other consonants being *loped*

(VII. 4. 59). *e.g.* ಪತ=ಪ; ಪ್ರ from ಪ್ರ=ಪ; ಡ್ರ from ಡ್ರೌಕ=ಡ್ರ.

(xi.) But if in the reduplicate ಋಃ letters are preceded by ಕಂ, the former only remain, the other consonants being *lopped*. (VII. 4. 61).  
*e.g.* ಸ್ಪಧ್=ಪ, ಕ್ಕು ತ=ಚ್ಚು.

(xii.) A letter of the *chavarga* should be the substitute of one of the *kavarga* and also of ಪ in the reduplicate (VII. 4. 62). *e.g.* ಋ=ಚ್ಚ, ಣ=ಜ್ಜ.

(xiii.) And the letters ಜ್ಞ come in the room of ಕ್ಕಾ, and ಜ್ಞ in the room of ಋಃ, in the reduplicate. (VIII. 4. 54). *e.g.*

ಋ from ಪ್ರಿಯಾ	...	...	...	=ಜ್ಜ.
ಡ್ರ from ಡ್ರೌಕ	...	...	...	=ಡ್ಡ.

7. Though the ಏ, the ಇ, and the ಉ, which alone, according to the above rules, can occur in the reduplicate should generally stand without change in the reduplicate so far as reduplication is concerned, there are the following exceptions :—

(a) As to reduplication on account of ಸಂ or ಸನ್.

In the room of the ಏ of the reduplicate there should be ಇ (VII. 4. 79). *e.g.* ಪ from ಪಐ=ಪಿ.

(b) As to reduplication on account of ಚಜ್ಸಂ.

(1) ಇ instead of ಏ of the reduplicate should be substituted; and

(2) there should be the lengthening of the ಇ of the reduplicate and of the ಉ when they are light and this in the case of ಇ, whether it is an ಇ substituted for ಏ according to the preceding rule or otherwise (VII. 4. 94). *e.g.*

ಪ	from	ಗಿ	root	ಪಾನ್	...	...	=ಪೀ.
ನಿ	,	,		ನಾನ್	...	...	=ನೀ.
ಲ	,	,		ಲಾನ್	...	...	=ಲೀ.

(c) As to reduplication on account of ಯಜ್ or ಿಯಜ್.

(1) There should be the augment ಸುಕ್ *i. e. anusvāra*, (this remaining as *anusvāra* or becoming homogeneous with the following letters when these are ಯಜ್,) in the case of the reduplicate ending in ಅ, if the ಅ is not derived from an ಅ of the original root, and if the reduplicate belongs to a root ending in a nasal (ಅನುನಾಸಿಕ) (VII. 4. 85; Kās. thereon); and the ಅ should in other cases be made long (VII. 4. 83); and while the ಅ should be augmented with ರೀಕ್ and ಲೀಕ್ in the case of a reduplicate belonging to ಯಜ್ and with ರೀಕ್, ರಿಕ್, or ರುಕ್, or ಲೀಕ್, ಲಿಕ್, or ಲುಕ್ in the case of a reduplicate belonging to ಿಯಜ್, according as the root is one having a medial ಷ or ಞ not derived by *samprasāraṇa*tion, it should be augmented with ರೀಕ್, ರಿಕ್, or ರುಕ್ as aforesaid in the case of a reduplicate belonging to ಿಯಜ್, even when the root is one ending in ಷ. (VII. 4. 90; Kās. thereon; Sid. II. 216; M. W. 510) *e. g.*

ಜ (from FA ಗಮ್ಯ or from FP ಗಮ್)=ಜಂ.

ಯ (from FA ಯಜ್ಯ or from FP ಯಜ್)=ಯಾ.

ವ (from FA ವೃತ್ಯ or FA ವೃಕ್ತ್ಯ)=ಮೀ.

ಜೆ (from FA ಕ್ಷಪ್ತ್ಯ)=ಜೇ.

ವ (from FP ವೃತ್ or FP ವೃಕ್ತ್)=ವೇ, ವರಿ, or ವರ್.

ಜೆ (from FP ಕ್ಷಪ್)=ಜೇ, ಜರಿ, or ಜರ್.

ಜೆ (from FP ಕೃ)=ಜೇ, ಜರಿ, or ಜರ್.

But ಜ (from FA ಗೃಹ್ಯ=ಗ್ರಹ್ @ *smṛ*+ಯಜ್) or (from FP ಗ್ರಹ್ from ಗ್ರಹ್ @ *smṛ*+ಿಯಜ್)=ಜಾ.

(2.) The ಳ್ letters of a reduplicate should be *gunated* whether the affix is ಯಜ್ or ಿಯಜ್. (VII. 4. 82) *e. g.* ಜಿ=ಜೆ, ಲಿ=ಲೀ.

(d) As to reduplication on account of ಕ್ಷ.

In the room of ಅ, there should be ಇ, if the reduplicates are of roots which end in the letter ಷ (VII. 4. 76, 77) *e. g.*

ಪ (from ಪೃಷ್ಠ) = ಪಿ.

ಬ (from ಬೃಷ್ಠ) = ಬಿ.

(e) As to reduplication on account of the affix of the perfect,

In the room of ಅ which is initial in the reduplicate, there should be ಆ, and the ಆ so substituted is made ಅ+ಸುಟ್ *i. e.* ಅನ್, invariably if the root concerned (1) begins with ಅ and contains a double consonant or rather more than one consonant or (2) begins with the letter ಷ and ends in a consonant, and optionally if the roots concerned begin with ಆ and contain more consonants than one. (VII. 4. 70, 71; Sid. II. 47) *e. g.*

ಅ of ಅಙ್ = ಆ.

ಅ of ಅಜ್ = ಆ + ಸುಟ್ = ಅನ್.

ಅ of ಅಜ್ಞ್ = ಆ + ಸುಟ್ = ಅನ್.

But ಅ of ಅಃ = ಆ.

and ಆ of ಆಙ್ = ಆ + ಸುಟ್ or ನಿಲ = ಅನ್ or ಆ.

8. Though in the case of the affixes of the perfect, a reduplication, as has been already said, takes place, the reduplicate is to be *lopated* before such affixes having indicative ಕ and before ಧೌ that has taken the augment ಇಟ್, if the roots concerned had in their original form begun with any letter except ವ in such a manner that in the reduplication no different letters substituted in the reduplicate for the letters from the original roots are to come at the beginning of the reduplicated base, if in that part of the base which remains after *lopating* the reduplicate as above, there can be ಅ between non-conjunct consonants, and the ಅ further is not one that has come from



the *gunation* of the letter ಋ or from the *gunation* of the letters ಇ and ಉ first into ಎ and ಒ and the substitution then of ಅಯ್ and ಅವ್ for ಎ and ಒ by *sandhi*. (VI. 4. 120, 121, 126.) e. g. ರಣ್+ಅತುಸ್ or ಇಥ್=ರಣತುಸ್, ರಣಿಥ್=ರಣತುಸ್, ರಣಿಥ್; but (1) ವಮ initial ವ (2) ಕ್ಯಾ (ಯಾ gets *gunated*) (3) ದಿವ್ (has no ಅ between consonants) (4) ತ್ಸರ್ (has ಅ between conjunct consonants) and (5) ಕಣ್ (does not retain the ಕ in the reduplicate but changes it into ಪ)+ಅತುಸ್ and ಇಥ್=ವವಮತುಸ್, ವವವಿಥ್; ಕಕರತುಸ್, ಕಕರಿಥ್; ದಿದಿವತುಸ್, ದಿವಿವಿಥ್; ತತ್ಸರತುಸ್, ತತ್ಸರಿಥ್; ಪಕಣತುಸ್, ಪಕಣಿಥ್; and ರಾಸ್ (has ಅ between consonants)+ಅರೆ, ಆರೆ, ಇರೆ=ರರಾಸೆ, ರರಾಸಾತೆ, ರರಾಸಿರೆ; and ನೀ (ಈ gets *gunated* first) and ಲಾ (ಲಾ gets *gunated* first)+ಇಥ್=ನಿನಿಇಥ್, ಲಲವಿಥ್.

The following tables clearly explain the above rules relating to reduplication :—

### A.

#### PARTS OF THE ROOTS ACTUALLY FOUND IN THE REDUPPLICATE.

ROOTS.	PARTS.
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <span>Consonantal.</span> <span>Vowel.</span> </div>
1. Roots beginning with ಕ್ಕ followed by ಋ.	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <div> The ಋ let- ters omitting the ಕ್ಕ. </div> </div>
2. Others beginning with consonants.	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <div> The first con- sonant. </div> </div>
3. Roots beginning with vowels and not being monosyllabic and having immediately after the initial vowel any conjunct consonants beginning with ನ, ದ, ಳ, or ರ.	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <div> The first con- sonant omitting the ನ, ದ, ಳ, or ರ. </div> </div> <div style="margin-left: 20px; font-size: 3em; line-height: 1;">}</div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> The vowel immediately following the consonantal parts. </div>

*L—(Continued).*

## PARTS OF THE ROOTS ACTUALLY FOUND IN THE REDUPLICATE.

Roots.	PARTS.	
	Consonantal.	Vowel.
4. Roots beginning with vowels and not being monosyllabic and having immediately after the initial vowel any conjunct consonants beginning with ് and ending with ്.	The ് omitting the ്.	The vowel immediately following the consonantal parts.
5. Roots beginning with vowels and not being monosyllabic and having immediately after the initial vowel other consonants whether conjunct or non-conjunct.		
6. Roots beginning with vowels and being monosyllabic.	Nil.	The vowel itself, if the root is a single vowel; otherwise, the initial vowel.

**B.**

## CHANGES WHICH THE CONSONANTS UNDERGO IN THE REDUPLICATE.

Original Letters.	Letters to be substituted.	
1. ്, ്, ്, and ്	...	...
2. ്, ്, ്, ് and ്	...	...
3. ് and ്	...	...
4. ് and ്	...	...
5. ് and ്	...	...
6. ് and ്	...	...
7. ് and ്	...	...
8. ് and ്	...	...
9. ്	...	...
10. Others	...	Nil.

○

CHANGES WHICH THE VOWELS UNDERGO IN THE REDUPLICATE.

*Affixes on account of which rotundification takes place and in connection with which the vowels or expressions placed opposite to them are substituted for the original vowels under the columns (1), (2), (3) and (4) at the top.*

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. ಸನ್ or ಸನ್,	...	...	...	...
2. ಯಜ್.	...	...	...	...
3. ಿಯಜ್.	...	...	...	...
4. ಜೆಜ್-ಸನ್.	...	...	...	...
5. ಜೆಜ್.	...	...	...	...
6. aff. of the perfect	...	...	...	...

- (a) The second forms ಇಯ್ and ಉನ್ come when followed by heterogeneous vowels.
- (b) If the original letter is ಷ or ಞ arising from the medial ಷ or ಞ of original roots not derived by *samprasaraṇam*, ಳ should not be used, but ಅದ್ in the case of ಷ, and ಅದ್ in the case of ಞ.
- (c) If the original letter is ಷ or ಞ arising from the final or medial ಷ or ಞ of original roots not derived by *samprasāraṇam*, then ಳ should not be used, but ಅದ್, ಅದ್, and ಅನ್ in the case of ಷ, and ಅದ್, ಅದ್, and ಅನ್ in the case of ಞ.
- (d) ಳ is used generally, but if the original vowel is initial in the reduplicate ಅನ್ is used, *invariably* if the root to which the reduplicate belongs, (1) begins with ಅ, and contains more than one consonant or (2) beginning with ಷ ends in consonants, and *optionally* if the root concerned begins with ಳ and contains more consonants than one.

## CHAPTER VI.

### CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

1. Conjugation of verbs consists in selecting from among the verbal affixes already adverted to such as are appropriate for the different inflectional senses intended to be expressed in connection with the roots, and forming from the roots and affixes complete words expressing the meaning intended. In considering this subject, we shall endeavour to give as completely as possible models illustrative of the rules bearing upon it. But this remark does not apply to the rules of special *sandhi* already alluded to, and as these rules have been applied to the models actually given only so far as they are concerned, care should be taken to apply to other words to be formed after the models in question the special *sandhi* required by the rules.

2. We shall now use the following abbreviations for convenience:—

- (1) Roots ending in **ಽ**  
(conjunct)=Roots ending in **ಽ** and beginning with conjunct consonants.
- (2) Roots ending in **ಽ**  
(non-conjunct)=Roots ending in **ಽ** and not beginning with conjunct consonants.
- (3) Roots ending in **ಽಃ**  
(labial)=Root ending in **ಽಃ** with a labial or dento-labial before the **ಽಃ**
- (4) Roots ending in **ಽಃ**  
(non-labial)=Roots ending in **ಽಃ** without a labial or dento-labial before the **ಽಃ**.
- (5) Roots ending in **ಽ**  
(labial)=Roots ending in **ಽ** with a labial or dento-labial before the **ಽ**.
- (6) Roots ending in **ಽ**  
(non-labial)=Roots ending in **ಽ** without a labial or dento-labial before the **ಽ**.
- (7) Roots ending in open **ಽ** preceded by a consonant=Roots ending in open **ಽ**, the **ಽ** being a significant part of the root and being preceded by a consonant.

3. Beginning then with the formation of derivative roots, the affixes which the roots of the 10th class take in order to render themselves fit for actual use as already stated will be first adverted to. These affixes are, as we have seen, (1) **ಃ**, (2) **ಃಃ**, and (3) **ಃ** **ಃ**, and, when actually employed along with the roots, produce derivative roots as follows:—

## 1st form by ಣಿ.

## 2nd form by ಅಯ್.

## 3rd form by ಿಣಿ.

Root X ಕಥ=ಕಥ-೨+ಇ=ಕಥಿ.	ಕಥ-೨+ಅಯ್	....	==ಕಥಯ್.	ಕಥ-೨+ಇ-ಇ	....	==ಕಥ್.	(1)
" X ಚಿ=ಚಿ @ ೪೨+ಇ=ಚಾಯಿ	ಚಿ @ ೪೨+ಅಯ್	....	==ಚಾಯಯ್	ಚಿ @ ೪೨+ಇ-ಇ	....	==ಚಾಯ್	
@ ಖ್ಯಾ=ಚೆಯಿ.	@ ಖ್ಯಾ=ಚೆಯಯ್.					@ ಖ್ಯಾ=ಚೆಯ್.	(2)
" X ಸ್ತಿ=ಸ್ತಿ @ ೪೨+ಇ=ಸ್ತಾಯಿ.	ಸ್ತಿ @ ೪೨+ಅಯ್	....	==ಸ್ತಾಯಯ್.	ಸ್ತಿ @ ೪೨+ಇ-ಇ	....	==ಸ್ತಾಯ್.	
" X ವೀ=ವೀ ...	ವೀ ...	....	==ಲಾಯಯ್.	ವೀ ...	....	==ಲಾಯ್.	
" X ಯಾ=ಯಾ ...	ಯಾ ...	....	==ಯಾನಯ್.	ಯಾ ...	....	==ಯಾನ.	
" X ಧೂ=ಧೂ ...	ಧೂ ...	....	==ಧಾನಯ್.	ಧೂ ...	....	==ಧಾನ.	
" X ಧ್ಯ=ಧ್ಯ ...	ಧ್ಯ ...	....	==ಧಾರಯ್.	ಧ್ಯ ...	....	==ಧಾರ.	
" X ಧ್ಯಾ=ಧ್ಯಾ ...	ಧ್ಯಾ ...	....	==ಧಾರಯ್.	ಧ್ಯಾ ...	....	==ಧಾರ.	(3)
" X ಜಲ್=ಜಲ್ @ ೪೨+ಇ=ಜಾಲಿ	ಜಲ್ @ ೪೨+ಅಯ್	....	==ಜಾಲಯ್.	ಜಲ್ @ ೪೨+ಇ-ಇ	....	==ಜಾಲ.	(4)
" X ಜ್ಞಾ=ಜ್ಞಾ ಪ್=ಜ್ಞಾಪಿ	ಜ್ಞಾ ಪ್=ಜ್ಞಾಪಯ್	....	==ಜ್ಞಾಪಯ್	ಜ್ಞಾ ಪ್=ಜ್ಞಾಪಿ	....	==ಜ್ಞಾಪ್.	
@ ಖ್ಯಾ=ಜ್ಞಾಪಿ.	@ ಖ್ಯಾ=ಜ್ಞಾಪಯ್.					or ಜ್ಞಾಪಿ @ ಖ್ಯಾ=ಜ್ಞಾಪ್.	(5)
" X ಯಮ್=ಯಮ್	ಯಮ್	....	==ಯಾನಯ್	ಯಮ್	....	==ಯಾನಮ್.	
or ಯಾನಿ @ ಖ್ಯಾ=ಯಾನಿ.	or ಯಾನಯ್ @ ಖ್ಯಾ ಯಾನಯ್			or ಯಾನಮ್ @ ಖ್ಯಾ+ಯಮ್.			(6)

[illegible]
$$X \text{ ಸ್ವಿಟ್ಸ್ } = \text{ಸ್ವಿಟ್ಸ್} @ gp + \text{ಇ} = \text{ಸ್ವಿಟ್ಸ್} @ gp + \text{ಇ} - \text{ಇ} = \text{ಸ್ವಿಟ್ಸ್}.$$

X ಪುಸ್ತಕ = ಪುಸ್ತಕ. ... ಪುಸ್ತಕ = ಪುಸ್ತಕ. ...

[illegible]

(8)

$$X \text{ ಕೃತ} = \text{ಕೃತ } @ \text{ ಈರ್ for } \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ಕೃತ } @ \text{ ಈರ್ for } p + \text{ಲಯ} = \\ p + \text{ಇ} = \text{ಕೀರ್ತ.} \end{array} \right\} \text{ಕೀರ್ತಯ. (9)}$$

X ಸಾತ್ವ=ಸಾತ್ವ+ಇ=ಸಾವಿ, ಸಾತ್ವ+ಅಯ್ ... =ಸಾವಿ, ಸಾತ್ವ+ಇ-ಇ ... =ಸಾವಿ.

$\Sigma$  ಶಿಖರ=ಶಿಖರ      =ಶಿಖರ  
 ...      ...      ...  
 ಶಿಖರ      =ಶಿಖರ      ಶಿಖರ  
 ...      ...      ...  
 ಶಿಖರ      =ಶಿಖರ      ಶಿಖರ

X ಲೂಪ್=ಲೂಪ್    ಲೂಪ್    ...    =ಲೂಪ್.    ಲೂಪ್.

[illegible]

(10)

4. The above examples furnish 10 models according to which periphrastic derivative roots from all original roots of the 10th class can be formed, and the explanation of the models is as follows :—

- (1.) Applies to original roots ending in ಅ.
- (2.) Applies to original roots ending in ಇತ್ and distinguished by an indicatory ಮ.
- (3.) Applies to original roots ending in ಇತ್ and not distinguished by an indicatory ಮ.
- (4.) Applies to original roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಏ and not distinguished by an indicatory ಮ or ಏ.
- (5.) Applies to original roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಏ and distinguished by an indicatory ಮ.
- (6.) Applies to original roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಏ and distinguished by an indicatory ಏ.
- (7.) Applies to original roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಏ and distinguished by an indicatory ಮ.
- (3.) Applies to original roots ending in consonants with penultimate light ಇತ್.
- (9.) Applies to original roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಯ.
- (10.) Applies to original roots ending (1) in consonants with penultimate long ಇತ್ vowels other than ಯ, (2) in consonants with penultimate ಏ and not distinguished by an indicatory ಮ and (3) in conjunct consonants.



5. It is necessary now to determine when each of the three different forms of derivative roots given in each model should be used. The rules on this point are as follows:—

Use (a) the first form generally (III. 1. 25); but

(b) the second form in the perfect tense;

(c) the third form when E *ni* affixes are used (VI. 4. 52); and

(d) the third form also when E *ārdhadhātuka* affixes are used, and when ಸ್ತೃ-ಚಿಠ್ or ಸಿಬ್-ಚಿಠ್ or personal affixes of the *benedictive* with ಸ್ತೃಯಾಟ್-ಚಿಠ್ or ತ್-ಚಿಠ್ or ತಾ-ಚಿಠ್ or ತಾಸಿ-ಚಿಠ್ or ತಾಹ್-ಚಿಠ್ is used. (VI. 4. 61).

6. Either of the two alternatives given under each of the forms of the 6th model may be used at pleasure. But in regard to the two alternatives given under the third form of the 5th model it should be noted that though either the one or the other may be used at option, when the derivative roots are afterwards to take the affix ಚಿಠ್, ಐಮುಲ್, ಸ್ತೃ-ಚಿಠ್, ಸಿಬ್-ಚಿಠ್, ತ್-ಚಿಠ್, ತಾ-ಚಿಠ್, ತಾಸಿ-ಚಿಠ್, ತಾಹ್-ಚಿಠ್, or personal affixes of the *benedictive* with ಸ್ತೃಯಾಟ್-ಚಿಠ್, only the second alternative form should be used in other cases.

7. The causative roots are, as we have seen, formed exactly from the same affixes as the periphrastic roots of the 10th class, and therefore their forms, as derived from original roots of a corresponding description, are found fully to agree with each other. Thus, a causative root from an original root ending in ಁ may be formed after model (1); one from an original root ending in ಇಠ್ and distinguished by an indicative ಁ after model (2), and so on. Only it should be remembered that the affixes as causative affixes may come after all roots whatsoever, whether original or derivative, and therefore even after the 10th class of roots after they have themselves taken

their proper self-descriptive affixes. But observe that in forming causative roots from roots of the 10th class, the latter roots with their proper self-descriptive affixes attached to them should appear in the third form, when they take all the three forms of the causative affixes, because these affixes are *ārdhadhātuka* affixes beginning with vowels. Thus X ಚಾರ್ + C ಣಿ, C ಅಯ್, and C 4 ಣಿ is ಚೋರ್ + ಣಿ, ಅಯ್, and 4 ಣಿ = ಚೋರಿ, or ಚೋರಯ್, and ಚೋರ್. These C roots, it will be seen, are exactly like the original periphrastic roots, and indeed this will be found to be the case in regard to every C root formed from periphrastic roots of the 10th class.

8. Observe that the models above given do not include roots ending in ಅ or in ಎಚ್. The reason is that before the affixes alluded to, whether *self-descriptive* or causative, while roots ending in ಎಚ್ always change the ಎಚ್ into ಅ, these roots after being so changed, as well as roots originally ending in ಅ, are to take the augment ಪುಕ್ before the affixes are actually attached as has been already said, and therefore are in fact to be operated upon by the affixes as roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಅ, producing periphrastic and C roots after model (7), if the original roots are distinguished by an indicator ಮ, and after model (10) if otherwise. Thus X ಜ್ಞೆ which is distinguished by an indicator ಮ gives its periphrastic root as well as its C root as ಜ್ಞಪಿ, ಜ್ಞಪಯ್, and ಜ್ಞಪ್. So X ವಾ which is not distinguished by an indicator ಮ gives its periphrastic as well as its C root as ವಾಪಿ, ವಾಪಯ್, and ವಾಪ್. So the C root from I ಕ್ರಾ which is distinguished by an indicator ಮ is ಕ್ರಪಿ, ಕ್ರಪಯ್, ಕ್ರಪ್; but the C root from I ಸ್ಥಾ which is not distinguished by an indicator ಮ is ಸ್ಥಾಪಿ, ಸ್ಥಾಪಯ್, ಸ್ಥಾಪ್.

9. Observe further that in model (2) no examples of original roots ending in any other vowel than ಾ have been given, because no such roots distinguished by indicator ಮ are found belonging to the 10th class, but that in applying the

model for the formation of C roots from roots of other classes roots ending in ಏ and ಋ may be found. Thus, the C roots from ಸ್ಕೃ and ಧೃ which are distinguished by indicatory ಏ, are ಸ್ಕರಿ, ಸ್ಕರಯ್, and ಸ್ಕರ್, and ದರಿ, ದರಯ್ and ದರ್. And note likewise that for the samereason in model (7) no examples of bases with any other penultimate long vowel except ಏ, or of those with penultimate ಅ and distinguished by indicatory ಏ, have been given, but that in applying the model to other roots than those of the 10th class, not only bases with penultimate ಅ and distinguished by indicatory ಏ may be found but also roots with penultimate ಎ and distinguished by indicatory ಏ. Thus, the C roots from ಸ್ನಾ which is distinguished by an indicatory ಏ and from ಕೆಡ್ are (1) ಸ್ನಪಿ or ಸ್ನಾಪಿ, (2) ಸ್ನಪಯ್ or ಸ್ನಾಪಯ್, and (3) ಸ್ನಪ್ or ಸ್ನಾಪ್; and (1) ಕೆಡಿ (2) ಕೆಡಯ್ and (3) ಕೆಡ್. So, the C root from ಗ್ಲೈ which, as has already been seen, is to be reduced to the form of ಗ್ಲಾಪ್ is (1) ಗ್ಲಪಿ or ಗ್ಲಾಪಿ, (2) ಗ್ಲಪಯ್ or ಗ್ಲಾಪಯ್, and (3) ಗ್ಲಪ್ or ಗ್ಲಾಪ್, because the root ಗ್ಲೈ is distinguished by indicatory ಏ. And it is to be said in regard to model (10) and with reference to its application to C roots from roots ending in consonants with penultimate nasals and with ಅ preceding the nasals, that some of these roots have an indicatory ಏ, and therefore should in the third form of the C root derived from them have the ಅ optionally lengthened, when the C root has afterwards to take the affixes ಚಿಠ್ or ಣಮಾಲ್ or ಸ್ವ-ಚಿಠ್ and other affixes having the condition of ಚಿಠ್. Thus the third form of the C root from ಕ್ಷ್ವಾಜ್ when ಚಿಠ್ or ಣಮಾಲ್ is afterwards to be affixed is either ಕ್ಷ್ವಾಜ್ or ಕ್ಷ್ವಾಜ್. In short, while in connection with C roots, it should be remembered that the ಇತ್ letters referred to in model (2) and the penultimate long vowels referred to in model (7) respectively include the letter ಏ and the letter ಎ practically, as well as ಇ and ಅ found actually in the examples given under the respective models, it should not at the same time be forgotten that

roots distinguished by indicator *ವಿ* should be excluded from model (7) and roots distinguished by indicator *ಮ* with penultimate nasals as above mentioned should be excluded from model (10) and that these roots should be treated according to other models as follows:—

1st form.	2nd form.	3rd form.
$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ಸ್ನಾಪ್ from ಸ್ನಾ} \\ \text{with indica-} \\ \text{tory ವಿ.} \end{array} \right\} = \text{ಸ್ನಾಪ್} + \text{ಇ}$ $= \text{ಸ್ನಾಪಿ or ಸ್ನಾಪಿ @ sap=ಸ್ನಪಿ.}$	$\text{ಸ್ನಾಪ್} + \text{ಅಯ್} = \text{ಸ್ನಾಪಯ್ or ಸ್ನಾಪಯ್}$ $@ \text{ sap=ಸ್ನಪಯ್.}$	$\text{ಸ್ನಾಪ್} + \text{ಇ} - \text{ಇ} =$ $\text{ಸ್ನಾಪ್ or ಸ್ನಾಪ್ @}$ $\text{sap=ಸ್ನಪ್ (7 a).}$
$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ಕ್ಷಾಜ್ from ಕ್ಷಜಿ=ಕ್ಷಾಜ್} \\ = \text{ಕ್ಷಾಜ್.} \end{array} \right\} + \text{ಇ}$	$\text{ಕ್ಷಾಜ್} + \text{ಅಯ್}$ $= \text{ಕ್ಷಾಜಯ್.}$	$\text{ಕ್ಷಾಜ್} + \text{ಇ} - \text{ಇ} =$ $\text{ಕ್ಷಾಜ್ or ಕ್ಷಾಜ್ @}$ $\text{lap=ಕ್ಷಾಜ್. (10 a)}$

10. Again it should be observed that when C roots from D roots and F roots are to be formed, the D and F roots concerned should be dealt with after one or other of the models already given, the appropriate models with reference to their final and penultimate letters being ascertained. Thus, since, as we shall see hereafter, all D roots will end in *ಅ*, the C roots from them should be formed after model (1). For example, taking D *ಪಿಪಾಪ* derived from root *ಪಪ್*, the C root from it will be, (1) *ಪಿಪಾಪಿ*, (2) *ಪಿಪಾಪಯ್* and (3) *ಪಿಪಾಪ್*. So the C root from F *ಲೋಲಾ* will be (1) *ಲೋಲಾವಿ* (2) *ಲೋಲಾವಯ್*, and (3) *ಲೋಲಾಪ್*. But in forming C roots from FA roots formed from original roots which previously ended in consonants, we should not follow (1) but a different model which is not among those already given. This which may be put down as (1 a) is as follows:—

F A *ಬೇಫಿದ್ಯ* = *ಬೇಫಿದ್ಯ*—(*f+p*) + *ಇ*, *ಅಯ್*, and *ಇ*—*ಇ* =  
 (1) *ಬೇಫಿದಿ* (2) *ಬೇಫಿದಯ್* and (3) *ಬೇಫಿದ್*.

11. Remark that so far as the formation of causative roots is concerned, original roots ending in *ಮ* with penultimate *ಅ* are with very few exceptions among roots disting-

ished by indicator *ಮಃ*. Thus C root from ಕಮ is not ಕಾಮಿ but (1) ಕಮಿ, (2) ಕಮಯ್, and (3) ಕಮ or ಕಾಮ.

12. Lastly, it should be remarked that according to *Sákatáyana* roots ending in ಅ, when they take the causative affixes as well as the self-descriptive affixes of the 10th class, should not be treated after model (1) but should have their final ಅ lengthened and treated afterwards with ಪುಕ್ after model (10). Thus according to this authority, the C root from ಕಥ is (1) ಕಥಾಪಿ, (2) ಕಥಾಪಯ್ and (3) ಕಥಾಪ, not (1) ಕಥಿ (2) ಕಥಯ್ and (3) ಕಥ (Sid. II. 187).

13. The F roots which, as has been seen, are formed by the affixes ಯಜ್ and ಿ ಯಜ್, can, as a general rule, be derived only from monosyllabic roots beginning with consonants (III. 1. 22) and not ending in ಯ preceded by ವ, or in ವ except when it is preceded by ರ (Sid. II. 217), but they may be derived from such roots by the use of either the one affix or the other. The forms of the FA roots are as follows :—

#### FA Roots..

ಪಿ = ಪಿ @ ಿಫ + ಯ = ಪೀಯ and after red. ...	== ಪೀಪಿಯು.	
ಧು = ಧು .... = ಧೂಯ ...	== ದೊಧೂಯ.	(1)
ಸ್ತು = ಸ್ತು @ ಿಘ + ಯ = ಸ್ತುರ್ಯ ...	== ತಾಸ್ತುರ್ಯ.	(2)
ಕ್ಯ = ಕ್ಯ @ ರೀ for ಿಫ + ಯ = ಕ್ರೀಯ ...	== ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯ.	(3)
ಪ್ಯಾ = ಪ್ಯಾ @ ಉರ್ for ಿಫ + ಯ = ವ್ಯೂರ್ಯ ...	== ವೊವ್ಯೂರ್ಯ.	(4)
ಕ್ಯಾ = ಕ್ಯಾ @ ಈರ್ for ಿಫ + ಯ = ಕೇರ್ಯ ...	== ಚೇಕೇರ್ಯ.	(5)
ಕ್ಯಾತ್ = ಕ್ಯಾತ್ @ ಈರ್ for ಪ + ಯ = ಕೇತ್ಯುರ್ ...	== ಚೇಕೇತ್ಯುರ್.	(6)
ಭ್ರಂಕ್ = ಭ್ರಂಕ್ — ಪ + ಯ = ಭ್ರಕ್ಯ ...	== ಭಾಭ್ರಕ್ಯ.	(7)
ಜ್ಞಾ = ಜ್ಞಾ + ಯ ... = ಜ್ಞಾಯ ...	== ಜಾಜ್ಞಾಯ.	
ನೀ = ನೀ ... = ನೀಯ ...	== ನೇನೀಯ.	
ಭೂ = ಭೂ ' ... = ಭೂಯ ...	== ಬೇಭೂಯ.	
ಗಮ = ಗಮ ... = ಗಮ್ಯ ...	== ಜಗ್ಮಮ್ಯ.	
ಪತ್ = ಪತ್ ... = ಪತ್ಯ ...	== ಪಾಪತ್ಯ.	
ದಾನ್ = ದಾನ್ ... = ದಾನ್ಯ ...	== ಪಾದಾನ್ಯ.	

ದಿವ್=ದಿವ್	...	=ದಿವ್ಯ	....	=ದೇದಿವ್ಯ=ದೇದೀವ್ಯ.	
ಲಿವ್=ಲಿವ್	....	=ಲಿವ್ಯ	...	=ಲೇಲಿವ್ಯ.	
ಕುರ್=ಕುರ್	...	=ಕುರ್ಯ	....	=ಜೇಕುರ್ಯ=ಜೇಕೂರ್ಯ.	
ಕ್ರೀಡ್=ಕ್ರೀಡ್	...	=ಕ್ರೀಡ್ಯ	....	=ಜೇಕ್ರೀಡ್ಯ.	
ಬುಧ್=ಬುಧ್	....	=ಬುಧ್ಯ	....	=ಬೇಬುಧ್ಯ.	
ಪೂರ್=ಪೂರ್	...	=ಪೂರ್ಯ	...	=ಪೊಪೂರ್ಯ.	
ಪೃಥ್=ಪೃಥ್	...	=ಪೃಥ್ಯ	...	=ಪರಿಪೃಥ್ಯ.	
ಲೋಪ್=ಲೋಪ್	....	=ಲೋಪ್ಯ	...	=ಲೋಲೋಪ್ಯ.	
ನನ್ದ from ನದಿ }	=ನನ್ದ	...	=ನನ್ದ್ಯ	...	=ನಾನನ್ದ್ಯ.
ರವ್=ರವ್	....	=ರವ್ಯ	...	=ರಾರವ್ಯ.	
ಹ್ವರ್=ಹ್ವರ್	...	=ಹ್ವರ್ಯ	...	=ಚಾಹ್ವರ್ಯ.	
ಗರ್ವ್=ಗರ್ವ್	....	=ಗರ್ವ್ಯ	...	=ಜಾಗರ್ವ್ಯ.	
ಮುಚ್ಛ್=ಮುಚ್ಛ್	...	=ಮುಚ್ಛ್ಯ	....	=ಮೋಮುಚ್ಛ್ಯ=ಮೋ ಮೂಚ್ಛ್ಯ. (8)	

14. Explanation of the above forms is as follows :—

- (1.) applies to original roots ending in ಇ or ಉ.
- (2.) applies to original roots ending in ಋ (conjunct).
- (3.) applies to original roots ending in ೠ (non-conjunct).
- (4.) applies to original roots ending in ಋ (labial).
- (5.) applies to original roots ending in ೠ (non-labial).
- (6.) applies to original roots ending in consonants with penultimate ೠ.
- (7.) applies to original roots ending in consonants with penultimate nasals.
- (8.) applies to original roots ending otherwise than as above.

15. The forms of FP roots, it is needless to say, are, before reduplication, necessarily like the forms of the original roots from which they are formed; for the affix is  $\bar{\text{ಯ}}$  ಯ್. Thus the FP roots from ಭ್ರಂ and ನನ್ದ before reduplication are ಭ್ರಂ and ನನ್ದ, the penultimate nasal remaining unelided in the former, though it is not distinguished by an indicatory ಇ.

16. The forms for F roots as regards the roots given in the examples for FA roots are as follows :—

ಫಿ=ಫೇಫಿ; ಛು=ದೋಛು; ಸ್ತು=ತಸ್ತು or ತರಿಸ್ತು or ತರೀಸ್ತು; ಕೈ=ಚೈ or ಚರಿಕೈ or ಚರೀಕೈ; ಪ್ಛಾ=ಪಾಪ್ಛಾ; ಕೈ=ಚಾಕೈ; ಕೈತ್=ಚಾಕೈತ್; ಭ್ರಂಕ್=ಬಾಭ್ರಂಕ್; ಕುರ್=ಚೋಕುರ್; ದಿವ್=ದೇದಿವ್; ಮುಚ್ಛ್=ಮೋಮುಚ್ಛ್; ಜ್ಞಿ=ಜಾಜ್ಞಿ; ನಿ=ನೇನಿ; ಭೂ=ಬೋಭೂ; ಗಮ್=ಜಗ್ಮಮ್; ಪತ್=ಪಾಪತ್; ದಾನ್=ದಾದಾನ್; ಲಿಪ್=ಲೇಲಿಪ್; ಕ್ರೀಡ್=ಚೇಕ್ರೀಡ್; ಬುಧ್=ಬೋಬುಧ್; ಪೃಥ್=ಪರ್ಪೃಥ್ or ಪರಿಪೃಥ್ or ಪರೀಪೃಥ್; ಲೋಪ್=ಲೋಲೋಪ್; ನನ್ದ್=ನಾನನ್ದ್; ರವ್=ರಾರವ್; ಹ್ರರ್=ಚಾಹ್ರರ್; ಗರ್ವ್=ಜಾಗರ್ವ್.

17. The D roots which, as already seen, can be formed by the affixes ಸನ್<sub>1</sub>, and ಸನ್, can be formed from all roots whether original or derivative, whether monosyllabic or otherwise, and whether beginning with vowels or consonants; but while some D roots can be formed by ಸನ್<sub>1</sub> or ಸನ್ *exclusively*, others may be formed by either of the affixes at *option*. The rule is that D roots are to be formed.

(1.) by ಸನ್<sub>1</sub> only from

- (a) roots ending in ಇಕ್ except roots in ಮೂ (I. 2. 9).
- (b) E. roots ending in consonants which have medial ಇಕ್ (I. 2. 10; Sid. II. 199).

(2.) by ಸನ್<sub>1</sub> or ಸನ್ from

- (a) roots ending in ಮೂ (I. 2. 9).
- (b) OE roots which have medial ಇಕ್. (I. 2. 10; Sid. II. 199).
- (c) E roots ending in ಇವ್ (I. 2. 10).
- (d) E roots which, beginning with consonants and ending in ರಲ್ i. e. any consonant except ಯ or ವ, have penultimate ಇ, ಛ, ಉ, or ಊ. (I. 2. 26).

(3.) by ಸನ್ only (III. 1. 7) from

- (a) roots ending in ಅ.
- (b) E. roots ending in consonants which have no medial ಇಕ್.

(c) OE roots which have no medial ಇಕ್.

(d) E roots not ending in ಇವ್ and not being roots which, beginning with consonants and ending in ರಲ್, have ಇ, ಈ, ಉ, or ಊ as their penultimate.

18. The forms the D roots would take are as follows :—

## DIVISION I.

### A e.<sup>3</sup> Roots.

ಪಿ=ಪಿ @ l+r=ಪಿಪ್ and after reduplication=ಪಿಪಿಪ್.		
ದ್ರ	....	... =ಮದ್ರಪ್.
ಇ	...	.... =ಈಪಿಪ್.
ಉ	...	.... =ಉಪಿಪ್. (1)
ಭೃ=ಭೃ @ ಉರ್ for f+r=ಭರ್ಪ್		=ಬುಭರ್ಪ್.
ಸ್ವೃ	...	.... =ಸುಸ್ವರ್ಪ್. (2)
ಕ್ವ=ಕ್ವ @ ಈರ್ for f+r=ಕ್ವೇರ್...		=ಚಿಕ್ವೇರ್. (3)
ನೀ	....	... =ನಿನೀಪ್.
ಸೂ	....	.... =ಸುಸೂಪ್.
ಸಿಚ್	....	... =ಸಿಸಿಕ್ವ್.
ಹೃದ್	...	.... =ಚಃಹೃತ್ಸು.
ದುಹ್	...	... =ದಃಧುಕ್ವ್.
ಸೃಜ್	....	... =ಸಿಸೃಕ್ವ್.
ತೃಪ್	....	... =ತಿತೃಪ್ಸು.
VI ವಿನ್ದ from ವಿವಿ...	...	... =ವಿವಿನ್ಸು. (4)

### B e.<sup>3</sup> Roots.

ಗಾ=ಗಾ+r=ಗಾಸ	...	.... =ಜಿಗಾಸ.
ಸದ್	....	.... =ಸಪ್ಸು.
ತ್ಯಜ್	...	.... =ತಿತ್ಯಕ್ವ್.
ವಹ್	...	.... =ವಿಫಕ್ವ್.
ರಾಧ್	...	... =ರಿರಾತ್ಸು.
ಮಸಜ್	....	.... =ಮಿಸುಕ್ವ್.
ರಂಜ್	....	... =ರಿರಂಜ್ಕ್ವ್. (5)



## DIVISION II.

A e<sup>3</sup> eo<sup>3</sup> e.<sup>3</sup> Roots.

ಫ್ಯಾ=ಫ್ಯಾ @  $gf+ಇಸ$  or ಈಡ, or ಫ್ಯಾ @ ಊರ್ for  $f+ಸ=$   
ಪರಿಪ, ಪರೀಪ, or ಪೂರ್ವ=ಪಿಪರಿಪ, ಪಿಪರೀಪ, or ಪಿಪೂರ್ವ. .... (1)

ಸ್ತ್ಯಾ=ಸ್ತ್ಯಾ @  $gf+ಇಸ$  or ಈಡ, or ಸ್ತ್ಯಾ @ ಈರ್ for  $f+ಸ=$   
=ಸ್ತರಿಪ, ಸ್ತರೀಪ, or ಸ್ತೀರ್ಷ=ತಿಸ್ತರಿಪ, ತಿಸ್ತರೀಪ, or ತಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಷ. .... (2)

B e<sup>3</sup> e.<sup>3</sup> Roots.

ದಿವ್=ದಿವ್ @  $gp+ಇಸ$ , or ದಿವ್ @ ಊ for  $f+ಸ=$ ದೇವಿಪ  
or ದ್ಯೂಪ=ದಿದೇವಿಪ or ದಿದ್ಯೂಪ. .... (3)

ನಿಧ್, ಗುವ್, ಸ್ತೃಹ್, ಕ್ಷಃ=ನಿಧ್ &c., @  $gp+ಇಸ$  or ನಿಧ್  
&c., +ಸ=ಸಧಿಪ or ನಿಸ್ತು &c., =ನಿಸದಿಪ or ನಿಸಿಸ್ತು; ಜಗೂಪಿಪ or  
ಜಗುಪ್ಪ; ತಿಸ್ತುರ್ಪ or ತಿಸ್ತುಕ್ತ; ಚಿಕಪ್ಪಿಪ or ಚಿಕ್ತಪ್ಪ. .... (4)

ಸ್ತೃಹ್=ಸ್ತೃಹ್ @ ಈರ್ for  $p+ಇಸ$  or ಸ=ಸ್ತೀರ್ಪ or ಸ್ತೀರ್ಕ್ಷ  
=ತಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಪ or ತಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಕ್ಷ. .... (5)

ತೃನ್=ತೃನ್+ಇಸ or ತೃನ್  $-p+ಸ=$ ತೃನ್ಪಿಪ or ತೃಕ್ಷ=  
ತಿತೃನ್ಪಿಪ or ತಿತೃಕ್ಷ. .... (6)

## DIVISION III.

e<sup>2</sup>. 3. Roots.

ವಿಖ್, ರುಚ್=ವಿಖ್ &c., +ಸನ್ or ಸನ್<sub>1</sub>=ವಿಖ್ &c.  $gp+ಇಸ$   
or ವಿಖ್ &c., +ಇಸ=ವಿಪಿಪ or ವಿಪಿಪ=ವಿಲಿಪಿಪ, ವಿಲಿಪಿರ; ರುರೂಚಿಪ,  
ರುರುಚಿಪ.

## DIVISION IV.

o<sup>3</sup> Roots.

ಕ್ಷಮ್=ಕ್ಷಮ್+ಇಸ or ಸ=ಕ್ಷಮಿಪ or ಕ್ಷಂಸ=ತಿಕ್ಷಮಿಪ or ಚಿಕ್ಷಂಸ.

## DIVISION V.

e<sup>s</sup> Roots.

ಇಧ್=ಇಧ್ @ $gp+$ ಇಸ=ವಧಿಷ್	....	=ವಧಿಧಿಷ್.
ಈಜ್	...	=ವಜಿಜಿಷ್.
ಉಚ್	....	=ಓಚಿಚಿಷ್.
ಊನ್	....	=ಓನಿನಿಷ್.
ಋಧ್	....	=ಅರ್ಧಿಧಿಷ್.
ವೃಧ್	...	=ವಿವರ್ಧಿಷ್.
ಕ್ಷ್ನಯ್	...	=ಚುಕ್ಕ್ಷ್ನಯಿಷ್.
ವೃತ್	...	=ವಿವರ್ತಿಷ್. (1)
ಕ್ಯಾತ್=ಕ್ಯಾತ್ @ ಈರ್ for $p+$ ಇಸ=ಕೀರ್ತಿಷ್	....	=ಚಿಕ್ತಿರ್ತಿಷ್. (2)
ಪೀವ್=ಪೀವ್+ಇಸ=ಪೀವಿಷ್	...	=ಪಿಪೀವಿಷ್.
ಪೂರ್	...	=ಪುಪೂರಿಷ್.
ಪೂಯ್	...	=ಪುಪೂಯಿಷ್.
ಅಕ್	...	=ಅಚಿಕಿಷ್.
ಅರ್ಚ್	....	=ಅಚಿರ್ಚಿಷ್.
ಆಸ್	....	=ಆಸಿಸಿಷ್.
ವಿಜ್	....	=ವಿಜಿಜಿಷ್.
ಜಲ್	....	=ಜಿಜಿಲಿಷ್.
ಸನ್	....	=ಸಿಸಿನಿಷ್.
ದಾನ್	....	=ದಿದನಿಷ್.
ಸ್ತೇಪ್	....	=ತಿಸ್ತೇಪಿಷ್.
ಚರ್ಚ್	....	=ಚಿಚರ್ಚಿಷ್. (3)
FA ಪೋಪೂರ್ಯ = ಪೋಪೂರ್ಯ — $(f+p)+$ ಇಸ=ಪೋಪೂರಿಷ್=		ಪೋಪೂರಿಷ್. (4)
FA ಲೋಲೂಯ = ಲೋಲೂಯ — $f+$ ಇಸ+ಲೋಲೂಯಿಷ್=ಲೋ		ಲೂಯಿಷ್.
ಆಂದೋಲ	....	=ಆಂದೋಲಿಷ್=ಆಂದೋಲಿಷ್.
ಕುವಾರ	....	=ಕವಾರಿಷ್=ಚಕುವಾರಿಷ್.
ಕಥ್	....	=ಕಥಿಷ್=ಚಿಕಥಿಷ್. (5)
C ಅರ್ಥಿ=ಅರ್ಥಿ @ $gf+$ ಇಸ		=ಅರ್ಥಿಯಿಷ್=ಅತಿರ್ಥಿಯಿಷ್.
C ಆಟ	....	=ಆಟಿಟಿಯಿಷ್.

C ಆರಿ	....	....	=ಆರಿರಯಿಷ್.	
C ಪಾವಿ	....	....	=ಪಿಪಾವಯಿಷ್.	
C ಮಾವಿ	....	....	=ಮಿಮಾವಯಿಷ್.	
C ಯಾವಿ	....	....	=ಯಿಮಾವಯಿಷ್.	
C ರಾವಿ	....	....	=ರಿರಾವಯಿಷ್.	
C ಲಾವಿ	....	....	=ಲಿಲಾವಯಿಷ್.	
C ಜಾವಿ	...	....	=ಜಿಜಾವಯಿಷ್.	(6)
C ನಾಯಿ	....	....	=ನಿನಾಯಯಿಷ್.	
C ಜ್ಯಾವಿ	....	....	=ಜಿಜ್ಯಾವಯಿಷ್.	
C ಜ್ರಾವಿ	....	....	=ಜಿಜ್ರಾವಯಿಷ್.	
C ನಾವಿ	...	...	=ನುನಾವಯಿಷ್.	
C ಉರ್ಣಾವಿ	...	....	=ಉರ್ಣಾನಾವಯಿಷ್.	
C ಸ್ತೇವಿ	....	...	=ಸಿಪ್ಪೇವಯಿಷ್.	
ಜಿರಿ	....	...	=ಜಿಜಿರಯಿಷ್.	
ದಿಧಿ	....	....	=ದಿಧಿಧಯಿಷ್.	
ಉರ್ಣು	...	...	=ಉರ್ಣುನವಿಷ್.	
ಜಾಗ್ಯ	...	....	=ಜಿಜಾಗರಿಷ್.	(7)

19. Explanation of the above examples is as follows :—

- (1.) of Division I applies to original roots ending in ಇ and ಉ.
- (2.) of Division I applies to original roots in ಋ (labial).
- (3.) of Division I applies to original roots in ಋ (non-labial).
- (4.) of Division I applies to other roots ending in ಇಕ್ than the above and roots ending in ಋ and ಉ roots ending in consonants which have medial ಇಕ್.
- (5.) of Division I applies to other roots ending in ಆ, and ಉ roots ending in consonants which have no medial ಇಕ್.
- (1.) of Division II applies to roots ending in ಋ (labial).
- (2.) of Division II applies to roots ending in ಋ, (non-labial).

- (3.) of Division II applies to roots ending in ಇನ್.
- (4.) of Division II applies to CE roots with penultimate ಇಕ್ other than ಋ.
- (5.) of Division II applies to CE roots with penultimate ಋ.
- (6.) of Division II applies to CE roots with medial ಇಕ್ and with penultimate nasal.

Division III applies to E roots which beginning with consonants and ending in ಠ have penultimate ಇ, ಏ, ಉ, and ಊ.

Division IV applies to CE roots which have no medial ಇಕ್.

- (1.) of Division V applies to roots (1) beginning with ಇಕ್ vowels and ending in consonants, (2) beginning with consonants and ending in ಋ with penultimate ಉ, and (3) beginning with consonants and ending in consonants with penultimate ಋ.
- (4.) of Division V applies to roots beginning with consonants and ending in consonants with penultimate ಋ.
- (3.) of Division V applies to monosyllabic roots ending in consonants other than the above.
- (4.) of Division V applies to non-monosyllabic roots ending in open ಋ preceded by a consonant.
- (5.) of Division V applies to non-monosyllabic roots ending in ಏ other than the above.
- (6.) of division V applies to other non-monosyllabic roots ending in ಇಕ್.

20. Turning now to the tense affixes and first to those which belong to the special tenses the following will be found to be the bases into which the roots are converted by the affixes in question :—

*Active Voice.**Roots of the 1st class.*

Roots ending in ಇಕ್.

X. ಚೋರಿ = ಚೋರಿ + ಕವ = ಚೋರಿ @  $gf +$   
ಲ = ಚೋರಯ ; C ಚೋರಿ = ಚೋರಯ.

ಕ್ಷಿ = ಕ್ಷಯ ; ಕ್ಷೀ = ಕ್ಷಯ ; ಉ = ಅವ ; ಪೂ =  
ಪವ ; ಧ್ಯ = ಧರ ; ತ್ಯಾ = ತರ. (1)

Roots with penulti-  
mate light ಇಕ್.

ಪಿಪ್ = ಪಿಪ್ + ಕವ = ಪಿಪ್ @  $gp +$  ಲ = ಪೇಟ ;  
ಪುಪ್ = ಪೋಪ ; ದ್ಯುಪ್ = ವರ್ಷ. (2)

Other roots than  
the above.

D ಪಿಪೀಪ್ = ಪಿಪೀಪ್ + ಕವ = ಪಿಪೀಪ್ + ಲ = ಪಿಪೀಪ್ ;  
FA ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯ = ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯ ; ಗಾ = ಗಾ ; ದೆ = ದಯ ;  
ದೈ = ದಾಯ ; ದಧ್ = ದಧ ; ಭ್ರಾಜ್ = ಭ್ರಾಜ ; ನೀವ್  
ನೀವ ; ಚೋಷ್ = ಚೋಷ ; ನಿಕ್ಷ್ = ನಿಕ್ಷ. (3)

*Roots of the 2nd Class*

FP ಚೇಕ್ರೇ + ಿ ಕವ = ಚೇಕ್ರೇ ; ಖ್ಯಾ = ಖ್ಯಾ ; ಇ  
= ಇ ; ಈ = ಈ ; ಕ್ಷು = ಕ್ಷು ; ಷೂ = ಷೂ ; ಜಾಗ್ಯ =  
ಜಾಗ್ಯ ; ಅದ್ = ಅದ್ ; ಶಾಸ್ = ಶಾಸ್ ; ದ್ವಿಪ್ =  
ದ್ವಿಪ್ ; ಈಡ್ = ಈಡ್ ; ದುಹ್ = ದುಹ್ ; ವ್ಯಜ್ =  
ವ್ಯಜ್.

*Roots of the 3rd Class*

ಗಾ + ಁ ಕವ = ಜಿಗಾ ; ಕಿ = ಚಿಕಿ ; ಭಿ = ಬಿಭಿ ; ಹಃ =  
ಜಹು ; ಪ್ಛಾ = ಪಿಪ್ಛಾ ; ಭಸ್ = ಬಿಭಸ್ ; ಭಿಕ್ಷು = ದಿಭಿ  
ಕ್ಷು ; ತುಗ್ = ತುತುರ.

*Roots of the 4th Class*

Roots ending in  
ಯೂ (labial)

ಪ್ಯಾ = ಪ್ಯಾ + ಕ್ಯನ್ = ಪ್ಯಾ @ ಉರ್ for  $f +$  ಯ  
= ಪೋರ್ಯ. ... (1)

Roots ending in  
ಯೂ (non-labial.)

ಜ್ಯಾ = ಜ್ಯಾ + ಕ್ಯನ್ = ಜ್ಯಾ @ ಈರ್ for  $f +$  ಯ  
= ಜೇರ್ಯ. ... (2)

Roots ending in ಓ.

ಛೋ = ಛೋ + ಕ್ಯನ್ = ಛೋ —  $f +$  ಯ = ಛ್ಯ (3)

Other roots than  
the above.

ಮಾ = ಮಾ + ಕ್ಯನ್ = ಮಾ + ಯ = ಮಾಯ ; ಡೀ =  
ಡೀಯ ; ದೂ = ದೂಯ ; ತ್ರಸ್ = ತ್ರಸ್ಯ ; ಸಾಧ್ =  
ಸಾಧ್ಯ ; ದಿವ್ = ದಿವ್ಯ (ದೀವ್ಯ) ; ವ್ರೀಡ್ = ವ್ರೀಡ್ಯ ;  
ಸುಹ್ = ಸುಹ್ಯ ; ಪೂಜ್ = ಪೂಜ್ಯ ; ಸ್ಯತ್ = ಸ್ಯತ್ಯ ;  
ಪುಪ್ = ಪುಪ್ಪ. .... (4)

ROOTS TO WHICH ~~THESE~~ MODELS REFER.

EXAMPLES.

*Roots of the 5th Class*

Roots ending in vowels.

 $\text{ಸಿ}=\text{ಸಿ}+\text{ಸ್ವ}_2=\text{ಸಿಸು} \dots$  1st form $\text{ಸಿ}=\text{ನ್}_2=\text{ಸಿನ್} \dots$  2nd form $\text{ಸಿ}+\text{ನ್}_2=\text{ಸಿನ್ವ}_2 \dots$  3rd form

$\text{ಸು}=\text{ಸುನು}, \text{ಸುನ್}, \text{ಸುನ್ವ}_2$ ;  $\text{ದ್ರೂ}=\text{ದ್ರೂನು}, \text{ದ್ರೂಣ್}, \text{ದ್ರೂಣ್ವ}_2$ ;  $\text{ಬು}=\text{ಬುನು}, \text{ಬುಣ್}, \text{ಬುಣ್ವ}_2 \dots \dots \dots$  (1)

Roots ending in consonants without penultimate nasals.

$\text{ಶಕ್}=\text{ಶಕ್}+\text{ಸ್ವ}_2=\text{ಶಕ್}+\text{ನು}=\text{ಶಕ್ನು}$   
1st form

$\text{ಶಕ್}+\text{ನುವ}=\text{ಶಕ್ನುವ} \dots$  2nd form (2)

Roots ending in consonants with penultimate nasals.

$\text{ದವ್ಯು}=\text{ದವ್ಯು}+\text{ಸ್ವ}_2=\text{ದವ್ಯು}-p+$   
 $\text{ನು}=\text{ದವ್ಯು} \dots \dots$  1st form

$\text{ದವ್ಯು}-p+\text{ನುವ್ಯ}_2=\text{ದವ್ಯುವ್ಯ}_2$  2nd form (3)

*Roots of the 6th Class*

Roots ending in ಮೂ

$\text{ಕ್ಲೌ}=\text{ಕ್ಲೌ}+\text{ಶ}_2=\text{ಕ್ಲೌ} @ \text{ಇರ್}$  for  $f+l=$   
 $\text{ಕಿರ} \dots \dots \dots$  (1)

Roots ending in ಋ

$\text{ಮೃ}=\text{ಮೃ}+\text{ಶ}_2=\text{ಮೃ} @ \text{ರಿಯಾ}$  for  $f+l=$   
 $\text{ಮೃಯಾ} \dots \dots \dots$  (2)

Roots ending in ಾ and ಏ.

$\text{ಕ್ಷಿ}=\text{ಕ್ಷಿ}+\text{ಶ}_2=\text{ಕ್ಷಿ} @ \text{ಇಯಾ}$  for  $f+l=$   
 $\text{ಕ್ಷಿಯಾ} \dots \dots \dots$  (3)

Roots ending in ಉ and ಊ.

$\text{ಛು}=\text{ಛು}+\text{ಶ}_2=\text{ಛು} @ \text{ಉವ}$  for  $f+l=$   
 $\text{ಛುವ} ; \text{ಕು}=\text{ಕುವ} \dots \dots \dots$  (4)

Roots ending in consonants.

$\text{ದಿಶ್}=\text{ದಿಶ್}+\text{ಶ}_2=\text{ದಿಶ್}+\text{ಲ}=\text{ದಿಶ}$ ;  $\text{ಕುರ್}=\text{ಕುರ}$ ;  $\text{ಕೂಡ್}=\text{ಕೂಡ}$ ;  $\text{ತೃಪ್}=\text{ತೃಪ}$ ;  $\text{ರಿವ್ಯು}=\text{ರಿವ್ಯು}$   
 $\dots \dots \dots$  (5)

*Roots of the 7th Class*

Roots with penultimate nasals.

$\text{ಭಜ್}=\text{ಭಜ್}+\text{ಸ್ವ}_2=\text{ಭಜ್}+\text{ನ} \text{ bef. } p-p=\text{ಭನಜ್} \dots$  1st form

$\text{ಭಜ್}+\text{ನ್}_2=\text{ಭಜ್}+\text{ನ್} \text{ bef. } p-p=\text{ಭಜ್} \dots$  2nd form (1)

## ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

## EXAMPLES.

Roots without penultimate nasals.

ರೂಢ್=ರೂಢ್+ಶ್ಚಮ್=ರೂಢ್+ನ *aft. p*  
=ರೂಢ್ .... 1st form

ರೂಢ್+ನ್=ರೂಢ್+ನ್ *aft. p*=ರೂಢ್  
2nd form

ಭಿಡ್=ಭಿನದ್, ಭಿನ್ದ್; ಮಚ್=ಮನಚ್,  
ಮನ್; ಛ್ರಿಡ್=ಛ್ರಿನದ್, ಛ್ರಿನ್ದ್ ... (2)

## Roots of the 8th Class

Roots ending in consonants with penultimate light ಇಕ್ vowels.

ಮಣ್=ಮಣ್+ಉ=ಮಣ್ @ *gp*+ಉ=  
ಅಣ್ .... 1st form  
ಮಣ್+ಀ ಉ=ಮಣ್ @ *gp*+ಢಿಲ್=ಅಣ್  
2nd form  
ಮಣ್+ವ್=ಮಣ್ @ *gp*+ವ್=ಅಣ್ವ್  
3rd form (1)

Other roots than the above.

ತನ್=ತನ್+ಉ=ತನು 1st form  
ತನ್+ಀ ಉ=ತನ 2nd form  
ತನ್+ವ್=ತನ್ವ 3rd form (2)

## Roots of the 9th Class

Roots ending in vowels.

ಜಾ=ಜಾ+ಢಿಲ್=ಜಾ+ಢಿಲ್=ಜಾಢಿಲ್ 1st form  
ಜಾ+ನ್=ಜಾನ್ 2nd form  
ಜಾ+ಶ್ಚಮ್=ಜಾನಾ 3rd form  
ಶ್ರೀ=ಶ್ರೀಣಿ, ಶ್ರೀಣ್, ಶ್ರೀಣಾ; ಸಿ=ಸಿಣಿ,  
ಸಿನ್, ಸಿನಾ; ಸ್ಕು=ಸ್ಕುಣಿ, ಸ್ಕುನ್, ಸ್ಕುನಾ;  
ಕ್ಷಾ=ಕ್ಷಾಣಿ, ಕ್ಷಾಣ್, ಕ್ಷಾಣಾ; ಸ್ತ್ರಾ=ಸ್ತ್ರಾಣಿ,  
ಸ್ತ್ರಾಣ್, ಸ್ತ್ರಾಣಾ; ಪ್ಯಾ=ಪ್ಯಾಣಿ,  
ಪ್ಯಾಣ್, ಪ್ಯಾಣಾ. ... (1)

Roots ending in consonants with penultimate nasals.

ಮನ್ಥ್=ಮನ್ಥ್+ಢಿಲ್=ಮನ್ಥ್—*p*+ಢಿಲ್  
=ಮನ್ಥಿಲ್ ... 1st (a) form  
ಮನ್ಥ್+ ಕಾನ್ಚ್=ಮನ್ಥ್—*p*+ಅನ್=  
ಮಥಾನ್ ... 1st (b) form

$$\text{ಮನ್} + \text{ನ್} = \text{ಮನ್} - p + \text{ನ್} = \text{ಮಢ್ನ್}$$

2nd form

$$\text{ಮನ್} + \text{ಢ್} = \text{ಮನ್} - p + \text{ಢ} = \text{ಮಢ್ಢ}$$

3rd form (2)

Other Roots ending  
in consonants.

$$\text{ಸಭ} = \text{ಸಭ} + \text{ನ್} = \text{ಸಭ} + \text{ನ್} = \text{ಸಭ್ನ್}$$

1st (a) form

$$\text{ಸಭ} + \text{ಞ} = \text{ಸಭ} + \text{ಞ} = \text{ಸಭಾಞ}$$

1st (b) form

$$\text{ಸಭ} + \text{ಢ} = \text{ಸಭ್ಢ} \quad \dots \quad \text{2nd form}$$

$$\text{ಸಭ} + \text{ಢ್} = \text{ಸಭ್ಢ್} \quad \dots \quad \text{3rd form (3)}$$

21. It will be seen that more than one form of bases have been obtained in regard to roots of the 5th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Classes, and it will therefore be necessary to state when one form or other is appropriate. The rules on this subject are as follows:—

(A) *For roots of the 5th Class.*

(1.) *FOR MODEL I.*

- Use (1) the 2nd or the 1st form when affixes beginning with the letters ಮ and ವ except ವಿವ್ are to be attached to the bases (VI. 4. 107; Sid. II. 70).
- (2) the 3rd form when *sárvadhátuka* affixes beginning with vowels are to be attached (VI. 4. 78).
- (3) the 1st form when affixes other than the above are to be attached (III. 1. 73) *e. g.* (1) ಮಣು + ತಿ; (2) ಮಣ್ವು + ಅನ್ತಿ; (3) ಮಣ್ + ವಸ್ or ಮಣು + ವಸ್; (4) ಮಣ್ + ಮಸ್ or ಮಣು + ಮಸ್; (5) ಮಣು + ವಿಪ್.

(2.) *FOR MODELS II AND III.*

- Use (1) the 2nd form when affixes beginning with vowels not distinguished by an indicative ಪ are to be attached (III. 1. 73; VI. 4. 77).



- (2) the 1st form when affixes other than the above are to be attached (III. 1. 73) *e. g.* (1) ಕಕ್ಕು + ತಿ (2) ಕಕ್ಕುವು + ಅನ್ನಿ.

(B) *For roots of the 8th Class.*

- Use (1) the 2nd or the 1st form when affixes beginning with the letters ಮ and ವ except ಮಿವು are to be attached to the bases (III. 1. 79; VI. 4. 107).
- (2) the 3rd form when *sárvadhátuka* affixes beginning with vowels are to be attached (VI. 4. 87).
- (3) the 1st form when affixes other than the above are to be attached (III. 1. 79) *e. g.* (1) ತನು + ತಿ (2) ತನ್ವು + ಅನ್ನಿ (3) ತನ್ + ವಸು or ತನು + ವಸು (4) ತನ್ + ಮಸು or ತನು + ಮಸು (5) ತನು + ಮಿವು.

(C) *For roots of the 7th Class.*

- Use (1) the 2nd form when *sárvadhátuka* affixes having an indicatory ಕ or ಙ are to be attached to the bases (VI. 4. 3).
- (2) the 1st form when other affixes are to be attached (VIII. 1. 78.) *e. g.* (1) ರುಣಧು + ತಿವು; (2) ರುನ್ಧು + ತಸು.

(D) *For roots of the 9th Class.*

(1.) FOR MODEL I.

- Use (1) the 1st form when *sárvadhátuka* affixes beginning with consonants and having an indicatory ಕ or ಙ are to be attached to the bases (VI. 4. 113).
- (2) the 2nd form when *sárvadhátuka* affixes beginning with vowels and having an indicatory ಕ or ಙ are to be attached (VI. 4. 112).
- (3) the 3rd form when affixes other than the above are to be attached (III. 1. 81) *e. g.* (1) ಕ್ರೇಣೀ + ತಸು; (2) ಕ್ರೇಣು + ಅನ್ನಿ; (3) ಕ್ರೇಣು + ತಿವು.

## (2). FOR MODELS II AND III.

- Use (1) the 1st (a) form when *sārvadhātuka* affixes beginning with consonants and having an indicatory ಕ or ಙ except ಿಃ, are to be attached (VI. 4. 13).
- (2) the 1st (b) form when ಿಃ is to be attached (III. 1. 83).
- (3) the 2nd form when *sārvadhātuka* affixes beginning with vowels and having an indicatory ಕ or ಙ are to be attached (VI. 4. 112).
- (4) the 3rd form when affixes other than the above are to be attached (III. 1. 81). e. g. ಮಧ್ವೀ + ತಸಃ; (2) ಮಧಾಸ + ಿಃ; (3) ಮಧ್ವೀ + ಅನ್ತಿ; (4) ಮಧ್ವಾ + ತಿಪಃ; (1) ಸಭ್ವೀ + ತಸಃ; (2) ಸಭಾಸ + ಿಃ; (3) ಸಭ್ವೀ + ಅನ್ತಿ; (4) ಸಭ್ವಾ + ತಿಪಃ.

22. The passive tense affix ಯಕ್ which also, as we have seen, belongs only to the present, the imperative, the imperfect, and the optative, turns roots into bases as follows :—

## ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

## EXAMPLES.

Roots ending in open ಯ (ಯ್ + ಅ), preceded by a consonant.

FA ಪೊಪೂರ್ಯ = ಪೊಪೂರ್ಯ + ಯಕ್ = ಪೊಪೂರ್ಯ - ಯ + ಯ = ಪೊಪೂರ್ಯ .... (1)

Other roots ending in ಅ.

FA ಲೋಲಾಯ = ಲೋಲಾಯ + ಯಕ್ = ಲೋಲಾಯ - f + ಯ = ಲೋಲಾಯ್ಯ; D ಲಂದೋಲಿಷ = ಲಂದೋಲಿಷ್ಯ; ಕಥ + ಯ = ಕಥ್ಯ ... (2)

Roots ending in ಇ. and ಉ.

ಕ್ಷಿ = ಕ್ಷಿ + ಯಕ್ = ಕ್ಷಿ @ ಲ್ಫ + ಯ = ಕ್ಷೀಯ; ಉ = ಉಯ ... (3)

Roots ending in ಋ

ಭೃ = ಭೃ + ಯಕ್ = ಭೃ @ ಿ for f + ಯ = ಭ್ರಿಯಾ ... (4)

Roots ending in ಋ (labial)

ಪ್ಯಾ = ಪ್ಯಾ + ಯಕ್ = ಪ್ಯಾ @ ಳ್ಠ for f + ಯ = ಪ್ಯಾಢ್ಯಾ ... (5)

## ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

## EXAMPLES.

Other roots ending in ಋ.      ಕೃ=ಕೃ+ಯ=ಕೃ @ ಈ for f+  
ಯ=ಕೇರೈ      ....      ....      .... (6)

Roots with penultimate ಋ.      ಕೃತ=ಕೃತ+ಯ=ಕೃತ @ ಈ for  
f+ಯ=ಕೇರ್ತೈ      ....      .... (7)

Other roots than the above.      X. ಜೊರ+ಯ=ಜೊರ+ಯ=ಜೊರೈ;  
ಗಾ=ಗಾಯ ; ಗ್ಲಾ from ಗ್ಲೈ=ಗ್ಲಾಯ ;  
ಕ್ಷಿ=ಕ್ಷೀಯ ; ವೂ=ವೂಯ ; ದಧ್=ದಧೈ ;  
ಭ್ರಾಜ=ಭ್ರಾಜೈ ; ಪಿಟ=ಪಿಟೈ ; ನೀವ=ನೀವೈ ;  
ಪುಷ=ಪುಷೈ ; ಚೂಷ=ಚೂಷೈ ; ದೃವ=  
ದೃವೈ ; ಚೇಷ್ವ=ಚೇಷ್ವೈ ; ಲೋಷ್ವ=  
ಲೋಷ್ವೈ      ....      ....      .... (8)

23. It is to be remarked that the *class* distinction of the roots disappears, as will have been observed from the examples, in regard to ಯಕ್, it coming equally in the case of all the roots, whatever be their class.

24. Adverting now to the bases produced by the tense affixes in other tenses, these may be divided into two parts, the first embracing those in which the final letters of the roots from which they are formed are changed by the tense affixes, and the second, those in which there is no such change. The former comprises the bases produced by the affixes in the future, the conditional, the 1st and 2nd future, and the aorist; and the latter, those in the perfect and the benedictive. To the former we shall now direct our attention.

25. The bases for the 2nd future, and the conditional in the active and passive voices are formed by ಸ್ಯ, whether the roots are original or derivative, but in the passive voice, if the roots concerned are original roots ending in vowels or *ni* roots, the bases may be formed optionally by ಸ್ಯ-ಚಿಣ್ (III. 1. 33; VI. 4. 62) as follows :—

## (A) For both active and passive voices.

E. Roots except roots ending in ಯ.

Roots ending in ಇಕ್.

ಕ್ರೀ=ಕ್ರೀ+ಸ್ಯ=ಕ್ರೀ @ gf+ಸ್ಯ=ಕ್ರೇಸ್ಯ; ನೀ  
=ನೀಷ್ಯ; ಜು=ಜೇಷ್ಯ .... (1)

Roots with penultimate ಇಕ್.

ಕ್ರೀಪ್=ಕ್ರೀಪ್+ಸ್ಯ=ಕ್ರೀಪ್ @ gp+ಸ್ಯ=ಕ್ರೇಪ್ಯ; ಮುಚ್=ಮೇಷ್ಯ; ತೃಪ್=ತಪ್ಸ್ಯ (2)

Roots other than the above.

ಪಚ್=ಪಚ್+ಸ್ಯ=ಪಕ್ಷ್ಯ; ಯಾ=ಯಾಸ್ಯ; ದಾ from ದೈ=ದಾಸ್ಯ; ರಾಧ್=ರಾತ್ಸ್ಯ; ಆಪ್=ಆಪ್ಸ್ಯ; ರಜ್ಜ್=ರಜ್ಜ್ಯ ... (3)

## (2) OE Roots.

Roots with penultimate ಇಕ್ other than ಮೂ.

ಸ್ಪೃಹ್=ಸ್ಪೃಹ್+ಸ್ಯ=ಸ್ಪೃಹ್ @ gp+ಇಸ್ಯ or ಸ್ಯ=ಸ್ಪರ್ಹ್ಯ or ಸ್ಪೃಹ್ಯ .... (1)

Roots with penultimate ಮೂ.

ಸ್ಪೃಹ್=ಸ್ಪೃಹ್+ಸ್ಯ=ಸ್ಪೃಹ್ @ ಈರ್ for p+ಇಸ್ಯ or ಸ್ಯ=ಸ್ಪೀರಿಷ್ಯ or ಸ್ಪೀರ್ಹ್ಯ ... (2)

Other roots than the above.

ಸ್ಯಂದ್=ಸ್ವ್ಯಂದ್+ಸ್ಯ=ಸ್ಯಂದ್+ಇಸ್ಯ or ಸ್ಯ=ಸ್ಯಂದಿಷ್ಯ or ಸ್ಯಂತಸ್ಯ ... (3)

## (3) EO Roots.

Roots ending in ಮೂ.

ತೃಾ=ತೃಾ+ಇಸ್ಯ or ಈಸ್ಯ=ತೃಾ @ gf+ಇಸ್ಯ or ಈಸ್ಯ=ತರಿಷ್ಯ or ತರೀಷ್ಯ.

(4) E roots as well as E. roots in ಯ which are e<sub>6</sub>.

Roots ending in ಇಕ್.

X. ಜೇರಿ=ಜೇರಿ+ಇಸ್ಯ=ಜೇರಿ @ gf+ಇಸ್ಯ=ಜೇರಿಯಿಷ್ಯ; C ಭಾವಿ=ಭಾವಯಿಷ್ಯ; ಓಪ್=ಓಪಿಯಿಷ್ಯ; ಯಾ=ಯಾವಿಷ್ಯ; ಭೂ=ಭವಿಷ್ಯ; ಕೃ=ಕರಿಷ್ಯ; FP ಲೋಲಾ=ಲೋಲವಿಷ್ಯ ... (1)

## ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

## EXAMPLES.

Roots with penultimate ಇಕೆ.

ಚಿತ್=ಚಿತ್+ಇಸ್ಯ=ಚಿತ್ @ gp+ಇಸ್ಯ  
=ಚೇತಿಷ್ಯ; ದ್ಯುತ್=ದ್ಯೂತಿಷ್ಯ; ಮೃಷ್=ಮರ್ಷಿಷ್ಯ; FP ಬೇಧಿಡ್=ಬೇಧಿಡಿಷ್ಯ .... (2)

Roots ending in open ಯ, preceded by a consonant.

FA ಬೆಭಿದ್ಯ=ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ + ಇಸ್ಯ=ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ  
- (f and p)+ಇಸ್ಯ=ಬೇಭಿಡಿಷ್ಯ .... (3)

Other roots ending in ಲ.

FA ಲೋಲಾಯ=ಲೋಲಾಯ+ಇಸ್ಯ=ಲೋಲಾಯ  
- f + ಇಸ್ಯ = ಲೋಲಾಯಿಷ್ಯ; D ಪಿಪರಿಡ್=ಪಿಪರಿಡಿಷ್ಯ; ಕಥ್=ಕಥಿಷ್ಯ .... (4)

Roots with penultimate ಮೂ.

ಕೃತ್=ಕೃತ್+ಇಸ್ಯ=ಕೃತ್ @ ಈರ್  
for p+ಇಸ್ಯ=ಕೀರ್ತಿಷ್ಯ .... (5)

Other roots than the above.

FP ಪಾಪಜ್=ಪಾಪಜ್+ಇಸ್ಯ=ಪಾಪಜಿಷ್ಯ;  
ಭ್ರಾಜ್=ಭ್ರಾಜಿಷ್ಯ; ವಿಾಲ್=ವಿಾಲಿಷ್ಯ; ಧೂಃ=ಧೂಪಿಷ್ಯ; ಚೇಲ್=ಚೇಲಿಷ್ಯ; ಲೋಕ್=ಲೋಕಿಷ್ಯ; ಡೌಕ್=ಡೌಕಿಷ್ಯ; ರಕ್ಷ್=ರಕ್ಷಿಷ್ಯ (6)

(B) For only passive voice optionally.

E roots, OE roots, EO roots, and E roots.

1. Original roots ending in ಇಕೆ.

ಕ್ಷಿ=ಕ್ಷಿ+ಸ್ಯ-ಚಿಃ=ಕ್ಷಿ @ vf+ಇಸ್ಯ=ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯ; ನಿ=ನಾಃ=ನಿಷ್ಯ; ಚು=ಚಾವಿಷ್ಯ; ಶ್ವಿ=ಶ್ವಾಯಿಷ್ಯ; ಯು=ಯಾವಿಷ್ಯ; ಭೂ=ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯ; ವೃ=ವಾರಿಷ್ಯ; ತ್ವಾ=ತಾರಿಷ್ಯ. (1)

2. Original roots ending in ಲ.

ದಾ=ದಾ+ಸ್ಯ-ಚಿಃ=ದಾ + ಇಸ್ಯ, and with the augment ಯ್=ದಾಯ್+ಇಸ್ಯ=ದಾಯಿಷ್ಯ; ದಾ from ದ್ಯು=ದಾಯಿಷ್ಯ. (2)

3. ಇi roots from roots with indicative ಪು or ಮಿ.

ಶಮ or ಶಾಮ್=ಶಮ or ಶಾಮ್+ಸ್ಯ-ಚಿಃ=ಶಮ or ಶಾಮ್+ಇಸ್ಯ=ಶಮಿಷ್ಯ or ಶಾಮಿಷ್ಯ; ಯಮ್=ಯಮಿಷ್ಯ or ಯಾಮಿಷ್ಯ (3)

ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

EXAMPLES.

4. Other *ni* roots than the above. X. ಚೋರ=ಚೋರ+ಸ್ಯ-ಚಿಠ=ಚೋರ+ಇಸ್ಯ=ಚೋರಿಸ್ಯ; C ಭೇದ=ಭೇದಿಸ್ಯ. (4)

26. Observe that *ni* roots in the passive voice, if formed from roots with indicatory ಮ or ಮಿ, give 3 bases, and if formed from other roots, 2 bases. e.g. C from the root ಕಮ which is distinguished by indicatory ಮ=ಕಮಿಸ್ಯ or ಕಾಮಿಸ್ಯ or ಕಾಮಯಿಸ್ಯ; C from ಭೂ and ಭಿಡ್ which are not so distinguished=ಭಾವಿಸ್ಯ or ಭಾವಯಿಸ್ಯ and ಭೇದಿಸ್ಯ or ಭೇದಯಿಸ್ಯ; X ಚೋರ=ಚೋರಿಸ್ಯ or ಚೋರಯಿಸ್ಯ.

27. Observe further that even other roots than *ni*, if original roots ending in vowels, give two forms in the passive voice: e.g. ಕ್ಷಿ=ಕ್ಷಿಸ್ಯ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಸ್ಯ; ಶ್ರಿ=ಶ್ರಯಿಸ್ಯ or ಶ್ರಾಯಿಸ್ಯ; ದಾ=ದಾಸ್ಯ or ದಾಯಿಸ್ಯ.

28. The bases for the 1st future both in the active and the passive voice are formed by ತ್, ತಾ, ತಾಹ್, and ತಾನ್, whether the roots are original or derivative, but in the passive voice, if the roots concerned are original roots ending in vowels, or are *ni* roots, the bases may be formed optionally by ತ್-ಚಿಠ್; ತಾ-ಚಿಠ್; ತಾಹ್-ಚಿಠ್ and ತಾನ್-ಚಿಠ್ as follows:—

ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

EXAMPLES.

(A) For both active and passive voices.

(1) E. roots.

Roots ending in ಇಕ್.

ಕ್ಷಿ=ಕ್ಷಿ+ತ=ಕ್ಷಿ @ gf+ತ=ಕ್ಷಿತ 1st form.

ಕ್ಷಿ+ತಾ=ಕ್ಷಿ @ gf+ತಾ=ಕ್ಷಿತಾ 2nd form.

ಕ್ಷಿ+ತಾಹ್=ಕ್ಷಿ @ gf+ತಾಹ್=ಕ್ಷಿತಾಹ್ 3rd form.

ಕ್ಷಿ+ತಾನ್=ಕ್ಷಿ @ gf+ತಾನ್=ಕ್ಷಿತಾನ್ 4th form.

ನೀ=ನೇತ, ನೇತಾ, ನೇತಾಹ್, ನೇತಾನ್; ಜ್ಯಾ=ಜ್ಯಾತ, ಜ್ಯಾತಾ, ಜ್ಯಾತಾಹ್, ಜ್ಯಾತಾನ್; ಕ್ಯ=ಕರ್ತ, ಕರ್ತಾ, ಕರ್ತಾಹ್, ಕರ್ತಾನ್. (1)

## ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

## EXAMPLES.

Roots with penultimate light ಇಕ್.

ಕ್ರೀಪ್=ಕ್ರೀಪ್  $gp+ತ$ , &c.=ಕ್ರೇಪ್, ಕ್ರೇಪ್, ಕ್ರೇಪ್ಹ, ಕ್ರೇಪ್ಹಸ್; ಮುಜ್=ಮೊಕ್, ಮೊಕ್, ಮೊಕ್ಹ, ಮೊಕ್ಹಸ್; ತೃಪ್=ತರ್ಟ್, ತರ್ಟ್, ತರ್ಟ್ಹ, ತರ್ಟ್ಹಸ್ ... .. (2)

Other roots than the above.

ದಾ from ದ್ಯು=ದಾತ್, ದಾತಾ, ದಾತಾಹ್, ದಾತಾನ್; ಪಚ್=ಪಕ್, ಪಕ್, ಪಕ್ಹ, ಪಕ್ಹಸ್; ರುದ್ಧ್=ರುದ್ಧ, ರುದ್ಧಾ, ರುದ್ಧಾಹ್, ರುದ್ಧಾನ್; ಯಾ=ಯಾತ್, ಯಾತಾ, ಯಾತಾಹ್, ಯಾತಾನ್; ರಜ್ಜ್=ರಜ್ಜ್, ರಜ್ಜಾ, ರಜ್ಜಾಹ್, ರಜ್ಜಾನ್ ... .. (3)

(2) *CE roots.*

Roots with penultimate ಇಕ್.

ಸ್ಪೃಹ್=ಸ್ಪೃಹ್+ತ್ &c.=ಸ್ಪ್ರಹ್ @  $gf+ಇತ$  &c. or ತ &c.=ಸ್ಪರ್ಹಿತ or ಸ್ಪರ್ಹಿ, ಸ್ಪರ್ಹಿತಾ or ಸ್ಪರ್ಹಾ, ಸ್ಪರ್ಹಿತಾಹ್ or ಸ್ಪರ್ಹಾಹ್, ಸ್ಪರ್ಹಿತಾನ್ or ಸ್ಪರ್ಹಾನ್ (1)

Roots with penultimate ಮೂ.

ಸ್ಪ್ರಾಹ್=ಸ್ಪ್ರಾಹ್+ತ &c.=ಸ್ಪ್ರಾಹ್ @ ಈ5 for  $p+ಇತ$  &c. or ತ &c.=ಸ್ಪ್ರೀರ್ಹಿತ, or ಸ್ಪ್ರೀರ್ಹಿ, ಸ್ಪ್ರೀರ್ಹಿತಾ, or ಸ್ಪ್ರೀರ್ಹಾ, ಸ್ಪ್ರೀರ್ಹಿತಾಹ್ or ಸ್ಪ್ರೀರ್ಹಾಹ್, ಸ್ಪ್ರೀರ್ಹಿತಾನ್ or ಸ್ಪ್ರೀರ್ಹಾನ್ ... .. (2)

Roots other than the above.

ಸ್ಯಂದ್=ಸ್ಯಂದ್+ಇತ &c. or ತ &c.=ಸ್ಯಂದಿತ or ಸ್ಯನ್, ಸ್ಯಂದಿತಾ or ಸ್ಯನ್ತಾ, ಸ್ಯಂದಿತಾಹ್ or ಸ್ಯನ್ತಾಹ್, ಸ್ಯಂದಿತಾನ್ or ಸ್ಯನ್ತಾನ್ ... .. (3)

(3) *EO Roots.*

Roots ending in ಮೂ.

ಕೃ=ಕೃ &c.+ಇತ &c. or ಈತ &c.=ಕೃ @  $gf+ಇತ$  &c. or ಈತ್ &c.=ಕರಿತ or ಕರೀತ, ಕರಿತಾ or ಕರೀತಾ, ಕರಿತಾಹ್ or ಕರೀತಾಹ್, ಕರಿತಾನ್ or ಕರೀತಾನ್.

*E roots.*

Roots ending in ಇಫ್

X ಬೇರೂರಿ=ಬೇರೂರಿ @  $gf+ಇಫ್$  &c.=  
 ಬೇರೂರಯಿತ್, ಬೇರೂರಯಿತಾ, ಬೇರೂರಮಿತಾ  
 ಹ್, and ಬೇರೂರಯಿತಾನ್. ಭೂ=ಭವಿತ್  
 &c. C ಭಾವಿ=ಭಾವಯಿತ್ &c. FP ಲೋಲಾ  
 =ಲೋಲವಿತ್ &c. ... (1)

Roots with penultimate light ಇಫ್.

ದ್ಯುತ್ @  $gp+ಇಫ್$  &c.=ದ್ಯುತಿತ್ &c;  
 ಮೃದ್=ಮರ್ದಿತ್ &c; FP ಬೇಭದ್=ಬೇಭೇ  
 ದಿತ್ &c. ... (2)

Roots ending in open ಯ preceded by a consonant.

FA ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯು=ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯು -  $(f+p)+ಇಫ್$   
 &c.=ಬೇಭಿದಿತ್ &c. .... (3)

Other roots ending in ಲ.

ಕಥ್=ಕಥ -  $f+ಇಫ್$  &c.=ಕಥಿತ್ &c;  
 FA ಲೋಲಾಯಾ=ಲೋಲಾಯಾತಿತ್ &c; D  
 ಪಿಪಡಿಷ್=ಪಿಪಡಿಷಿತ್ &c. .... (4)

Roots with penultimate ಮೂ.

ಕ್ಲೌತ್=ಕ್ಲೌತ್ @ ಘರ for  $p+ಇಫ್$  &c.  
 =ಕ್ಲೌತಿತ್ &c. .... (5)

Other roots than the above.

FP ಸಾವಜ್=ಸಾವಜಿತ್ &c; ಭ್ರಾಜ್=  
 ಭ್ರಾಜಿತ್ &c; ವೀಲ್=ವೀಲಿತ್ &c; ಧೂವ್=  
 ಧೂವಿತ್ &c; ಬೇಲ್=ಬೇಲಿತ್ &c; ಲೋಕ್  
 =ಲೋಕಿತ್ &c; ಧೌಕ್=ಧೌಕಿತ್ &c; ರಕ್ಷ್=  
 ರಕ್ಷಿತ್ &c. ... (6)

(B) For only passive voice optionally.

*E roots, (E roots, EO roots, and E roots.*

(1) Original roots ending in ಇಫ್.

ಕ್ಷಿ=ಕ್ಷಿ @  $vf+ಇಫ್$ -ಚಿಫ್ &c; ಕ್ಷಾ  
 ಯಿತ್, ಕ್ಷಾಯಿತಾ, ಕ್ಷಾಯಿತಾಹ್, ಕ್ಷಾಯಿತಾನ್;  
 ನಿ=ನಾಯಿತ್ &c; ಲಾ=ಲಾವಿತ್ &c. .... (1)



(2) Original roots ending in ಁ. ದಾ=ದಾ+ಇತ್-ಚಿಣ್ &c. and with the augment ಯ್=ದಾಯಿತ್ &c; ದಾ from ದೈ=ದಾಯಿತ್ &c. ... (2)

(3) *ṇi* roots from roots with indicatory ಮ or ಮಿ. ಕಮ್ or ಕಾಮ್=ಕಮ್ or ಕಾಮ್+ಇತ್-ಚಿಣ್ &c.=ಕಮಿತ್ or ಕಾಮಿತ್ &c.; ಯಮ್ ಯಮಿತ್ or ಯಾಮಿತ್ &c. .... (3)

(4) Other roots than the above. X. ಜೊರ್=ಜೊರ್+ಇತ್-ಚಿಣ್ &c.=ಜೊರಿತ್ &c. C ಭೆದ್=ಭೆದಿತ್ &c.

29. As to the use of the different forms above given, including the special optional forms given for the passive voice, the rules are as follows :—

Use (1) the first form when the personal affix ಁ is to be attached to the bases (VI. 4. 143. II. 4. 85).

(2) the second form when personal affixes beginning with ಸ or ರ or ಧ are to be attached (VI. 4. 50, VI. 4. 51. VIII. 2. 25).

(3) the 3rd form when the personal affix ಮಿ is to be attached (VII. 4. 52) and

(4) the 4th form in all other cases (III. 1. 33).

30. Observe that *ṇi* roots in the passive voice, if formed from roots with indicatory ಮ or ಮಿ, give 3 bases, and if formed from other roots, 2 bases as follows :—

C from ಕಮ್=ಕಮಿತ್ &c., or ಕಾಮಿತ್ &c., or ಕಾಮಯಿತ್ &c.

C from ಜೊ and ಭೆದ್=ಭಾವಿತ್ &c., or ಭಾವಯಿತ್ &c; and ಭೆದಿತ್ &c. or ಭೆದಯಿತ್ &c.

X ಜೊರ್=ಜೊರಿತ್ &c. or ಜೊರಯಿತ್ &c.

31. Observe further that even other roots than *ṇi*, if original roots ending in vowels, give two forms in the passive voice as follows :—

ಕ್ಷಿ=ಕ್ಷೇತ್ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿತ್ &c; ದಾ=ದಾತ್ or ದಾಯಿತ್ &c.

32. The tense affixes of the aorist give bases as follows:—

ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

EXAMPLES.

*For only active voice but in both the PARASMAIPADI and the ĀTMANEPADI*

### FIRST DIVISION.

#### (1.) *ni* Roots from

(a.) Roots distinguished by indicative ಋ.

(b.) Roots distinguished by indicative ಋ when not treated under model (4) which see.

(c.) Roots ending in ಲ.

(d.) Roots ending in conjunct consonants.

(e.) Monosyllabic roots beginning with ಋ.

ಓಣ from ಓಣ್ಯ=ಓಣ+ಚ್ಚ=ಓಣ+ಽ=ಓಣ and after red.=ಓಣೀಣ; ಕಾಣ from ಕಣ್ಯಾ=ಚ್ಚಕಾಣ; ಕಥ from ಕಥ=ಚ್ಚಕಥ; ಉನ from ಉನ=ಉನನ; ಅರ್ಚ from ಅರ್ಚ=ಅಚರ್ಚ; ರಕ್ಷ from ರಕ್ಷ=ರರಕ್ಷ; ಭಿಕ್ಷ from ಭಿಕ್ಷ=ಬಿಭಿಕ್ಷ; ಪ್ರಚ್ಛ from ಪ್ರಚ್ಛ=ಪ್ರಚ್ಛ; ಸ್ಕಂದ from ಸ್ಕಂದ=ಚ್ಚಸ್ಕಂದ; ಮ್ಲೇಚ್ಛ from ಮ್ಲೇಚ್ಛ=ಮಿಮ್ಲೇಚ್ಛ; ಅರ from ಅರ=ಅರಿರ; ಅರ್ಣ from ಅರ್ಣ=ಅರ್ಣೀಣ

... (1)

#### (2.) *ni* Roots from

(a.) Roots beginning with conjunct consonants and ending in ಇಚ್.

(b.) Roots beginning with conjunct consonants with penultimate ಇಚ್.

(c.) Monosyllabic roots beginning with other vowels than ಋ.

ಜ್ಯಾಪ from ಜ್ಯಾ=ಜ್ಯಾಪ್ + ಚ್ಚ=ಜ್ಯಾಪ್ @ sp+ಽ=ಜ್ಯಪ and after red, ಜಪ್ಯಪ; ಬ್ರಾವ from ಬ್ರಾ=ಬ್ರಾವ್ರ; ಕ್ಷಾಯ from ಕ್ಷಿ=ಚಿಕ್ಷಯ; ಪ್ರಾಯ from ಪ್ರೀ=ಪಿಪ್ರಯ; ಕ್ಷೇದ from ಕ್ಷಿ=ಚಿಕ್ಷಿದ; ಕ್ರೀಡ from ಕ್ರೀಡ=ಚಿಕ್ರಿದ; ಕ್ಷೂಭ from ಕ್ಷೂಭ=ಚ್ಚಕ್ಷೂಭ; ಸ್ತೂಪ from ಸ್ತೂಪ=ತುಸ್ತುಪ; ಅಟಿ from ಅಟಿ=ಅಟಿಟ; ಅಮ from ಅಮ=ಅಮಿಮ; ಎಷ from ಇಷ=ಇಷಿಷ; ಅರಿ from ಅರಿ=ಅರಿರ; ಓಚ from ಉಚ=ಉಚಿಚ; ಉಷ from ಉಷ=ಉಷಿಷ; ಎಧ from ಎಧ=ಇದಿಧ; ಓಜ from ಓಜ=ಉಜಿಜ

... (2)

(3.) *ni* Roots from

Roots beginning with non-conjunct consonants and ending in consonants with penultimate ಋ or ೠ.

ವರ್ತ from ವೃತ=ವರ್ತ+ಚಜ್-ಸನ್=ವರ್ತ @ ಋ for [p+ap]+ಃ=ವೃತ and after red. ವೀವೃತ; or ವರ್ತ+ಚಜ್=ವರ್ತ+ಃ and after red.=ವವರ್ತ; ತೀರ್ತ from ಕೃತ=ಚೀಕೃತ or ಚಿಕೀರ್ತ

(3)

(4.) *ni* Roots from

## A.

(a.) Non-monosyllabic roots beginning with vowels & having its second syllable ending in other vowels than ಏ, and not being roots ending in ಏ.

(b.) Roots beginning with other non-conjunct consonants than those of the *pa-varga*, or ಯಣ್, or ಜ, and ending in ಉ or ಊ.

(c.) Roots beginning with non-conjunct consonants and ending in consonants with other penultimate ಇಚ್ than ಋ or ೠ (including such roots distinguished by indicative ಋ if any when they are not treated under (1).

## A.

ಉರ್ಣಾವ from ಉರ್ಣಾ=ಉರ್ಣಾವ+ಚಜ್-ಸನ್=ಉರ್ಣಾವ @ sp+ಃ=ಉರ್ಣವ and after red, ಉರ್ಣಾನವ; ನಾವ from ನೂ=ನೂನವ; ಕಾವ from ಕೂ=ಚೂಕವ; ತೀರ್ತ from ತೀ=ಚೀಕೀಲ; ನೀರ್ತ from ನೀರ್ತ=ನೀನೀಲ; ಗೋಜ್ from ಗುಜ್=ಜಾಗುಜ; ಧೂವ from ಧೂವ=ದೂಧುವ; ಜೇರ್ತ from ಜೇರ್ತ=ಜೀಬೀಲ; ಧೂರ್ತ from ಧೂರ್ತ=ದೂಧುರ

## ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

## EXAMPLES.

## B.

(d.) Roots beginning with conjunct consonants and ending in ಉ.

(e.) Roots beginning with conjunct consonants and ending in consonants with penultimate ಅ or ಉ.

## C.

(f.) Roots beginning with non-conjunct consonants and ending in ಉ.

(g.) Roots beginning with non-conjunct consonants and ending in ಇ, ಈ, ಋ, or ೠ.

(h.) Roots beginning with non-conjunct *pavarga*, ಯಣ್, or ಜ, and ending in ಉ or ಊ.

(i.) Roots beginning with non-conjunct consonants with penultimate ಅ or ಉ (including such roots distinguished by indicatory ಋ when they are not treated under (1)).

(j.) Non-mono-syllabic roots beginning with vowels and having its second syllable ending in ಅ and not being roots ending in ಅ.

## B.

ಜ್ಞಾಪ್ from ಜ್ಞಾ=ಜ್ಞಪ್; ತ್ಯಾಜ್ from ತ್ಯಾಜ್=ತಿಯಜ್; ಭ್ರಾಜ್ from ಭ್ರಾಜ್=ಭ್ರಜ್

## C.

ದಾಪ್ from ದಾ=ದೀದಪ್; ದಾಪ್ from ದ್ಯಾ=ದೀದಪ್; ನಾಯ್ from ನೀ=ನೀನಯ; ಚಾಯ್ from ಚಿ=ಚೀಚಯ; ಕಾರ್ from ಕೃ=ಕೀಕರ; ತಾರ್ from ತ್ಯಾ=ತೀತರ; ಪಾವ್ from ಪೂ=ಪೀಪವ; ಮಾವ್ from ಮೂ=ಮೀಮವ; ಯಾವ್ from ಯೂ=ಯೀಯವ; ರಾವ್ from ರು=ರೀರವ; ಲಾವ್ from ಲೂ=ಲೀಲವ; ಜಾವ್ from ಜು=ಜೀಜವ; ಪಾತ್ from ಪತ=ಪೀಪತ; ಮಾನ್ from ಮಾನ್=ಮೀಮನ; ದಾನ್ from ದಾನ್=ದೀದನ; ಪಿಲಡ್ from ಪಿಲಡ್=ಪೀಲಿಲಡ್; ಕಾಣ್ from ಕಣ್=ಕೀಕಣ; ಕಣ್ from ಕಣ್=ಕೀಕಣ .... (4)

*For only active voice and only  
Parasmaipadi.*

## SECOND DIVISION.

(1.) P Roots distinguished by indicative  $\text{ಇ}$  and  $\text{ಯ}$  (ಪ್ರಸಾದಿ).

(2.) P Roots distinguished by indicative  $\text{ಇ}$  when not treated under the 3rd division.

ಗಮ from ಗಮಾ=ಗಮ+ಅಜ್=ಗಮ+  
ಅ=ಗಮ; ಪುಷ್=ಪುಷ; ಭಿವ (ಭಿದಿರ್)=ಭಿದ.

## THIRD DIVISION.

*Consisting of,*

(1.) Roots distinguished by indicative  $\text{ಇರ್}$  when not treated under the second division and

(2.) Other roots not treated under Divisions I. and II. as follows:—

For both active and passive voices and for both the *parasmaipadi* and the *ātmanepaai* in the active voice.

## A.

### SECTION I. E. ROOTS EXCLUDING ROOTS ENDING IN $\text{ಅ}$ .

(a) *Both parasmaipadi and ātmanepadi.*

Roots ending in  $\text{ಇ}$  and having penultimate  $\text{ಇ}$ .

ದಿಶ=ದಿಶ+ಕ್ಸ=ದಿಶ+ನಿ+ದಿಕ್ಷ್ 1st form.

ದಿಶ+ಕ್ಸ=ದಿಶ+ನಿ=ದಿಕ್ಷ .... 2nd form.

ಕ್ರಾಶ=(1) ಕ್ರಾಕ್ಷ (2) ಕ್ರಾಕ್ಷ; ದೃಶ=(1)  
ದೃಕ್ಷ (2) ದೃಕ್ಷ; ತೃಷ=(1) ತೃಕ್ಷ (2) ತೃ  
ಕ್ಷ; ತ್ರಿಷ=(1) ತ್ರಿಕ್ಷ (2) ತ್ರಿಕ್ಷ; ತುಷ=(1)  
ತುಕ್ಷ (2) ತುಕ್ಷ; ದಿಹ=(1) ದಿಹ (2) ದಿಹ;  
ಮಿಹ=(1) ಮಿಹ (2) ಮಿಹ; ದುಹ=(1)  
ಧಾಕ್ಷ (2) ಧಾಕ್ಷ ... .. (1)

(b). *Parasmaipadi*.

(1.) P Roots ending in ಇ.

ಜೆ=ಜಿ+ಸಿಚ್=ಜಿ @  $vf+\bar{n}$ =ಜೈಷ; ನೀ  
 ನೈಷ; ಕು=ಕೌಷ; ನೂ=ನೌಷ; ಸ್ತೂ=  
 ಸ್ಮಾರ್ಷ; ತ್ಯೂ=ತಾರ್ಷ .... (2)

(2.) P roots ending in ಸ with penultimate ಅ.

ವಸಿ=ವಸಿ+ಸಿಚ್=ವಸಿ @  $vp$  and @ ತ  
 for  $f+\bar{n}$ =ವಾತ್ಸ .... (3)

(3.) P roots ending in other consonants than ಸ with penultimate ಅ and

ನಹ್=ನಹ್+ಸಿಚ್=ನಹ್ @  $vp+\bar{n}$ =  
 ನಾಹ್; ತ್ಯವಿ=ತಾವಿಸ್; ಲವಿ=ಲೌವಿಸ್;  
 ಭಿದಿ=ಭೈತ್ಸ; ಪಚ್=ಪಚ್; ರ್ವಿ=ವೈತ್ಸ. (4)

(4.) P roots ending in other consonants than ಕಲಿ with penultimate ಇ.

(5.) P roots ending in conjunct consonants with antepenultimate ಅ.

ದಂಠಿ=ದಂಠಿ+ಸಿಚ್=ದಂಠಿ @  $vap+\bar{n}$ =  
 ದಾಜ್ಞ; ಪ್ರಜ್ಞ=ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞ; ಸ್ಕನ್ದಿ=  
 ಸ್ಕಾನ್ದಿ (5)

(6.) Other P roots than the above viz.

(a.) P roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಅ excluding roots which being roots originally ending in ಅ have taken the augment ಋ and are therefore afterwards to be treated as roots ending in ಸ with penultimate ಅ. and

ಸಾಧಿ=ಸಾಧಿ+ಸಿಚ್=ಸಾಧಿ+ಸಿ=ಸಾತ್ಸ;  
 ವಿಂದಿ=ವಿತ್ಸ ... .. (6)

(b.) P roots ending in conjunct consonants without antepenultimate ಅ.

(c) *Ātmanepadi.*

A roots ending in  
ಯ.

ಢ್ಯ=ಢ್ಯ+ಸಿಚ್<sub>1</sub>=ಢ್ಯ+ಸಿ=ಢ್ಯಃ ... (7)

A roots ending in  
other ಇಫ letters than  
ಯ.

ಚಿ=ಚಿ+ಸಿಚ್=ಚಿ @ *gf*+ಸಿ=ಚೇಃ;  
ಕ್ಷಿ=ಕ್ಷೇಃ; ಕ್ಷ=ಕ್ಷೇಃ; ಪು=ಪುೇಃ ... (8)

A roots ending in  
other consonants than  
ಕಠ with penultimate  
ಇಫ.

ಕ್ಷುಭ್=ಕ್ಷುಭ್+ಸಿಚ್<sub>1</sub>=ಕ್ಷುಭ್+ಸಿ=  
ಕ್ಷುಃ; ಕ್ಷಿಪ್+ಕ್ಷಿಪ್; ಭಿಡ್=ಭಿತ್; ಸೃಜ್=  
ಸೃಕ್ಷ ... (9)

A roots ending in ಸ  
with penultimate ಅ.

ವಸಿ=ವಸಿ+ಸಿಚ್=ವಸಿ @ ಠ for *f*+ಸಿ  
=ವತ್ಸ ... (10)

Other A roots com-  
prising.

(1.) A roots ending  
in other consonants  
than ಸ with penulti-  
mate ಅ;

ಘಜ್=ಘಜ್+ಸಿಚ್=ಘಜ್+ಸಿ=ಘಜ್ಃ; ಸ್ವ  
ಇಜ್=ಸ್ವಇಜ್ಃ; ರಾಢ್=ರಾತ್ಸ್; ಹಾ=ಹಾನ್;  
ದಾ from ದೈ=ದಾನ್; ಪಾನ್ from ಪೈ=ಪಾನ್  
ಪಾನ್; ಜ್ಯಾ from ಜ್ಯಾ=ಜ್ಯಾನ್ ... (11)

(2.) A roots ending  
in consonants with  
penultimate ಅ;

(3.) A roots end-  
ing in conjunct con-  
sonants; and

(4.) A roots end-  
ing in ಅ.

## SECTION II. EO ROOTS.

(a). *Parasmaipadi.*

Roots ending in ಯು.

ಸ್ತೃಠಾ+ಸಿಚ್=ಸ್ತೃಠಾ @ *vf*+ಇನ್=ಸ್ತೃ  
ಠಿಃ ... (1)

(b). *Ātmanepadi.*

Roots ending in ಯು.

ಸ್ತೃಠಾ+ಸಿಚ್<sub>1</sub>=ಸ್ತೃಠಾ @ ಈಠ for *f*+ಸಿ=  
ಸ್ತೃಠಿಃ or ಸ್ತೃಠಾ+ಸಿಚ್=ಸ್ತೃಠಾ+ಇನ್ or ಈಠ  
=ಸ್ತೃಠಾ @ *gf*+ಇನ್ or ಈಠ=ಸ್ತೃಠಿಃ or  
ಸ್ತೃಠಿಃ ... (2)

## ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

## EXAMPLES.

## SECTION III. E ROOTS.

(a). *Parasmaipadi*.

P roots ending in  
ಅ. ಪಿಪಠಿಷ್+ಸಿಚ್ = ಪಿಪಠಿಷ್-*f*+ಇನ್ = ಪಿಪಠಿ  
ಷಿಷ್ .... (1)

P roots ending in  
ಇಕ್. ಕ್ಷು+ಇನ್ = ಕ್ಷು @ *vp*+ಇನ್ = ಕ್ಷುವಿಷ್ (2)

P roots ending in  
ರ or ಲ with penulti-  
mate ಅ. ಕ್ಷುರ+ಸಿಚ್ = ಕ್ಷುರ @ *vp*+ಇನ್ = ಕ್ಷುರಿಷ್;  
ಜ್ವಲ=ಜ್ವಲಿಷ್; ಆಲ=ಅಲಿಷ್; ಹ್ಮಲ=ಹ್ಮಾ  
ಲಿಷ್; ತ್ಸುರ=ತ್ಸುರಿಷ್. .... (3)

P roots beginning  
with consonants and  
ending in other con-  
sonants than ರ, ಲ, ಹ,  
ಘ, and ಯ with pe-  
nultimate ಅ when  
not distinguished by  
indicatory ಎ.

ಕಣಿ+ಇನ್ or ಕಣಿ @ *vp* + ಇನ್ = ಕಣಿಷ್  
or ಕಾಣಿಷ್; ರಣಿ=ರಣಿಷ್ or ರಾಣಿಷ್; ತಡಿ=  
ತಡಿಷ್ or ತಾಡಿಷ್; ಚಲಿ=ಚಲಿಷ್ or ಚಾಲಿಷ್ (4)

P roots which being  
originally roots end-  
ing in ಅ have taken  
the augment ಏಕ್ and  
are therefore to be  
treated as bases end-  
ing in ಸ with penulti-  
mate ಅ.

ಯಾಸಿ+ಸಿಚ್ = ಯಾಸಿ+ಇನ್ = ಯಾಸಿಷ್;  
ಜಾಷ್ಟಾನ್ from FP ಜಾಷ್ಟಾ = ಜಾಷ್ಟಾಸಿಷ್; ಗಾ  
from ಗೈ = ಗಾಸಿಷ್ .... (5)

P roots ending in  
consonants with pe-  
nultimate light ಇಕ್.

ಬುಧಿ + ಸಿಚ್ = ಬುಧಿ @ *gp*+ಇನ್ = ಬೋ  
ಧಿಷ್; ಲಿಖಿ=ಲಿಖಿಷ್; ಸೃತಿ=ಸೃತಿಷ್ .... (6)

P roots ending in  
consonants with pe-  
nultimate ಋ.

ಕೈತ+ಸಿಚ್ = ಕೈತ @ ಈರಿ for *p*+ಇನ್  
= ಕೈತಿಷ್ ... (7)

Other P roots than  
the above comprising,



## ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

## EXAMPLES.

(1.) P roots beginning with consonants and ending in other consonants than ರ, ಲ, ಹ, ಮ, and ಯ with penultimate ಅ, if distinguished by indicatory ಎ.

ಕಟ from ಕಟ=ಕಟ+ಸಿಚ್=ಕಟಿಷ್ ;  
ಅಶ್=ಅಶಿಷ್, ಅಪಿ=ಅಪಿಷ್ ; ರಗ್=ರಗಿಷ್ ; ಹಸ್  
=ಹಸಿಷ್ ; ಗ್ರಹ್=ಗ್ರಹಿಷ್ ; ತ್ಯಯ್=ತ್ಯಯಿಷ್ ;  
ವವ್=ವವಿಷ್ ; ನಾಥ್=ನಾಥಿಷ್ ; ವಿಶ್=ವಿಶಿಷ್ ;  
ವಿಷ್ ; ಕೂಜ್=ಕೂಜಿಷ್ ; ತೋಡ್=ತೋಡಿಷ್ ;  
ಢಾಕ್=ಢಾಕಿಷ್ ; ದಿವ್ಭ್=ದಿವಿಭಿಷ್ ... (8)

(2.) P roots beginning with vowels and ending in other consonants than ರ, ಲ, ಹ, ಮ, and ಯ with penultimate ಅ.

(3.) P roots beginning with consonants and ending in ಹ, ಮ and ಯ with penultimate ಅ.

(4.) P roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಅ, ಈ, ಊ, and ಎಚ್, excluding roots which being originally roots ending in ಅ have taken the augment ಸಕ್.

(5.) P roots ending in conjunct consonants.

(b). *Atmanepadi.*

A roots ending in open ಯ being preceded by consonants.

FA root ಬೇಛಿದ್ಯ=ಬೇಛಿದ್ಯ+ಸಿಚ್=ಬೇಛಿದ್ಯಿ  
ಛಿದ್ಯ—(f+p)+ಇನ್=ಬೇಛಿದಿಷ್ ... (9)

Other A roots ending in ಅ.

FA ಲೋಲಾಯ=ಲೋಲಾಯ+ಸಿಚ್=  
ಲೋಲಾಯಿಷ್—f+ಇನ್=ಲೋಲಾಯಿಷ್ .... (10)

## ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

## EXAMPLES.

A roots ending in ಇ, ಈ, ಉ, and ಊ including the *ni* roots in the *passive voice* only.

ಲೂ=ಲೂ+ಸಿಚ್=ಲೂ @  $gf+ಇನ್=ಲ$   
ವಿಷ್; X ಚೂರಿ=ಚೂರಯಿಷ್; C ಭೇದಿ=  
ಭೇದಯಿಷ್ ... .. (11)

A roots ending in consonants with penultimate light ಇಕ್.

ಬಾಢ್=ಬಾಢ್+ಸಿಚ್=ಬಾಢ್ @  $gp+ಇನ್=$   
ಬೋಧಿಷ್.

Other A roots than the above, viz:—roots with penultimate ಅ, ಆ, ಈ, ಉ, ಎಚ್, and roots ending in conjunct consonants.

ಶಚ್=ಶಚ್+ಸಿಚ್=ಶಚ್+ಇನ್=ಶಚಿಷ್. ವಾ  
ದ್=ವಾಡಿಷ್, ಕೂಣ್=ಕೂಣಿಷ್. ಮೇದ್=ಮೇ  
ದಿಷ್. ವರ್ಹ್=ವರ್ಹಿಷ್ ... .. (12)

## B.

For only *passive voice* optionally, except in the 3rd person singular of a *passive voice* not being *reflective*.

(1.) Original roots ending in ಆ.

ದಾ=ದಾ+ಸಿಚ್-ಚಿನ್=ದಾ+ಇನ್ and  
with augment ಯ್=ದಾಯಿಷ್; ದಾ from  
ದೈ=ದಾಯಿಷ್ ... .. (1)

(2.) Original roots ending in ಇಕ್.

ಕ್ಷಿ=ಕ್ಷಿ+ಸಿಚ್-ಚಿನ್=ಕ್ಷಿ @  $bf+ಇನ್=$   
ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್; ನಿನ್=ನಾಯಿಷ್; ಚ್ಯು=ಚ್ಯಾವಿಷ್;  
ಭೂ=ಭಾವಿಷ್ .... .. (2)

(3.) *ni* roots from roots with *indicatory* ಮ or ಮಿ.

ಕಮ್ or ಕಾವ್=ಕಮ್ or ಕಾವ್+ಸಿಚ್-  
ಚಿನ್=ಕಮ್ or ಕಾವ್+ಇನ್=ಕಮಿಷ್ or ಕಾ  
ಮಿಪ್ ... .. (3)

(4.) Other *ni* roots than the above.

X ಚೂರಿ=ಚೂರಿ+ಸಿಚ್-ಚಿನ್=ಚೂರಿ+  
ಇನ್=ಚೂರಿಪ್; C ಭೇದ್=ಭೇದಿಪ್ .... (4)

## C.

For *reflective voice* optionally and for *passive voice* not being *reflective* exclusively, in the 3rd person singular.

## ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

## EXAMPLES.

(1.) Original roots ending in **ಅ**.

ದಾ=ದಾ+ಚಿಠ=ದಾ+ಇ and with the augment ಯಾ=ಸಾಯಾ+ಇ=ಸಾಯಿ; ದಾ from ದೈ=ಸಾಯಿ ... (1)

(2.) Original roots ending in **ಇಠ** vowels.

ಕ್ಷಿ=ಕ್ಷಿ+ಚಿಠ=ಕ್ಷಿ @ *vf*+ಇ=ಕ್ಷಾಯಿ; ನಿಃ ನಾಯಿ; ಚ್ಯು=ಚ್ಯಾವಿ; ಶ್ಯು=ಶ್ಯಾಯಿ; ಯಾ=ಯಾವಿ; ಭೂ=ಭಾವಿ; ವ್ಯು=ವಾವಿ; ತ್ಯಾ=ತಾವಿ (2)

## D.

For passive voice whether reflective or otherwise in the 3rd person singular.

(1.) Derivative roots ending in open ಯ being preceded by consonants.

FA ಬೇಛಿದ್ಯು=ಬೇಛಿದ್ಯು+ಚಿಠ=ಬೇಛಿದ್ಯು-  
(*f+p*)+ಇ=ಬೇಛಿವಿ ... (1)

(2.) Other derivative roots ending in **ಃ** and original roots ending in **ಃ**.

D ಪಿಪಠಿಷ=ಪಿಪಠಿಷ+ಚಿಠ=ಪಿಪಠಿಷ—*f*+ಇ=ಪಿಪಠಿಷಿ. FA ಲೋಲೂಯ=ಲೋಲೂಯಿ; ಕಛ=ಕಛಿ ... (2)

(3.) Derivative roots ending in **ಃ**.

FP ಜಾಷ್ಟಾ=ಜಾಷ್ಟಾ+ಚಿಠ=ಜಾಷ್ಟಾ+ಇ and with augment ಯಾ=ಜಾಷ್ಟಾಯಾ+ಇ=ಜಾಷ್ಟಾಯಿ; FP ವಾದಾ from ದಾ from ದೈ=ವಾದಾಯಿ ... (3)

(4.) Derivative roots ending in **ಇಠ**.

FP ಲೋಲೂಃ=ಲೋಲೂಃ+ಚಿಠ=ಲೋಲೂಃ+*vf*+ಇ=ಲೋಲೂಃವಿ; FP ನೇನೀಃ=ನೇನೀಃಯಿ; ಯೇನೀಯಾಃ=ಯೇನೀಯಾಃವಿ ... (4)

(5.) Roots with penultimate **ಃ** except roots ending in **ಃ**.

ಜಠ=ಜಠ+ಚಿಠ=ಜಠ @ *vp*+ಇ=ಜಾವಿ; FP ಜಾಜಠ=ಜಾಜಾವಿ ... (5)

(6.) Roots with penultimate light ಇಠ.

ಚಿಠ=ಚಿಠ+ಚಿಠ=ಚಿಠ @ *gp*+ಇ=ಚೇತಿ; ಗುಠ=ಗೇಠಿ; ಗೃಠ=ಗರ್ಠಿ; FP ಚೇತಿ=ಚೇತಿಚೇತಿ. ... (6)

## ROOTS TO WHICH THE MODELS REFER.

## EXAMPLES.

(7.) Roots with penultimate ມອ.

ສູ່ຮາກ=ສູ່ຮາກ + ບີຮາກ=ສູ່ຮາກ @  
 ຮາກ for  $p + q = ສູ່ຮາກ$ ; FP ທີ່ສູ່ຮາກ  
 = ທີ່ສູ່ຮາກ .... (7)

(8.) ນີ roots from roots distinguished by indicative ມ or ມິ.

ຮ ມ or ຮ ມ = ຮ ມ or ຮ ມ + ບີຮາກ  
 = ຮ ມ or ຮ ມ + ພ = ຮ ມິ or ຮ ມິ .... (8)

(9.) Other roots than the above comprising,

(a.) ນີ roots from roots other than those distinguished by indicative ມ or ມິ;

ນີ ພາກ from ພ = ພາກ + ບີຮາກ=ພາກ  
 + ພ = ພາກ; ຮ ມ = ຮ ມ; FP ຮ ຮ ມ = ຮ  
 ຮ ມ; ສູ່ຮາກ=ສູ່ຮາກ; FP ທີ່ສູ່ຮາກ=  
 ທີ່ສູ່ຮາກ; ຮ ຮ ມ = ຮ ຮ ມ; FP ຮ ຮ ຮ ມ =  
 ຮ ຮ ຮ ມ; ຮ ຮ ຮ ມ = ຮ ຮ ຮ ມ; FP ຮ ຮ ຮ ຮ ມ = ຮ ຮ ຮ ຮ ມ;  
 ພາກ=ພາກ; FP ພາກ=ພາກ; ພາກ  
 = ພາກ; FP ພາກ=ພາກ; ພາກ=ພາກ; FP ພາກ=ພາກ ... (9)

(b.) E Roots ending in ມ with penultimate ມ;

(c.) Roots with penultimate long vowels other than ມອ; and

(d.) Roots ending in conjunct consonants.

33. The ນີ roots from which bases by ບີຮາກ as shown in models (3) and (4) of the first division are to be formed are (1) those which on account of their formation into ນີ roots have had to cause no *lopatation* of any ຮ ຮ vowel from the original roots from which they were formed, (2) those whose reduplicates when they were reduplicated according to rules already mentioned cannot be followed by any other than a light (ອຸ) vowel, (VII. 4. 93.) and (3) those in which according to the rules of reduplication the ພ of ພິ itself will not necessarily form part of the portion that has to be reduplicated i. e. those which have not been formed from monosyllabic original roots beginning with vowels (Sid. II 62. note 117).

35. Observe that when a *ni* root is formed from a root which is itself previously a *ni* root, though according to rules already mentioned the previous *ni* root could be only one formed by 𑀭𑀢𑀺, this 𑀭𑀢𑀺 which is of course equal to *lopated* 𑀢 should not be held as a *lopated* 𑀢, so far as the application of the above rule regarding formation of bases by 𑀮𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀭𑀺 is concerned. (Kas on VII 4. 93.)

35. Some graminiarians say that there is also a further condition regulating the applicability of the affix 𑀮𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀭𑀺, viz. that the *ni* root, taking it as it stands as a *ni* root formed by 𑀢, should have been wholly the first syllable originally obtained for reduplication; that is, according to those graminiarians, 𑀮𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀭𑀺 cannot be applied to *ni* roots formed from non-monosyllabic roots, whether beginning with consonants or vowels, as well as to those formed from monosyllabic roots beginning with vowels. So, according to them, 𑀮𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀭𑀺 cannot apply to 𑀢𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀭𑀺. But the correctness of this view is denied by writers of more acknowledged authority. (Sid II 62.)

36. The roots belonging to model (4) of the first division which take 𑀮𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀭𑀺 have been arranged into 3 groups purposefully to show that the roots under **A** take 𑀮𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀭𑀺 only so far as the lengthening of the vowel of the reduplicate is concerned while the roots under **B** take the affix only in respect of the changing of the 𑀢 of the reduplicate into 𑀢, but that the roots under **C** admit of both the changing of the 𑀢 into 𑀢 and the lengthening of it afterwards.

37. Observe that when FP roots are formed from P roots distinguished by indicatory 𑀢, 𑀢𑀺, or 𑀢𑀺, the P roots so formed will not take 𑀮𑀺𑀭𑀺, though the original P roots distinguished by those indicatory letters are themselves to take this affix, because the liability to take this affix is caused by indicatory letters. Thus, 𑀮𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀭𑀺 from 𑀢𑀺𑀭𑀺 will not take 𑀮𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀭𑀺, through 𑀢𑀺𑀭𑀺 will take it and so the aorist base of it must be formed by 𑀢𑀺𑀭𑀺.

38. Observe further that P roots distinguished by indicatory ಇರ್ come under both the second and third divisions, and that therefore their bases may be formed optionally according to the forms given in either the one or the other. Thus ಭಿದಿರ್ may take either ಅರ್ giving the base ಭಿದ, or ಸರ್, giving the base ಭೈತ್ಸ. So in the case of roots distinguished by indicatory ಋ, they may come under either model (1) or model (4) of the first division.

39. Note that in the passive voice, while the base in the third person singular must be formed by the affix ಚಿರ್ the base when the voice is reflective may in this number also be formed by ಸರ್, or ಸರ್-ಚಿರ್ according to the models under A and B, if the roots concerned are original roots ending in vowels, and that also in other numbers and persons, the bases, when the roots concerned are of the aforesaid description, may be formed according to the models under A and B optionally, whether the voice is reflective or otherwise. Thus, there will be 3 bases in the case of the roots alluded to in the reflective 3rd person singular, and two bases in other numbers in both the reflective and other passive voice, though in passive voice not reflective in the 3rd person singular, there will be only one form. e. g. in the 3rd person singular passive not reflective, ಚಿ=ಚಾಯಿ; ಲ=ಲಾವಿ; ದಾ=ದಾಯಿ; but in the 3rd person singular reflective ಚಿ=ಚಾಯಿ or ಚಾಯಿಷ್ or ಚೈಷ್; ಸು=ನಾವಿ or ನಾವಿಷ್ or ನೊಷ್; ಲ=ಲಾವಿ or ಲಾವಿಷ್ or ಲವಿಷ್; ದಾ=ದಾಯಿ or ದಾಯಿಷ್ or ದಾನ್. But in the passive voice whether reflective or otherwise in other numbers than the above, ಚಿ=ಚಾಯಿಷ್ or ಚೈಷ್. ಶ್ರಿ=ಶ್ರವಾಯಿಷ್ or ಶ್ರವಿಷ್, ದಾ=ದಾನ್ or ದಾಯಿಷ್.

40. Observe also that a ನಿ root from roots distinguished by indicatory ಮ or ನಿ gives 3 bases while a ನಿ root from other roots gives 2 bases in the passive voice, except in the 3rd person singular. Thus, the C root from ಕಮ=ಕಮಿಷ್ or ಕಾವಿಷ್ or ಕಮಯಿಷ್; from ಭೂ=ಭಾವಿಷ್ or ಭಾವಯಿಷ್; and from ಭಿದ=ಭಿದಿಷ್ or ಭಿದಯಿಷ್; also from X ಚೂರ್=ಚೂರಿಷ್ or ಚೂರಯಿಷ್.

41. The rule regarding the use of the different forms in model (I) Section I. 3rd Division is as follows:—

Use (1) the 1st form when an *áltmanepadi* affix beginning with a vowel is to be attached (VII. 3. 72) and (2) the 2nd form in other cases (III. 1. 45).  
*e. g.* (1) ಅದಿಕ್ಷ+A ಆತಾಮ; (2) ಅದಿಕ್ಷ+A ತ. But  
 ಅದ್ಯಕ್ಷ+P ಅನ್, and ಅದ್ಯಕ್ಷ+P ಓ.

42. Observe that there are no tense affixes for the perfect and the benedictive.

43. We have now arrived at the stage at which, by attaching the proper personal affixes directly to the roots in the perfect and the benedictive, and to bases formed by appropriate tense affixes in other tenses, we shall be able to form complete verbs. But before proceeding further, it will be necessary to impress on our minds the rules with reference to which, in regard to certain personal affixes, indicator letters not expressed in the personal affixes themselves are to be considered as having been specially attached to them. The rules here are as follows:—

- (1). All the affixes which come as substitutes for the original personal affixes are held to have or not exactly the same indicator letters which their constituents had or had not unless they themselves are specially distinguished by indicator letters, as for example, the affix ಣೀ is, and unless the contrary is declared by the rules hereunder mentioned.
- (2). All the affixes of the present, the 1st future, the 2nd future, the imperfect, the aorist, and the conditional, which have not been distinguished by the letter ಷ originally in their own form or are not to be considered as having this letter by reason of their partaking of the character of their constituent affixes as aforesaid, must be held to have an indicator ಣ (I. 2. 4.)
- (3). An affix of the perfect not distinguished by an indicator ಷ or ಣ is held to have an indicator ತ, when it does not follow a conjunct consonant (I. 2. 5),

and ூ of the first person is to be held to have an  
 indicative ூ also optionally (VII. 1. 91.)

- (4). The affixes ூ and ூ in the imperative, though their constituent affixes are distinguished by indicative ூ, and therefore they should be held to have this ூ itself, must specially be held to have an indicative ூ (III. 4. 87 ; VI. 4. 101), and the affixes ூ and ூ, though for the same reason they must be considered as not having ூ, must be specially held to have ூ as an indicative letter (III. 4. 92). All the other affixes of the imperative which have not been distinguished by an indicative ூ, are to be held to have an indicative ூ. (I. 2. 4).
- (5.) All the affixes of the optative in the *parasmaipadi* are to be held to have an indicative ூ (III. 4. 103), and all those of the same mode of conjugation in the benedictive are to be held to have an indicative ூ (III. 4. 104). And in the *ātmanepadi* while the affixes of the optative are to be considered as having an indicative ூ, (I. 2. 4), those of the benedictive are to be considered as having an indicative ூ when they come without the augment ூ (a) after consonants adjoining ூ i. e. bases having medial ூ, and (b) after bases ending in ூ or ூ (I. 2, 11, 12) and, in othercases, to remain as they are without any indicative letters.

44. It will have been observed that for some of the persons and numbers in the tenses, more than one affix are applicable, and consequently we should here determine when one form or another is appropriate. The following are the rules on this point:—



- (1). ಅತಿ instead of ಅನ್ತಿ, and ಅತು instead of ಅನ್ತು, are to be used in the present and imperative *parasmaipadi* after bases reduplicated (VII. 1. 4), but in other cases ಅಂತಿ and ಅಂತು should be used. e. g. ವವ=ವವ+ಅತಿ or ಅತು but ಭವ=ಭವ+ಅನ್ತಿ, or ಅಂತು. And in the *ātmanepadi*, ಅತಿ and ಅತಾಂ instead of ಅಂತಿ and ಅಂತಾಂ should be used in the present and imperative, except after the vowel ಅ after which ಅಂತಿ and ಅಂತಾಂ only should be used. And in the imperfect and the aorist, ಅತ should be used in the *ātmanepadi* except after the vowel ಅ when ಅಂತ only should be used (VII. 1. 4, 5). e. g. ಸುನು=ಸುನು+ಅತಿ, ಅತಾಂ, ಅತ; but ಧರ=ಧರ+ಅಂತಿ, ಅಂತಾಂ, ಅಂತ; ದಿಕ್ಷು (aorist)=ದಿಕ್ಷು+ಅಂತ; but ದೃಷ್=ದೃಷ್+ಅತ.
- (2). In the *parasmaipadi* imperfect, ಜನ್ instead of ಅಂತ should be used after bases reduplicated, and in other cases also optionally after what ends in ಅ; when this option is not availed of, and after what has not been reduplicated, ಅಂತ should be used (III. 4. 111, 109). e. g. ಪಾಪ್ತಾ=ಪಾಪ್ತಾ+ಜನ್; ಯಾ=ಯಾ+ಅನ್ತ್, or ಜನ್; but ಧರ=ಧರ+ಅನ್ತ್.
- (3). In the aorist of the *parasmaipadi*, ಜನ್ instead of ಅಂತ should be used when ಜನ್ is used as the tense affix, (III. 4. 109, 110); otherwise ಅಂತ should be used (III. 4. 109). e. g. ಕಾರ್ಷ್=ಕಾರ್ಷ್+ಜನ್; but ಗಮ=ಗಮ+ಅನ್ತ್.
- (4). In the perfect the affix ಆಮ should in all persons and numbers be attached to a base which begins with ಇಚ್ and has a heavy vowel or which has more than one vowel, whether it is in the *parasmaipadi* or *ātmanepadi*, the other personal affixes of the perfect being held to come after this affix ಆಮ in a *lukated*

form ; (B. 504 ; II. 4. 81 ; III. 1. 36) and it is specially to be remembered that the  $\bar{\text{ಓ}}$  in this affix is not indicatory (R. 504). But when the base has no more than a single vowel, provided it is not one that begins with  $\text{ಇಚ್}$  having a heavy vowel,  $\bar{\text{ಓ}}$  and  $\bar{\text{ಉ}}$ , instead of  $\text{ಐಠ}$  and  $\text{ಊಠ}$  should be used after a root ending in  $\text{ಁ}$  (VII. 1. 34), and  $\text{ಐಠ}$  and  $\text{ಊಠ}$  after other roots (III. 4. 82). e. g.  $\text{ಈಋ} = \text{ಈಋ} + \text{ಁಓ}$  ;  $\text{ಚಾಲಂಠ} = \text{ಚಾಲಂಠ} + \text{ಁಓ}$  ; but  $\text{ಇಚ್} = \text{ಇಚ್} + \text{ಐಠ}$  and  $\text{ಊಠ}$  ;  $\text{ಋ} = \text{ಋ} + \bar{\text{ಓ}}$  and  $\bar{\text{ಉ}}$ .

- (5). In the imperative,  $\text{ಛಿ}$  instead of  $\text{ಹಿ}$  should be used after bases ending in  $\text{ಝಠ}$  (VI. 4. 101), but  $\text{ಹಿ}$  in other cases (III. 4. 87), except after bases ending in  $\text{ಁ}$ , and except after bases which have taken the affix  $\text{ಛಿ}$  or  $\text{ಉ}$  as their tense affixes ; for in these latter cases,  $\bar{\text{ಓ}}$   $\text{ಹಿ}$  should be used (VI. 4. 105 , 106). And  $\text{ತಾತಠ}$  may optionally be employed when  $\text{ತು}$  or  $\text{ಛಿ}$  or  $\text{ಹಿ}$  or  $\bar{\text{ಓ}}$   $\text{ಹಿ}$  is to be used (VII. 1. 35). But if a base ends in  $\text{ಁ}$  by reason of a nasal that had followed it having been *lopated*,  $\text{ಹಿ}$  instead of  $\bar{\text{ಓ}}$   $\text{ಹಿ}$  should be attached (VI. 4. 22 ; Sid II. 213). e. g.  $\text{ಅಠ} = \text{ಅಠ} + \text{ಛಿ}$  or  $\text{ತಾತಠ}$  ;  $\text{ಋಠ} = \text{ಋಠ} + \text{ಛಿ}$  or  $\text{ತಾತಠ}$  ;  $\text{ಋಠ} = \text{ಋಠ} + \bar{\text{ಓ}}$   $\text{ಹಿ}$  or  $\text{ತಾತಠ}$  ;  $\text{ಋಠ} = \text{ಋಠ} + \bar{\text{ಓ}}$   $\text{ಹಿ}$  or  $\text{ತಾತಠ}$  ;  $\text{ತಠ} = \text{ತಠ} + \bar{\text{ಓ}}$   $\text{ಹಿ}$  or  $\text{ತಾತಠ}$ .

- (6).  $\bar{\text{ಓ}}$   $\text{ತಠ}$  and  $\bar{\text{ಓ}}$   $\text{ಠ}$  in the imperfect *parasmaipadi* should be used after bases ending in a consonant. (VI. 1. 68)  $\text{ಛಿಠ} = \text{ಛಿಠ} + \bar{\text{ಓ}}$   $\text{ತಠ}$  or  $\bar{\text{ಓ}}$   $\text{ಠ}$ .

- (7). In the *utmanepadi*, in the present, the imperative, the optative, and the aorist,  $\text{ಇತೆ}$ ,  $\text{ಇತಾಮ್}$ ,  $\text{ಇಥೆ}$  and  $\text{ಇಥಾಮ್}$  (III. 4. 79 ; VII. 2. 81), instead of  $\text{ಉತೆ}$ ,  $\text{ಉತಾಮ್}$ ,  $\text{ಉಥೆ}$ , and  $\text{ಉಥಾಮ್}$ , should be employed after bases in  $\text{ಁ}$  ; (VII. 2. 81. ; III. 4. 79) otherwise  $\text{ಉತೆ}$ ,  $\text{ಉತಾಮ್}$ ,  $\text{ಉಥೆ}$ ,

and ಅಥಾಮ only. (III. 4. 79). *e. g.* ಭವ=ಭವ+ಇತೆ, ಇತಾಮ್, ಇಥೆ, ಇಥಾಮ್; but ತಸಃ=ತಸು+ಅತೆ, ಅತಾಮ್, ಅಥೆ, and ಅಥಾಮ್.

44. Remembering the above rules as well as the other rules that bear upon the subject, we shall proceed now to determine the forms which are produced by the actual application of the personal affixes to the bases. For this purpose the bases of the special tenses may be divided into two divisions, the first of them referring to bases in which the final letters of the roots have been modified by the tense affixes, and the second, to those which are not so. The first division may again be taken in two parts, one comprising bases formed from roots of the 1st, 4th, and 6th classes, all of which are bases ending in ಲ, and the other comprising other bases which being formed from roots of the 5th, 8th, and 9th classes end in ಸ, ವ್ಯ, ಸುಪ್, ನ್, ಅಪ, ನಾ, and ನಿ. The bases of the second part may be taken in four sections viz. (1) containing bases ending in ಸ and ವ್ಯ, that is, bases formed from roots of the 8th class that had ended in vowels before the tense affixes were affixed; (2) containing bases ending in ಸ and ಸುಪ್, that is, bases from those roots of the 5th class that had not ended in vowels before the tense affixes were attached; (3) containing bases ending in ನ್, ನಾ, and ನಿ, that is, bases formed from roots of the 9th class that had ended in vowels; and (4) containing bases ending in ನ್, ನಾ, ನಿ, and ಅಪ, that is, bases from roots of the 9th class that had ended in consonants. The bases of the second division may likewise be divided into two parts, one embracing reduplicated bases, that is, bases from FP roots and from roots of the 3rd class, and the other, unreduplicated bases *i. e.* bases from roots of the 2nd and 7th classes.

45. The following are paradigms for the special tenses.

**PARADIGMS.**

## ACTIVE VOICE

PRE

## BASES.

3RD PERSON.

*Singular.**Dual.**Plural.*

## FIRST DIVISION.

ತನಃ

ತನಃ,

ಅಂತಿ,

## PART I. BASES ENDING IN ಅ.

ಧರ      ....      ... from ಧೃ.    ಧರತಿ                      ಧರತಃ                      ಧರಂತಿ

ಜೋರಯ      ....      ... X ಜೂರ್.    ಜೋರಯತಿ                      ಜೋರಯತಃ                      ಜೋರಯಂತಿ

ಜೋರಯ      C ಜೋರಿ from X ಜೂರ್.    ಜೋರಯತಿ                      ಜೋರಯತಃ                      ಜೋರಯಂತಿ

ಪಿಪರಿಷ      D ಪಿಪರಿಷ from ಪರ್.    ಪಿಪರಿಷತಿ                      ಪಿಪರಿಷತಃ                      ಪಿಪರಿಷಂತಿ

ದೀವ್ಯ      ....      ... IV ದಿವಃ.    ದೀವ್ಯತಿ                      ದೀವ್ಯತಃ                      ದೀವ್ಯಂತಿ

ತುವ      ...      ... VI ತುದಃ.    ತುವತಿ                      ತುವತಃ                      ತುದಂತಿ

## PART II. BASES NOT ENDING IN ಅ.

## Section I.

ತನು or ತನ್ವ      from VIII ತನಃ.    ತನು @ *gf*+ತಿ                      ತನುತಃ                      ತನ್ವಂತಿ

=ತನೋತಿ

ಸುನು or ಸುನ್ವ      ... V ಸು.    ಸುನೋತಿ                      ಸುನುತಃ                      ಸುನ್ವಂತಿ

## Section II.

ಕಕ್ಕು or ಕಕ್ಕುನ್      from V ಕಠ.    ಕಕ್ಕು @ *gf*+ತಿ                      ಕಕ್ಕುತಃ                      ಕಕ್ಕುಂತಿ

=ಕಕ್ಕೋತಿ

## Sections III and IV.

ಕ್ರೇಣ or ಕ್ರೇಣೀ or  
ಕ್ರೇಣಿ      .... from IX ಕ್ರೇ.    ಕ್ರೇಣಂತಿ                      ಕ್ರೇಣೀತಃ                      ಕ್ರೇಣಂತಿ

# PARASMAIPADI.

## SENT.

2ND. PERSON.			1st PERSON.		
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ನಿಪ್	ಛಸ್,	ಛ್	ಮಿಪ್	ವಸ್,	ಮಸ್,
ಧರಸಿ	ಧರಃ	ಧರಃ	ಧರ @ <i>lf</i> +ಮಿ =ಧರಾಮಿ	ಧರ @ <i>lf</i> + ವಃ=ಧರಾವಃ	ಧರ @ <i>lf</i> + ಮಃ=ಧರಾಮಃ
ಚೋರಯಸಿ	ಚೋರ ಯಃ	ಚೋರ ಯಃ	ಚೋರಯಾಮಿ	ಚೋರಯಾ ವಃ	ಚೋರಯಾ ಮಃ
ಚೋರಯಃಸಿ	ಚೋರ ಯಃ	ಚೋರ ಯಃ	ಚೋರಯಾಮಿ	ಚೋರಯಾ ವಃ	ಚೋರಯಾ ಮಃ
ಪಿಪರಿಪಸಿ	ಪಿಪರಿಪ ಃ	ಪಿಪರಿಪಃ	ಪಿಪರಿಪಾಮಿ	ಪಿಪರಿಪಾವಃ	ಪಿಪರಿಪಾಮಃ
ದೀಪ್ಯಸಿ	ದೀಪ್ಯಃ	ದೀಪ್ಯಃ	ದೀಪ್ಯಾಮಿ	ದೀಪ್ಯಾವಃ	ದೀಪ್ಯಾಮಃ
ತದಸಿ	ತದಃ	ತದಃ	ತದಾಮಿ	ತದಾವಃ	ತದಾಮಃ(1)
ತನು @ <i>gf</i> +ಸಿ =ತನೋಮಿ	ತನುಃ	ತನುಃ	ತನು @ <i>gf</i> +ಮಿ =ತನೋಮಿ	ತನುವಃ or ತನ್ವಃ	ತನುಮಃ or ತನ್ಮಃ
ಸುನೋಮಿ	ಸುನುಃ	ಸುನುಃ	ಸುನೋಮಿ	ಸುನುವಃ or ಸುನ್ವಃ	ಸುನುಮಃ or ಸುನ್ಮಃ (2)
ಕಕ್ಮ @ <i>gf</i> +ಸಿ =ಕಕ್ಮೋಮಿ	ಕಕ್ಮಃ	ಕಕ್ಮಃ	ಕಕ್ಮ @ <i>gf</i> +ಮಿ =ಕಕ್ಮೋಮಿ	ಕಕ್ಮವಃ	ಕಕ್ಮಮಃ (3)
ಕ್ರೀಣಾಸಿ	ಕ್ರೀಣಿಃ	ಕ್ರೀಣಿಃ	ಕ್ರೀಣಾಮಿ	ಕ್ರೀಣಿವಃ	ಕ್ರೀಣಿಮಃ

## BASES.

## 3RD PERSON.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಸಭಾ or ಸಭೀ or ಸಭಾ .... from IX ಸಭ.	ಸಭಾತಿ	ಸಭೀತಃ	ಸಭಂತಿ

## SECOND DIVISION.

## PART I.

Unreduplicated bases ...	ತಿವಃ	ತಸ್ಯ <sub>2</sub>	ಅಂತಿ <sub>2</sub>
Bases ending in ಅ (2nd class)			
ಯಾ ... ..	ಯಾತಿ	ಯಾತಃ	ಯಾಂತಿ
Bases ending in ಉ (2nd class)			
ಯಾ .... ..	ಯಾ @ gf+ ತಿ=ಯಾತಿ	ಯಾತಃ	ಯಾ @ ಉನ್ for f+ಅಂತಿ =ಯಾವಂತಿ
Bases ending in ಇ&ಈ (2nd class)			
ಇ ... ..	ಇ @ gf+ತಿ= ವತಿ	ಇತಃ	ಇ @ ಇಯಃ for f+ಅಂತಿ =ಇಯಂತಿ
ಈ ... ..	ವತಿ	ಈತಃ	ಇಯಂತಿ
ಎ ... ..	ವೇತಿ	ವೀತಃ	ವಿಯಂತಿ
Bases ending in ಸ (2nd class) ಸನ್.	ಸಸ್ತಿ	ಸಸ್ಯಃ	ಸಸಂತಿ
Other bases ending in consonants with penultimate ಇತ್ (2nd class).			
ದಾಹ್ ... ..	ದಾಹ್ @ gf+ ತಿ=ದಾಹೀತ್	ದಾಹ್ಯಃ	ದಾಹಂತಿ
ವಿಹ್ ... ..	ಲೇತಿ	ವೀಡ್ಯಃ	ವಿಹಂತಿ
Other bases ending in consonants (7th Class).			
ರಾಣಧ್ and ರಾನ್ಧ ... from ರಾಧ್.	ರಾಣಧ್ವಿ	ರಾನ್ಧ್ಯಃ	ರಾನ್ಧಂತಿ
ರಿಣಚ್ and ರಿಂಚ್ ... from ರಿಚ್.	ರಿಣಕ್ತಿ	ರಿಂಚ್ಯಃ	ರಿಂಚಂತಿ
ರಿಣಪ್ and ರಿಂಪ್ ... from ರಿಪ್.	ರಿಣಪ್ಪಿ	ರಿಂಪ್ಯಃ	ರಿಂಪಂತಿ

## PARASMAIPADI.

sent.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

ಸಭ್ಯಾಸಿ	ಸಭ್ಯೇತಃ	ಸಭ್ಯೇಥ	ಸಭ್ಯಾಮಿ	ಸಭ್ಯೇವಃ	ಸಭ್ಯೇಮಃ(4)
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ಸಿವ	ಭಸ್ತೃ	ಭೃ	ವಿಃವಿ	ವಸ್ತೃ	ಮಸ್ತೃ
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ಯಾಸಿ	ಯಾಥಃ	ಯಾಥ	ಯಾಮಿ	ಯಾವಃ	ಯಾಮಃ (1)
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ಯಾ @ yf+ ಸಿ=ಯಾಮಿ	ಯಾಥಃ	ಯಾಥ	ಯಾ @ yf+ಮಿ =ಯಾಮಿ	ಯಾವಃ	ಯಾಮಃ (2)
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ಇ @ gf+ಸಿ =ವಿವಿ	ಇಥಃ	ಇಥ	ಇ @ gf+ಮಿ =ವಿವಿ	ಇವಃ	ಇಮಃ
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ವಿವಿ	ಈಥಃ	ಈಥ	ವಿವಿ	ಈವಃ	ಈಮಃ
ವೇವಿ	ವೀಥಃ	ವೀಥ	ವೇವಿ	ವೀವಃ	ವೀಮಃ (3)
ಸಸಿ	ಸಸಥಃ	ಸಸಥ	ಸಸ್ಮಿ	ಸಸವಃ	ಸಸಮಃ (4)

ದುಹ್ @ gp+ ಸಿ=ದೋಹ್ಯೇ	ದುಹ್ಯಃ	ದುಹ್ಯ	ರುಹ್ @ gp+ ಮಿ=ದೋಹ್ಯು	ದ.ಹ್ಯಃ	ದುಹ್ಯಃ
ಲೇಹ್ಯೇ	ಲೀಥಃ	ಲೀಥ	ಲೇಹ್ಯು	ಲೀಹ್ಯಃ	ಲೀಹ್ಯಃ (5)

ರಾಣತ್ಸಿ	ರಾಣ್ಯಃ	ರಾಣ್ಯ	ರಾಣಾಢಿ	ರಾಣ್ಯಃ	ರಾಣ್ಯಃ
ರಿಣಾಢಿ	ರಿಜ್ಯಃ	ರಿಜ್ಯ	ರಿಣಾಢಿ	ರಿಜ್ಯಃ	ರಿಜ್ಯಃ
ಓಣಾಢಿ	ಓಂಪ್ಯಃ	ಓಂಪ್ಯ	ಓಣಾಢಿ	ಓಂಪ್ಯಃ	ಓಂಪ್ಯಃ



## BASES.

## 3RD PERSON.

## Singular.

## Dual.

## Plural.

ಭಸಜ್ and ಭಂಜ್ ... from ಭಜ್.

ಭಸಕ್ತಿ

ಭಜ್ಯತಃ

ಭಂಜಂತಿ

## PART II.

Reduplicated bases ... ತಿವ್

ತನ್ಯ

ಅತಿ

## Bases ending in ಁ.

ಜಹಾ ... from III ಹಾ. ಜಹಾತಿ

ಜಹಾ @

ಜಹಾ-f+ಅ

ಈ for f

ಃ=ಜಹತಿ

+ತಃ=ಜ

ಹೇತಃ

ಜಾಘ್ರಾ ...

FP ಜಾಘ್ರಾ.

ಜಾಘ್ರಾ+ತಿ or ಈ  
ತಿ=ಜಾಘ್ರಾತಿ or  
ಜಾಘ್ರೇತಿ

ಜೇಘ್ರತಃ

ಜಾಘ್ರತಿ

Bases ending in ಇ and ಈ, the  
vowels not being preceded by  
conjunct consonants.

ಚಿಕಿ ... from III ಕಿ.

ಚಿಕಿ @ gf+ಃ=ಚಿ  
ಕ್ರೇತಿ

ಚಿಕಿತಃ

ಚಿಕಿ + ಯ್  
for f+ಅತಿ  
=ಚಿಕ್ರೈತಿ

ನೇನೀ ...

FP ನೇನೀ.

ನೇನೀ @ gf+ತಿ or  
ಈಃ=ನೇನೇತಿ or  
ನೇನಯಾತಿ

ನೇನೀತಃ

ನೇನೈತಿ

ಚೇಕಿ ....

FP ಚೇಕಿ.

ಚೇಕೇತಿ or ಚೇಕ  
ಯಾತಿ

ಚೇಕಿತಃ

ಚೇಕ್ರೈತಿ

Bases ending in ಇ and ಈ, the  
vowel being preceded by con-  
junct consonants.

ಚೇಕ್ರೀ ....

FP ಚೇಕ್ರೀ.

ಚೇಕ್ರೀ @ gf+ತಿ  
or ಈಃ=ಚೇಕ್ರೇತಿ  
or ಚೇಕ್ರಯಾತಿ

ಚೇಕ್ರೀತಃ

ಚೇಕ್ರೀ @ ಇ  
ಯ್ for f  
+ ಅತಿ=ಚೇ  
ಕ್ರೈಯಾತಿ

## PARASMAIPADI.

sent.

2ND PERSON.			3RD PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಭನದ್ವಿ	ಭಜ್ಯಃ	ಭಜ್ಯಃ	ಭನದ್ವಿ	ಭಂಜ್ಯಃ	ಭಂಜ್ಯಃ (6)
ಸಿವಃ	ಥಸ್ಯಃ	ಥ್ಯಃ	ಮಿವಃ	ವಸ್ಯಃ	ಮವಸ್ಯಃ
ಜಹಾಸಿ	ಜಹಾ @ ಈ for f + ಥ್ಯಃ ಜಹ್ಯಃ	ಜಹಾ @ ಈ for f + ಥ್ಯಃ ಜಹ್ಯಃ	ಜಹಾಮಿ	ಜಹಾ @ ಈ for f + ವ್ಯಃ = ಜಹ್ಯವಃ	ಜಹಾ @ ಈ for f + ವ್ಯಃ = ಜಹ್ಯಮಃ
ಜಾಘ್ರಾಸಿ or ಈ ಸಿ = ಜಾಘ್ರಾಸಿ or ಜಾಘ್ರಾಸಿ	ಜ್ಞಾಘ್ರಾಥಃ	ಜ್ಞಾಘ್ರಾಥಃ	ಜಾಘ್ರಾಮಿ or ಮಿ = ಜಾಘ್ರಾಮಿ or ಜ್ಞಾಘ್ರಾಮಿ	ಜ್ಞಾಘ್ರಾವಃ	ಜ್ಞಾಘ್ರಾಮಃ (7)
ಚಿಕಿ @ ಗ್ರ + ಸಿ = ಚಿಕೀಸಿ	ಚಿಕಿಥಃ	ಚಿಕಿಥಃ	ಚಿಕಿ @ ಗ್ರ + ಮಿ = ಚಿಕೀಮಿ	ಚಿಕಿವಃ	ಚಿಕಿಮಃ
ನೇನೀ @ ಗ್ರ + ಸಿ or ಈ ಸಿ = ನೇನೀಸಿ or ನೇನಯಾಸಿ	ನೇನೀಥಃ	ನೇನೀಥಃ	ನೇನೀ @ ಗ್ರ + ಮಿ or ಈ ಮಿ = ನೇನೀಮಿ or ನೇನಯಾಮಿ	ನೇನೀವಃ	ನೇನೀಮಃ
ಚೇಕ್ರಸಿ or ಚೇಕ್ರಯಾಸಿ	ಚೇಕ್ರಥಃ	ಚೇಕ್ರಥಃ	ಚೇಕ್ರಮಿ or ಚೇಕ್ರಯಾಮಿ	ಚೇಕ್ರವಃ	ಚೇಕ್ರಮಃ (8)
ಚೇಕ್ರೀ @ ಗ್ರ + ಸಿ or ಈ ಸಿ = ಚೇಕ್ರೀಸಿ or ಚೇಕ್ರಯಾಸಿ	ಚೇಕ್ರೀಥಃ	ಚೇಕ್ರೀಥಃ	ಚೇಕ್ರೀ @ ಗ್ರ + ಮಿ or ಈ ಮಿ = ಚೇಕ್ರೀಮಿ or ಚೇಕ್ರಯಾಮಿ	ಚೇಕ್ರೀವಃ	ಚೇಕ್ರೀಮಃ

BASES.			3RD PERSON.		
			<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಚೇರೈ	....	FP ಚೇರೈ.	ಚೇರೈತಿ or ಚೇ ಕ್ಷಯಿಸತಿ	ಚೇರೈತಃ	ಚೇರೈಯತಿ
ಜಿಪ್ಪು	...	III ಜಿಪ್ಪು.	ಜಿಪ್ಪೇತಿ	ಜಿಪ್ಪುತಃ	ಜಿಪ್ಪುಯತಿ

*Bases ending in ಉ and ಲೂ.*

ದೋಧು from	FP ದೋಧು.	ದೋಧು @ gf + ತಿ or ಕ್ಷತಿ = ದೋಧೂತಿ or ದೋಧುವೀತಿ	ದೋಧುತಃ	ದೋಧು @ ಉ for f + ಲತಿ = ದೋಧುವತಿ
ಲೋಲೂ	...	FP ಲೋಲೂ.	ಲೋಲೂತಿ or ಲೋಲುವೀತಿ	ಲೋಲೂತಃ ಲೋಲುವತಿ

*Bases ending in ಋ.*

ಇಯ್ಯ	....	from III ಋ.	ಇಯ್ಯ @ gf + ತಿ = ಷಯೀತಿ	ಇಯ್ಯತಃ	ಇಯ್ಯತಿ
ಪಿಪ್ಪು	...	III ಪ್ಪು.	ಪಿಪ್ಪತಿ	ಪಿಪ್ಪತಃ	ಪಿಪ್ಪತಿ
ಅರಿಯ್ಯ	....	FP ಅರಿಯ್ಯ from ಋ.	ಅರಿಯ್ಯತಿ or ಅ ರಿಯ್ಯೀತಿ	ಅರಿಯ್ಯತಃ	ಅರಿಯ್ಯತಿ
ಚರಿಕ್ಕು	....	FP ಚರಿಕ್ಕು.	ಚರಿಕ್ಕತಿ or ಚರಿ ಕ್ಕೀತಿ	ಚರಿಕ್ಕತಃ	ಚರಿಕ್ಕತಿ

*Bases ending in ಮೂ (labial).*

ಪಿಪ್ಪೂ	....	from III ಪ್ಪೂ.	ಪಿಪ್ಪೂ @ gf + ತಿ = ಪಿಪ್ಪತಿ	ಪಿಪ್ಪೂ @ ಉರ್ for f + ತ = ಪಿಪ್ಪೂತಃ	ಪಿಪ್ಪೂ @ ಉರ್ for f + ಲತಿ = ಪಿಪ್ಪೂತಿ
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## PARAHMAIPADI.

sent.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಚೇಕ್ಷೇಮಿ or ಚೇಕ್ಷಾಮಿ	ಚೇಕ್ಷೀಥಃ	ಚೇಕ್ಷೀಥಃ	ಚೇಕ್ಷೇಮಿ or ಚೇ ಕ್ಷಾಮಿ	ಚೇಕ್ಷೀವಃ . ಚೇಕ್ಷೀಮಃ	
ಜಿಪ್ರೇಮಿ	ಜಿಪ್ರೀಥಃ	ಜಿಪ್ರೀಥಃ	ಜಿಪ್ರೇಮಿ	ಜಿಪ್ರೀವಃ	ಜಿಪ್ರೀವಃ(9)
ದೋಧಾ @ gf +ನಿ or ಈನಿ = ದೋಧೋಮಿ or ದೋಧನೀಮಿ	ದೋಧೀಥಃ	ದೋಧೀಥಃ	ದೋಧಾ @ gf +ಮಿ or ಈಮಿ = ದೋಧೋಮಿ or ದೋಧನೀಮಿ	ದೋಧೀವಃ	ದೋಧೀಮಃ
ಲೋಲೋಮಿ or ಲೋಲನೀಮಿ	ಲೋಲೀಥಃ	ಲೋಲೀಥಃ	ಲೋಲೋಮಿ or ಲೋಲನೀಮಿ	ಲೋಲೀವಃ	ಲೋಲೀಮಃ (10)
ಇಯ್ಯ @ gf + ನಿ=ಇಯ್ಯಮಿ	ಇಯ್ಯೀಥಃ	ಇಯ್ಯೀಥಃ	ಇಯ್ಯ @ gf +ಮಿ=ಇಯ್ಯಮಿ	ಇಯ್ಯೀವಃ	ಇಯ್ಯೀಮಃ
ಪಿಪ್ಪಮಿ	ಪಿಪ್ಪೀಥಃ	ಪಿಪ್ಪೀಥಃ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಮಿ	ಪಿಪ್ಪೀವಃ	ಪಿಪ್ಪೀಮಃ
ಅರಿಯಮಿ or ಅರಿಯನೀಮಿ	ಅರಿಯೀಥಃ	ಅರಿಯೀಥಃ	ಅರಿಯಮಿ or ಅರಿಯನೀಮಿ	ಅರಿಯೀವಃ	ಅರಿಯೀಮಃ
ಪರಿಕರ್ಮಿ or ಪರಿಕರೀಮಿ	ಪರಿಕರ್ಮೀಥಃ	ಪರಿಕರ್ಮೀಥಃ	ಪರಿಕರ್ಮಿ or ಪರಿಕರೀಮಿ	ಪರಿಕರ್ಮೀವಃ	ಪರಿಕರ್ಮೀಮಃ (11)
ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ gf + ನಿ=ಪಿಪ್ಪಮಿ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ ಊರ್ for f + ಥಃ= ಪಿಪ್ಪೀಥಃ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ ಊರ್ for f + ಥಃ= ಪಿಪ್ಪೀಥಃ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ gf +ಮಿ=ಪಿಪ್ಪಮಿ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ ಊರ್ for f + ವಃ= ಪಿಪ್ಪೀವಃ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ ಊ ರ್ for f + ವಃ=ಪಿಪ್ಪೀಮಃ

## BASES.

## 3RD PERSON.

## Singular.

## Dual.

## Plural.

ಪಾಪ್ಯಾ ...	FP ಪಾಪ್ಯಾ.	ಪಾಪ್ಯಾ @ <i>gf</i> + ತಿ or ಈತಿ = ಪಾಪರ್ತಿ or ಪಾ ಪ್ಯತಿ	ಪಾಪ್ಯೂರ್ತಃ	ಪಾಪ್ಯುರತಿ
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ಪಾಪ್ಯಾ ...	FP ಪಾಪ್ಯಾ.	ಪಾಪರ್ತಿ or ಪಾ ಪ್ಯತಿ	ಪಾಪ್ಯೂರ್ತಃ	ಪಾಪ್ಯುರತಿ
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*Bases ending in ಮೂ (non-labial).*

ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ ....	FP ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ.	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @ <i>gf</i> + ತಿ or ಈತಿ = ಚಾಕರ್ತಿ or ಚಾಕರ್ಯತಿ	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @ ಈ ರ್ for <i>f</i> + ತಃ = ಚಾಕೇ ರ್ತಃ	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @ ಇರ್ for <i>f</i> + ಲತಿ = ಚಾಕೀರತಿ
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*Bases ending in ಯ with penultimate ಅ.*

ಜಾಹಯ್ ...	FP ಜಾಹಯ್.	ಜಾಹಯ್ + ತಿ or ಈತಿ = ಜಾ ಹತಿ or ಜಾಹ ಯತಿ	ಜಾಹತಃ	ಜಾಹಯತಿ
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*Bases ending in a nasal with penultimate ಅ.*

ದಧನ್' ...	from 'III ಧನ್.	ದಧಂತಿ	ದಧನ್' @ <i>lp</i> + ತಃ = ದಧಾಂತಃ	ದಧನತಿ
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## PARASMAITADI.

sent.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
Singular	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಕುಪ್ಯಾ @gf+ ನಿ or ಈನಿ= ಕುಪ್ಯ or ಕುಪ್ಯೇನಿ	ಕುಪ್ಯಾರ್ಥಃ	ಕುಪ್ಯಾರ್ಥಃ	ಕುಪ್ಯಾ @ gf +ನಿ or ಈ ನಿ = ಕುಪ ನ್ಯ or ಕು ಪ್ಯನಿ	ಕುಪ್ಯಾರ್ಥಃ	ಕುಪ್ಯಾರ್ಥಃ
ವಾಪ್ಯ or ವಾ ವ್ಯೇನಿ	ವಾಪ್ಯಾರ್ಥಃ	ವಾಪ್ಯಾರ್ಥಃ	ವಾಪ್ಯ or ವಾಪ್ಯೇನಿ	ವಾಪ್ಯಾರ್ಥಃ	ವಾಪ್ಯಾರ್ಥಃ
					(12)

ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @ gf+ ನಿ or ಈನಿ= =ಚಾಕ್ಯ or ಚಾಕ್ಯೇನಿ	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @ ಈರ್ forf + ಥಃ = ಚಾಕ್ಯೇರ್ಥಃ	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ + ಈರ್ forf + ಥಃ = ಚಾ ಕ್ಯೇರ್ಥಃ	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @ gf +ನಿ or ಈ ನಿ = ಚಾಕ್ ನ್ಯ or ಚಾ ಕ್ಯೇನಿ	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @ ಈರ್ forf + ನಃ = ಚಾಕ್ಯೇರ್ಥಃ	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ+ಈ ರ್ f+ಮಃ = ಚಾಕ್ಯೇ ರ್ಥಃ
					(13)

ಜಾಹ್ಯಾ + ನಿ or ಈನಿ=ಜಾ ಹ್ಯ or ಜಾಹ ಯೇನಿ	ಜಾಹ್ಯಃ	ಜಾಹ್ಯಃ	ಜಾಹ್ಯಾ @ lp + ನಿ or ಜಾಹ್ಯಾ + ಈನಿ = ಜಾ ಹ್ಯನಿ or ಜಾ ಹ್ಯೇನಿ	ಜಾಹ್ಯಾ @ lp + ನಃ = ಜಾ ಹ್ಯಃ	ಜಾಹ್ಯಾ @ lp + ಮಃ = ಜಾಹ್ಯಾರ್ಥಃ
					(14)

ದಧನಿ	ದಧನ್ @ lp + ಥಃ = ದ ಧಾರ್ಥಃ	ದಧನ್ @ lp + ಥಃ = ದ ಧಾರ್ಥಃ	ದಧನ್ಯಿ	ದಧನ್ಯಃ	ದಧನ್ಯಃ
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BASES.			3RD PERSON.		
			Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ತಂತನ್	...	FP ತಂತನ್.	ತಂತನ್+ತಿ or ಈತೆ=ತಂತತಿ or ತಂತನೀತಿ	ತಂತನ್ @ lp +ತತೆ=ತಂತಾ ಂತತೆ	ತಂತನತಿ
ಕಂಕಮ್	....	FP ಕಂಕಮ್.	ಕಂಕಂತಿ or ಕಂಕ ನಿಂತಿ	ಕಂಕಾಂತತೆ	ಕಂಕಮತಿ
ಜಂಕಣ್	....	FP ಜಂಕಣ್.	ಜಂಕಣ್ಣಿ or ಜಂ ಕಣ್ಣಿ	ಜಂಕಾಣ್ಣಿ	ಜಂಕಣತಿ
<i>Bases ending in nasal with light penultimate ಳ್.</i>					
ಜಿಫೞ್	.... from	FP ಜಿಫೞ್.	ಜಿಫೞ್ @ gp +ತಿ or ಜಿ ಫೞ್ + ಈತಿ =ಜಿಫೞ್ಣಿ or ಜಿಫೞ್ಣಿ	ಜಿಫೞ್ @ lp +ತತೆ = ಜಿ ಫೞ್ಣಿ	ಜಿಫೞತಿ
ಜಂಜನ್	....	FP ಜಂಜನ್.	ಜಂಜನ್+ತಿ or ಈತೆ=ಜಂಜಂ ತಿ or ಜಂಜ ನೀತಿ	ಜಂಜಾಂತತೆ	ಜಂಜನತಿ
ಜಿಂಜಿಮ್	....	FP ಜಿಂಜಿಮ್.	ಜಿಂಜಂತಿ or ಜಿಂ	ಜಿಂಜಾಂತತೆ	ಜಿಂಜಿಮತಿ
<i>Bases ending in ತ, ಥ ಧ, and ಧ with penultimate light ಳ್.</i>					
ವರಿವೞ್	...	FP ವರಿವೞ್.	ವರಿವೞ್ @ gp +ತಿ or ವರಿವೞ್ ತೆ+ಈತೆ=ವರಿ ವೞ್ಣಿ or ವರಿ ವೞ್ಣಿ	ವರಿವೞ್ @ lp +ತತೆ=ವರಿ ವೞ್ಣಿ	ವರಿವೞತಿ

## PARASMAIPADI.

sent.

## 2ND PERSON.

## 1ST PERSON.

Singular	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ತಂತನ್ + ಸಿ or ಈನ್ = ತಂತಂ ಸಿ or ತಂತ ನಿನ್	ತಂತನ್ @ lp + ಥ = ತಂತಂಫಃ	ತಂತನ್ @ lp + ಥ = ತಂತಂಫಃ	ತಂತನ್ + ವಿ or ಈವಿ = ತಂತನ್ಮಿ or ತಂತನ್ಮಿವಿ	ತಂತನ್ಮಃ	ತಂತನ್ಮಃ
ಕಂಕಂಸಿ or ಕಂ ಕಂನಿ	ಕಂಕಂಫಃ	ಕಂಕಂಫಃ	ಕಂಕನ್ಮಿ or ಕಂ ಕಂನಿ	ಕಂಕನ್ಮಃ	ಕಂಕನ್ಮಃ
ಜಂಕಂನಿ or ಜಂಕಂನಿ	ಜಂಕಂಫಃ	ಜಂಕಂಫಃ	ಜಂಕಂನಿ or ಜಂಕಂನಿ	ಜಂಕಂಫಃ	ಜಂಕಂಫಃ (15)

ಜಂಕಂನಿ @ gp + ಸಿ or ಜಂ ಕಂನಿ + ಈವಿ = ಜಂಕಂನಿ or ಜಂಕಂನಿ	ಜಂಕಂನಿ (@) lp + ಥ = ಜಂಕಂನಿ ಫಃ	ಜಂಕಂನಿ (@) lp + ಥ = ಜಂಕಂನಿ ಫಃ	ಜಂಕಂನಿ @ gp + ವಿ or ಜಂಕಂನಿ + ಈವಿ = ಜಂ ಕಂನಿ or ಜಂಕಂನಿವಿ	ಜಂಕಂನಿಃ	ಜಂಕಂನಿಃ
ಜಂಜಂನಿ + ಸಿ or ಈನ್ = ಜಂ ಜಂನಿ or ಜಂ ಜಂನಿ	ಜಂಜಂಫಃ	ಜಂಜಂಫಃ	ಜಂಜಂನಿ + ವಿ or ಈವಿ = ಜಂಜಂನಿ or ಜಂಜಂನಿವಿ	ಜಂಜಂಫಃ	ಜಂಜಂಫಃ
ಜಂಜಂನಿ or ಜಂಜಂನಿ	ಜಂಜಂಫಃ	ಜಂಜಂಫಃ	ಜಂಜಂನಿ or ಜಂಜಂನಿ	ಜಂಜಂಫಃ	ಜಂಜಂಫಃ (16)

ಮಂಕಂನಿ @ gp + ಸಿ or ಮಂ ಕಂನಿ + ಈವಿ = ಮಂಕಂನಿ or ಮಂ ಕಂನಿ	ಮಂಕಂನಿ (@) lp + ಥ = ಮಂಕಂನಿ ಫಃ	ಮಂಕಂನಿ (@) lp + ಥ = ಮಂಕಂನಿ ಫಃ	ಮಂಕಂನಿ @ gp + ವಿ or ಮಂಕಂನಿ + ಈವಿ = ಮಂ ಕಂನಿ or ಮಂ ಕಂನಿವಿ	ಮಂಕಂನಿಃ	ಮಂಕಂನಿಃ
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BASES.			3RD PERSON.		
			<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಜರಿಗೃಧ್	...	FP ಜರಿಗೃಧ್.	ಜರಿಗದ್ವಿ or ಜರಿಗೃಧೀತಿ	ಜರಿಗೃದ್ವಃ	ಜರಿಗೃಧತಿ
<i>Bases ending in ತ, ಫ, ವ &amp; ಥ with penultimate ಮೂ.</i>					
ಚಾಕ್ರತ	from FP ಚಾಕ್ರತ್.	ಚಾಕ್ರತ್ @ gp + ತಿ or ಚಾಕ್ರತಿ @ ಈಽ for p+ ಲಿ @ ಈಽ for p+ಈಽ = ಚಾಕ್ರತಿ or ಚಾಕ್ರೀತಿ	ಚಾಕ್ರತ್ @ gp + ತಿ or ಚಾಕ್ರತಿ @ ಈಽ for p+ ಲಿ @ ಈಽ = ಚಾಕ್ರತಿ or ಚಾಕ್ರೀತಿ	ಚಾಕ್ರತ್ @ ಈಽ for p+ ಲಿ @ ಈಽ = ಚಾಕ್ರತಿ or ಚಾಕ್ರೀತಿ	ಚಾಕ್ರತ್ @ ಈಽ for p+ ಲಿ @ ಈಽ = ಚಾಕ್ರತಿ or ಚಾಕ್ರೀತಿ
<i>Bases ending in ತ, ಫ, ವ &amp; ಥ with penultimate nasal.</i>					
ಚಾಕ್ರಂದ	...	FP ಚಾಕ್ರಂದ.	ಚಾಕ್ರಂದ + ತಿ or ಚಾಕ್ರಂದಿತಿ	ಚಾಕ್ರಂದ - p+ ತಿ = ಚಾಕ್ರಂದಿತಿ	ಚಾಕ್ರಂದ - p+ ಲಿ = ಚಾಕ್ರಂದತಿ
<i>Other bases ending in ತ, ಫ, ವ &amp; ಥ.</i>					
ಪಾಸ್ವರ್ಧ	from FP ಪಾಸ್ವರ್ಧ.	ಪಾಸ್ವರ್ಧ + ತಿ or ಈಽ = ಪಾಸ್ವರ್ಧಿತಿ	ಪಾಸ್ವರ್ಧ + ತಿ or ಈಽ = ಪಾಸ್ವರ್ಧಿತಿ	ಪಾಸ್ವರ್ಧಃ	ಪಾಸ್ವರ್ಧತಿ
ಜಾಗಾಧ	...	FP ಜಾಗಾಧ.	ಜಾಗಾಧಿ or ಜಾಗಾಧೀತಿ	ಜಾಗಾಧಃ	ಜಾಗಾಧತಿ
ದಾದಧ	...	FP ದಾದಧ.	ದಾದಧಿ or ದಾದಧೀತಿ	ದಾದಧಃ	ದಾದಧತಿ

## PARASMAIPADI.

## 2ND PERSON.

## 1ST PERSON.

sent.

Singular	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಜರಿಫುರ್ತಿ or ಜ ಜರಿಗುಫೀನಿ	ಜರಿಗುಫುಃ	ಜರಿಗುಫುಃ	ಜರಿಗುಫುರ್ತಿ or ಜರಿಗುಫೀನಿ	ಜರಿಗುಫುಃ	ಜರಿಗುಫುಃ (17)

ಚಾಕ್ರಾತ್ @ gp +ನಿ or ಚಾ ಕ್ರಾತ್ @ ಈರ್ for p+ ಈನಿ =ಚಾಕರ್ತಿ or ಚಾಕರ್ತೀನಿ	ಚಾಕ್ರಾತ್ @ ಈರ್ for p+ ಥಃ=ಚಾ ಕರ್ತುಃ	ಚಾಕ್ರಾತ್ @ ಈರ್ for p+ ಥಃ=ಚಾಕರ್ ತುಃ	ಚಾಕ್ರಾತ್ @ gp +ನಿ or ಚಾಕ್ರಾತ್ @ ಈ ರ್ for p+ ಈನಿ=ಚಾಕ ರ್ತಿ or ಚಾ ಕರ್ತೀನಿ	ಚಾಕ್ರಾತ್ @ ಈರ್ for p+ ವಃ=ಚಾ ಕರ್ತುಃ	ಚಾಕ್ರಾತ್ @ ಈರ್ for p+ ವಃ=ಚಾ ಕರ್ತುಃ (18)
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ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದ್ +ನಿ or ಈನಿ=ಚಾ ಸ್ಕಂತ್ಯ or ಚಾ ಸ್ಕಂದೀನಿ	ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದ್ - p+ಥಃ= ಚಾಸ್ಕತ್ಫಃ	ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದ್ -p +ಥಃ=ಚಾ ಸ್ಕತ್ಫಃ	ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದ್ +ನಿ or ಈನಿ= ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದ್ತಿ or ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದೀನಿ	ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದ್ -p+ವಃ= ಚಾಸ್ಕವ್ತುಃ	ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದ್ - p+ವಃ= ಚಾಸ್ಕವ್ತುಃ (19)
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ಪಾಸ್ಪರ್ಧ್ +ನಿ or ಈನಿ=ಪಾ ಸ್ಪರ್ತ್ಯ or ಪಾ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೀನಿ	ಪಾಸ್ಪರ್ಧಃ	ಪಾಸ್ಪರ್ಧಃ	ಪಾಸ್ಪರ್ಧ್ +ನಿ or ಈನಿ= ಪಾಸ್ಪರ್ಧ್ತಿ or ಪಾಸ್ಪರ್ಧೀನಿ	ಪಾಸ್ಪರ್ಧಃ	ಪಾಸ್ಪರ್ಧಃ
ಜಾಘಾತ್ಯ or ಜಾ ಗಾಧೀನಿ	ಜಾಗಾಧಃ	ಜಾಗಾಧಃ	ಜಾಗಾಧ್ತಿ or ಜಾಗಾಧೀನಿ	ಜಾಗಾಧಃ	ಜಾಗಾಧಃ
ದಾದತ್ಯ or ದಾ ದಧೀನಿ	ದಾದಧಃ	ದಾದಧಃ	ದಾದಧ್ತಿ or ದಾ ದಧೀನಿ	ದಾದಧಃ	ದಾದಧಃ

## BASES.

## 3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

ಬೋಕೂರ್ಡ್ ... FP ಬೋಕೂರ್ಡ್. ಬೋಕೂರ್ತಿ or ಬೋಕೂರ್ತುಃ ಬೋಕೂರ್ಡ್  
ಬೋಕೂರ್ದೀತಿ ತಿ

ನಾನಾಧ್ ... FP ನಾನಾಧ್. ನಾನಾತ್ತಿ or ನಾ ನಾನಾತ್ತಃ ನಾನಾಧತಿ  
ನಾಧೀತಿ

*Bases ending in ಸ with penultimate light ಇಕ್.*

ತೋತುನ್ ... from FP ತೋತುನ್. ತೋತುನ್ @ gp ತೋತುಸ್ತಃ ತೋತುನತಿ  
+ ತಿ or ತೋತು  
ನ್ + ಈತಿ = ತೋ  
ತೋಸ್ತಿ or ತೋ  
ತುಸ್ತೀತಿ

*Bases ending in ಸ with penultimate nasal.*

ಬೋಕೂಂಢ ... from FP ಬೋಕೂಂಢ  
from ಕುಂಢಿ. ಬೋಕೂಂಢ್ + ತಿ ಬೋಕೂಂಢ್ = ಬೋಕೂಂಢ್  
or ಈತಿ = ಬೋಕೂಂಢ್ ೧ + ತಃ = - ೧ + ಲತಿ  
ಕುಂಢಿ or ಬೋಕೂಂಢ್ ಬೋಕೂಂಢ್ಃ = ಬೋಕೂಂಢ್  
ಕುಂಢೀತಿ ಸತಿ

*Other bases ending in ಸ.*

ಬಾಭಾನ್ ... from FP ಬಾಭಾನ್. ಬಾಭಾನ್ + ತಿ or ಬಾಭಾಸ್ತಃ ಬಾಭಾಸತಿ  
ಈತಿ = ಬಾಭಾಸ್ತಿ  
or ಬಾಭಾಸ್ತೀತಿ

## PARAṢMAIPADI.

sent.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಚೋಕೂರ್ಪಿ or ಚೋಕೂರ್ದಿಮಿ	ಚೋಕೂ ತ್ಥಿ	ಚೋಕೂ ತ್ಥ	ಚೋಕೂರ್ದಿ or ಚೋಕೂ ದಿಮಿ	ಚೋಕೂ ವು	ಚೋಕೂ ವು
ನಾನಾಪ್ಪಿ or ನಾ ನಾಧಿಮಿ	ನಾನಾತ್ಥಿ	ನಾನಾತ್ಥ	ನಾನಾಪ್ಪಿ or ನಾನಾಧಿಮಿ	ನಾನಾಪ್ಪು	ನಾನಾಪ್ಪು (20)

ತೋತುನ್ @ gp +ನಿ or ತೋತು ನಿ+ಈ=ತೋ ತೋಪ್ಪಿ or ತೋ ತುನಿಮಿ	ತೋತುತ್ಥಿ	ತೋತುತ್ಥ	ತೋತುನ್ @ gp+ಮಿ or ತೋತುನ್ + ಈ=ತೋ ತೋಪ್ಪಿ or ತೋತುನಿಮಿ	ತೋತುಪ್ಪು	ತೋತುಪ್ಪು (21)
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ಚೋಕುನ್+ನಿ or ಈ=ಚೋ ಕುನ್ಪಿ or ಚೋ ಕುನಿಮಿ	ಚೋಕುನ್ -p+ಥಿ= ಚೋಕುತ್ಥಿ	ಚೋಕುನ್ -p+ಥ= ಚೋಕುತ್ಥ	ಚೋಕುನ್+ ಮಿ or ಈಮಿ = ಚೋಕು ಪ್ಪಿ or ಚೋ ಕುನಿಮಿ	ಚೋಕುನ್ -p+ವಿ= ಚೋಕು ಪ್ಪು	ಚೋಕುನ್ -p+ವಿ= ಚೋಕು ಪ್ಪು (22)
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ಬಾಭಾನ್+ನಿ or ಈ=ಬಾಭಾ ಪ್ಪಿ or ಬಾಭಾ ನಿಮಿ	ಬಾಭಾತ್ಥಿ	ಬಾಭಾತ್ಥ	ಬಾಭಾನ್+ಮಿ or ಈಮಿ= ಬಾಭಾಪ್ಪಿ or ಬಾಭಾನಿಮಿ	ಬಾಭಾಪ್ಪು	ಬಾಭಾಪ್ಪು (23)
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## ACTIVE VOICE

Pre

## BASES.

## 3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

Bases ending in other consonants  
than nasals and ತ, ಥ, ದ, ಧ & ನ  
with light penultimate ಇಕ.

ದಿಧಿಪ್	... from III ಧಿಪ್.	ದಿಧಿಪ್ @ gp + ತಿ=ದಿಧಿಪ್ಪಿ	ದಿಧಿರ್ದಿ	ದಿಧಿವತಿ
ತುತುರ್	... III ತುರ್.	ತುತುರ್ತಿ	ತುತುರ್ತು	ತುತುರತಿ
ಜುಜುಹ್	.... FP ಜುಜುಹ್.	ಜುಜುಹ್ತಿ or ಜುಜುಹ್ತಿ	ಜುಜುಹ್ತು	ಜುಜುಹತಿ

Bases ending in other consonants  
than ತ, ಥ, ದ, ಧ & ನ with pe-  
nultimate ಯೂ.

ತಾಸ್ತಾಹ್.	from FP ತಾಸ್ತಾಹ್.	ತಾಸ್ತಾಹ್ @ ಈರ್ for p + ತಿ or ಈತಿ=ತಾ ಸ್ತಾಹ್ತಿ or ತಾ ಸ್ತಾಹ್ತಿ	ತಾಸ್ತಾಹ್ @ ಈರ್ for p + ತು=ತಾಸ್ತಾ ಹ್ತು	ತಾಸ್ತಾಹ್ @ ಈರ್ for p + ಅತಿ= ತಾಸ್ತಾಹ್ತಿ
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Bases ending in other consonants  
than ತ, ಥ, ದ, ಧ, & ನ with  
penultimate nasals

ಬಾಭಂಜ್	... from ಬಾಭಂಜ್.	ಬಾಭಂಜ್ + ತಿ or ಈತಿ=ಬಾಭಂಜ್ತಿ or ಬಾಭಂಜ್ತಿ	ಬಾಭಂಜ್ - p + ತು=ಬಾಭಂ ಜ್ತು	ಬಾಭಂಜ್ - p + ಅತಿ=ಬಾ ಭಂಜತಿ
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Bases ending in ಫ with penul-  
timate ರ.

ಮೋಮೂರ್ಫ್	... from FP ಮೋಮೂರ್ಫ್.	ಮೋಮೂರ್ಫ್ + ತಿ or ಈತಿ = ಮೋಮೂರ್ಫ್ತಿ or ಮೋಮೂ ರ್ಫ್ತಿ	ಮೋಮೂರ್ಫ್ - f + ತು = ಮೋಮೂರ್ಫ್ತು	ಮೋಮೂ ರ್ಫತಿ
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## PARASHAIPADI.

sent.

## 2ND PERSON.

## 1ST PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

ದಿಧಿಷ್ @ gp +  
ಸಿ=ದಿಧಿಷ್  
ತುತೂರ್ಫಿ  
ಜರಿಗರ್ಫಿ or ಜರಿ  
ಗೃಹ್ಫಿ

ದಿಧಿಷ್ಃ  
ತುತೂರ್ಫಃ  
ಜರಿಗೃಹ್ಫಃ

ದಿಧಿಷ್ಃ  
ತುತೂರ್ಫಃ  
ಜರಿಗೃಹ್ಫಃ

ದಿಧಿಷ್ @ gp +  
ಮಿ=ದಿಧಿಷ್ಃ  
ತುತೂರ್ಫಿ  
ಜರಿಗರ್ಫಿ or  
ಜರಿಗೃಹ್ಫಿ

ದಿಧಿಷ್ಃ  
ತುತೂರ್ಫಃ  
ಜರಿಗೃಹ್ಫಃ

ದಿಧಿಷ್ಃ  
ತುತೂರ್ಫಃ  
ಜರಿಗೃಹ್ಫಃ

ತಾಸ್ತೂಹ್ @  
ಈರ್ for p +  
ನಿ or ಈಸಿ=ತಾ  
ಸ್ತೂರ್ಫಿ or ತಾ  
ಸ್ತೂರ್ಫಿ

ತಾಸ್ತೂಹ್  
@ ಈರ್  
for p +  
ಫಃ = ತಾ  
ಸ್ತೂರ್ಫಃ

ತಾಸ್ತೂಹ್  
@ ಈರ್  
for p +  
ಫಃ = ತಾ  
ಸ್ತೂರ್ಫಃ

ತಾಸ್ತೂಹ್ @  
ಈರ್ for p  
+ಮಿ or ಈ  
ಮಿ=ತಾಸ್ತೂ  
ರ್ಫಿ or ತಾ  
ಸ್ತೂರ್ಫಿ

ತಾಸ್ತೂಹ್  
@ ಈರ್  
for p +  
ಮಃ = ತಾ  
ಸ್ತೂರ್ಫಃ

ತಾಸ್ತೂಹ್  
@ ಈರ್  
for p +  
ಮಃ = ತಾ  
ಸ್ತೂರ್ಫಃ  
(24)

ಬಾಭಂಜ್ + ನಿ or  
ಈಸಿ=ಬಾಭಂಜ್ಃ  
or ಬಾಭಂಜ್ಃ

ಬಾಭಂಜ್ -  
p + ಫಃ =  
ಬಾಭಂಜ್ಃ

ಬಾಭಂಜ್ -  
p + ಫಃ =  
ಬಾಭಂಜ್ಃ

ಬಾಭಂಜ್ + ಮಿ  
or ಈಮಿ =  
ಬಾಭಂಜ್ಃ or  
ಬಾಭಂಜ್ಃ

ಬಾಭಂಜ್ -  
p + ಮಃ =  
ಬಾಭಂಜ್ಃ

ಬಾಭಂಜ್ -  
p + ಮಃ =  
ಬಾಭಂಜ್ಃ  
(25)

ಮೋಮೂರ್ಫ್ +  
ನಿ or ಈಸಿ=  
ಮೋಮೂರ್ಫ್ಃ  
or ಮೋಮೂ  
ರ್ಫಃ

ಮೋಮೂ  
ರ್ಫ್ - f +  
ಫಃ=ಮೋ  
ಮೂರ್ಫಃ

ಮೋಮೂ  
ರ್ಫ್ - f +  
ಫಃ=ಮೋ  
ಮೂರ್ಫಃ

ಮೋಮೂರ್ಫ್  
- f + ಮಿ or  
ಈಮಿ=ಮೋ  
ಮೂರ್ಫಃ or  
ಮೋಮೂರ್ಫ್ಃ  
ಮಿ

ಮೋಮೂ  
ರ್ಫಃ

ಮೋಮೂ  
ರ್ಫ್ - f +  
ಮಃ=ಮೋ  
ಮೂರ್ಫಃ

BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

*Bases ending in ವ with penultimate ರ.*

ತೋತೂರ್ನ್ from FP ತೋತೂರ್ನ್.

ತೋತೂರ್ನ್ - f+  
ತಿ or ತೋತೂರ್ನ್  
+ ಈತಿ = ತೋ  
ತೂರ್ತಿ or ತೋ  
ತೂರ್ತಿತಿ

ತೋತೂರ್ನ್ -  
f+ತೀ=ತೋ  
ತೂರ್ತಿ

ತೋತೂರ್ನ್  
ತಿ

*Other bases ending in consonants comprising.*

1. Bases ending in ಯ with other penultimate letters than ಅ and ವ and light ಇ and ಋ and nasals.

2. Bases ending in nasals with other penultimate letters than short vowels and ಯ and nasals.

3. Bases ending in ಏ with other penultimate letters than ರ and light ಇ and ಋ and nasals.

4. Bases ending in other consonants than nasals and ತ, ಥ, ದ, ಧ, ಸ, ಲ and ವ, and without light penultimate ಇ and ಋ and nasals.

ಪಾಪ್ಯಚ್ಚ ... from FP ಪಾಪ್ಯಚ್ಚ.

ಪಾಪ್ಯಚ್ಚ + ತಿ or  
ಈತಿ=ಪಾಪ್ಯಚ್ಚ  
or ಪಾಪ್ಯಚ್ಚತಿ

ಪಾಪ್ಯಚ್ಚ

ಪಾಪ್ಯಚ್ಚತಿ

ಜಾಹರ್ನ್ ... from FP ಜಾಹರ್ನ್.

ಜಾಹರ್ತಿ or ಜಾಹ  
ಯರ್ತಿ

ಜಾಹರ್ತಿ

ಜಾಹರ್ಯತಿ

## PARASMAIPADY

sent.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ತೋತೂರ್ವ - f +ನ or ತೋತೂ ರ್ವ + ಈನ = ತೋ ತೂರ್ವ or ತೋ ತೂರ್ವಿಃ	ತೋತೂರ್ವ -f + ಥ = ತೋತೂ ರ್ವಃ	ತೋತೂರ್ವ -f + ಥ = ತೋತೂರ್ವಃ	ತೋತೂರ್ವ -f + ಮಿ or ತೋತೂರ್ವ + ಈಮಿ = ತೋ ತೂರ್ವ or ತೋತೂರ್ವಮಿ	ತೋತೂ ವ್ವಃ	ತೋತೂ ಃ f + ಮನಿ ತೋತೂಮಃ

ಪಾಪ್ಯಚ್ಛ + ನ or ಈನ = ಪಾಪ್ಯ ಚ್ಛಿ or ಪಾಪ್ಯ ಚ್ಛಿಃ	ಪಾಪ್ಯಚ್ಛಃ	ಪಾಪ್ಯಚ್ಛಃ	ಪಾಪ್ಯಚ್ಛ + ಮಿ or ಈಮಿ = ಪಾಪ್ಯಚ್ಛಿ or ಪಾಪ್ಯಚ್ಛಿಮಿ	ಪಾಪ್ಯಚ್ಛಃ	ಪಾಪ್ಯಚ್ಛಃ
ಜಾಹರ್ವಿ or ಜಾ ಹರ್ವಿಃ	ಜಾಹರ್ವಃ	ಜಾಹರ್ವಃ	ಜಾಹರ್ವಿ or ಜಾಹರ್ವಿಮಿ	ಜಾಹರ್ವಃ	ಜಾಹರ್ವಃ

(28)



# ACTIVE VOICE

## IMPERATIVE

### BASES.

### 3RD PERSON.

#### FIRST DIVISION.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ತು or ತಾತಜ್	ತಾಮ್	ಅನ್ಮ

#### PART I. BASES ENDING IN ಅ.

ಧರ	... from ದ್ಯ.	ಧರತು or ಧರತಾತ	ಧರತಾಮ್	ಧರನ್ಮ
ಚೋರಯ	... X ಚೂರ್.	ಚೋರಯತು or ಚೋರಯತಾತ್	ಚೋರಯತಾ ಮ್	ಚೋರಯನ್ಮ
ಚೋರಯ	... C ಚೋರಿ ... X ಚೂರ್.	ಚೋರಯತು or ಚೋರಯತಾತ್	ಚೋರಯತಾ ಮ್	ಚೋರಯನ್ಮ
ಪಿಪರಿಷ	... D ಪಿಪರಿಷ ... ಪರ್.	ಪಿಪರಿಷತು or ಪಿಪ ರಿಷತಾತ್	ಪಿಪರಿಷತಾಮ್	ಪಿಪರಿಷನ್ಮ
ದೀವ್ಯ	... IV ದಿವ್.	ದೀವ್ಯತು or ದೀ ವ್ಯತಾತ್	ದೀವ್ಯತಾಮ್	ದೀವ್ಯನ್ಮ
ತುಡ	... VI ತುಡ್.	ತುಡತು or ತುಡ ತಾತ್	ತುಡತಾಮ್	ತುಡನ್ಮ

#### PART II. BASES NOT ENDING IN ಅ.

##### Section I.

ತನು or ತನ್	from VIII ತನ್.	ತನು @ <i>gr</i> +ತು or ತನು+ತಾತ =ತನೋತು or ತನುತಾತ್	ತನುತಾಮ್	ತನ್ಮನ್ಮ
ಸುನು or ಸುನ್	... ' V ಸು.	ಸುನೋತು or ಸು ನುತಾತ್	ಸುನುತಾಮ್	ಸುನ್ಮನ್ಮ

# PARASMAIPADI.

## RATIVE.

### 2ND PERSON.

### 1st PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಇಟ್ಟ or ಓ or ತಾತಜ್	ತಮ್ಮ	ತೃ	ಅನ್ನಿ	ಅವ್ವ	ಅಮ
ಧರ+ಇಟ್ಟ=ಧರ or ಧರತಾತ್	ಧರತಮ್ಮ	ಧರತ	ಧರಾನ್ನಿ	ಧರಾವ	ಧರಾಮ
ಜೋರಯ or ಜೋರಯತಾತ್	ಜೋರಯ ತಮ್ಮ	ಜೋರಯ ತ	ಜೋರಯಾನ್ನಿ	ಜೋರಯಾ ವ	ಜೋರಯಾಮ
ಜೋರಯ or ಜೋರಯತಾತ್	ಜೋರಯ ತಮ್ಮ	ಜೋರಯ ತ	ಜೋರಯಾನ್ನಿ	ಜೋರಯಾ ವ	ಜೋರಯಾಮ
ಪಿಪರಿಷ್ಠ or ಪಿಪ ರಿಷ್ಠತಾತ್	ಪಿಪರಿಷ್ಠತಮ್ಮ	ಪಿಪರಿಷ್ಠತ	ಪಿಪರಿಷ್ಠಾನ್ನಿ	ಪಿಪರಿಷ್ಠಾವ	ಪಿಪರಿಷ್ಠಾಮ
ದೀವ್ಯ or ದೀವ್ಯ ತಾತ್	ದೀವ್ಯತಮ್ಮ	ದೀವ್ಯತ	ದೀವ್ಯಾನ್ನಿ	ದೀವ್ಯಾವ	ದೀವ್ಯಾಮ
ತುಡ or ತುಡ ತಾತ್	ತುಡತಮ್ಮ	ತುಡತ	ತುಡಾನ್ನಿ	ತುಡಾವ	ತುಡಾಮ (1)
ತನು+ಇಟ್ಟ=ತ ನು or ತನುತಾ ತ್	ತನುತಮ್ಮ	ತನುತ	ತನು @ gf+ ಅನ್ನಿ=ತನವಾನ್ನಿ	ತನು @ gf +ಅವ್ವ=ತ ನವಾವ	ತನು @ gf+ ಅಮ = ತನ ವಾಮ
ಸುನು or ಸುನು ತಾತ್	ಸುನುತಮ್ಮ	ಸುನುತ	ಸುನವಾನ್ನಿ	ಸುನವಾವ	ಸುನವಾಮ (2)

## BASES.

## 3RD PERSON.

## Singular.

## Dual.

## Plural.

## Section II.

ಇಕ್ಕ or ಕಕ್ಕವ್ .... from V ಕೆ.

ಕಕ್ಕ @ ಖ್+ತು  
or ಕಕ್ಕಿ+ತಾತ್  
=ಕಕ್ಕಿತು or  
ಕಕ್ಕಿತಾತ್

ಕಕ್ಕತಾಮ್

ಕಕ್ಕವನ್ನು

## Sections III.

ಕ್ರೀಣ or ಕ್ರೀಣೀ or  
ಕ್ರೀಣಿ .... from IX ಕ್ರೀ.

ಕ್ರೀಣಿತು or ಕ್ರೀ  
ಣೀತಾತ್

ಕ್ರೀಣೀತಾಮ್

ಕ್ರೀಣನ್ನು

## Sections IV.

ನಭಾ or ನಭೀ or ಸಭಾ or  
ಸಭಾನ .... from IX ನಭ.

ನಭಾತು or ನ  
ಭೀತಾತ್

ನಭೀತಾಮ್

ನಭನ್ನು

## PART I.

Unreduplicated bases ....

ತು or ತಾತಜ್

ತಾಮ್

ಅನ್ನು

Bases ending in ಅ (2nd class)

ಯಾ ... ..

ಯಾತು or ಯಾ  
ತಾತ್

ಯಾತಾಮ್

ಯಾಂತು

Bases ending in ಉ (2nd class)

ಯಾ .... ..

ಯಾ @ ಖ್+ತು  
or ತಾತ್=ಯಾ  
ತು or ಯಾತಾತ್

ಯಾತಾಮ್

ಯಾ@ಉನ್for  
f+ಅಂತು=  
ಯಾವಂತು

Bases ending in ಇತಿಈ (2nd class)

ಇ .... ..

ಇ @ ಖ್+ತು or  
ಇ+ತಾತ್=ವಿತ್ತು  
or ಇತಾತ್

ಇತಾಮ್

ಇ@ಇಯ್for  
f+ಅಂತು=  
ಇವಂತು

## PARASMAIPADI.

rative.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಕಕ್ಕು + 1 ಹ್ಯ = ಕಕ್ಕು or ಕಕ್ಕು ತಾತ್	ಕಕ್ಕುತಮ್	ಕಕ್ಕುತ	ಕಕ್ಕು @ gf + ಅನಿ = ಕಕ್ಕುವಾನಿ	ಕಕ್ಕು @ gf + ಅವ = ಕಕ್ಕು ವಾನ	ಕಕ್ಕು @ gf + ಅಮ = ಕಕ್ಕು ವಾಮ (3)
ಕ್ರೇಣಿ + ಹ್ಯ = ಕ್ರೇಣಿಹಿ or ಕ್ರೇಣಿತಾತ್	ಕ್ರೇಣಿತಂ	ಕ್ರೇಣಿತ	ಕ್ರೇಣಾನಿ	ಕ್ರೇಣಾವ	ಕ್ರೇಣಾಮ (4)
ನಭಾನ + 1 ಹ್ಯ = ನಭಾನ or ನಭಾನತಾತ್	ನಭಾನತಂ	ನಭಾನತ	ನಭಾನಿ	ನಭಾವ	ನಭಾಮ (5)
ಹ್ಯ or ಭಿ or ತಾತ್ಜ	ತಂ	ತ	ಅನಿ	ಅವ	ಅಮ
ಯೂ or ಯಾ ತಾತ್	ಯೂತಂ	ಯೂತ	ಯೂನಿ	ಯೂವ	ಯೂಮ (1)
ಯೂಹಿ or ಯು ತಾತ್	ಯೂತಂ	ಯೂತ	ಯು @ gf + ಅನಿ = ಯು ವಾನಿ	ಯು @ gf + ಅವ = ಯು ವಾವ	ಯು @ gf + ಅಮ = ಯು ವಾಮ (2)
ಇ + ಹಿ = ಇಹಿ or ಇತಾತ್	ಇತಂ	ಇತ	ಇ @ gf + ಅನಿ = ಇಹಾನಿ	ಇ @ gf + ಅವ = ಇಹಾವ	ಇ @ gf + ಅ ಮ = ಇಹಾಮ

BASES.				3RD PERSON.		
				<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಈ	...	...	....	ವಿತ್ತು or ಈತಾತ	ಈತಾಮ್	ಇಯಂತು
ವೀ	...	...	....	ವೇತು or ವೀತಾತ	ವೀತಾಮ್	ವಿಯಂತು
Bases ending in ಉ (2nd class) ಸಸು.				ಸಸು or ಸತಾತ	ಸಸಾಮ್	ಸಸಂತು

Other bases ending in consonants with light penultimate ಇಕ (2nd class).

ದುಹ	....	....	ದುಹ್ @ gp+ತು or ತಾತ=ದೇ ಗು or ದೇ ಗಾತ್	ದುಗ್ಗಾಂ	ದುಹಂತು
ವಿಹ	...	...	ಲೇಡು or ಲೀಡಾತ	ಲೀಡಾಂ	ವಿಹಂತು

Other bases ending in consonants (7th class).

ರಾಣಧ್ and ರಾನ್ಧ್ ... from ರಾಧ್.	ರಾಣದ್ಧ or ರಾ ನ್ದಾತ್	ರಾನ್ದಾಂ	ರಾನ್ದಂತು
ರಿಣಜ್ and ರಿಂಜ್ ... from ರಿಜ್.	ರಿಣಕ್ತ or ರಿ ಜ್ಕಾತ್	ರಿಜ್ಕಾಂ	ರಿಂಜಂತು
ಶಿಣಜ್ and ಶಿಂಜ್ ... from ಶಿಜ್.	ಶಿಣದ್ವ or ಶಿಂ ಪ್ಪಾತ್	ಶಿಂಪ್ಪಾಂ	ಶಿಂವಂತು
ಭನಜ್ and ಭಂಜ್ ... from ಭಜ್.	ಭನಕ್ತ or ಭಜ್ಕಾ ತ್	ಭಜ್ಕಾಂ	ಭಂಜಂತು

## SECOND DIVISION.

### PART II.

Reduplicated bases ...	...	ತು, or ತಾತಜ್	ತಾಮ್	ಲತ್ತು,
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## PARASMAIPADI.

rative.

2ND PERSON.			3RD PERSON.		
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಈನು or ಈತಾತ್	ಈತಂ	ಈತ	ಅಯ್ಯಾನಿ	ಅಯ್ಯಾವ	ಅಯ್ಯಾಮು
ವೀಳು or ವೀತಾತ್	ವೀತಂ	ವೀತ	ವಯ್ಯಾನಿ	ವಯ್ಯಾವ	ವಯ್ಯಾಮು (3)
ಸನು - f + ಧಿ = ಸಧಿ or ಸನಾತ್	ಸಸ್ತಂ	ಸಸ್ತ	ಸಸಾನಿ	ಸಸಾವ	ಸಸಾಮು (4)
ದುಹ್ + ಧಿ = ದು ಗ್ಧಿ or ದು ಗಾತ್	ದುಗ್ಧಂ	ದುಗ್ಧ	ದುಹ್ @ gp + ಅನಿ = ದೋ ಹಾನಿ	ದುಹ್ @ gp + ಅವ = ದೋಹಾವ	ದುಹ್ @ gp + ಅಮು = ದೋಹಾಮು
ಲೇಡಿ or ಲೀಡಾತ್	ಲೀಡಂ	ಲೀಡ	ಲೇಹಾನಿ	ಲೇಹಾವ	ಲೇಹಾಮು (5)
ರುಂಧ್ + ಧಿ = ರು ನ್ಧಿ or ರುನ್ಧಾತ್	ರುನ್ಧಂ	ರುನ್ಧ	ರುಣಧಾನಿ	ರುಣಧಾವ	ರುಣಧಾಮು
ರಿಂಚ್ = ರಿಜ್ಞಿ or ರಿಜ್ಞಾತ್	ರಿಜ್ಞಂ	ರಿಜ್ಞ	ರಿಣಜಾನಿ	ರಿಣಜಾವ	ರಿಣಜಾಮು
ಓಣ್ಣಿ or ಓಂ ಪ್ಪಾತ್	ಓಂಪ್ಪಂ	ಓಂಪ್ಪ	ಓಣಪಾನಿ	ಓಣಪಾವ	ಓಣಪಾಮು
ಭಜ್ಞಿ	ಭಜ್ಞಂ	ಭಜ್ಞ	ಭನಜಾನಿ	ಭನಜಾವ	ಭನಜಾಮು (6)
ಹಿ, or ತಾತಜ್	ತನ್	ತ್ಯ	ಅನಿ	ಅವ	ಅಮು

BASES.			3RD PERSON.		
			Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
<i>Bases ending in ു.</i>					
ಜಹಾ	...	from III ಹಾ.	ಜಹಾ+ತು or ಜಹಾ @ ಈ for f+ತು=ಜಹತು or ಜಹುತು	ಜಹಾ @ ಈ for f+ತು=ಜಹುತು	ಜಹಾ - f+ತು=ಜಹತು
ಜಾಘ್ರಾ	...	FP ಜಾಘ್ರಾ.	ಜಾಘ್ರಾತು or ಜಾಘ್ರತು or ಜಾಘ್ರತು	ಜಾಘ್ರತು	ಜಾಘ್ರತು
<i>Bases ending in ൃ and െ, the vowels not being preceded by conjunct consonants.</i>					
ಚಿ	...	from III ಚಿ.	ಚಿ @ f+ತು or ಚಿ+ತು=ಚಿಕ್ಕತು or ಚಿಕ್ಕತು	ಚಿಕ್ಕತು	ಚಿ @ ಯ for f+ತು=ಚಿಕ್ಕತು
ನೇನೀ	...	FP ನೇನೀ.	ನೇನೀತು or ನೇನಯಿತು or ನೇನೀತು	ನೇನೀತು	ನೇನೀತು
ಚೇಕಿ	...	FP ಚೇಕಿ.	ಚೇಕಿತು or ಚೇಕಯಿತು or ಚೇಕಿತು	ಚೇಕಿತು	ಚೇಕಿತು
<i>Bases ending in ൃ and െ, the vowel being preceded by conjunct consonants.</i>					
ಚೇಕ್ರೀ	....	from FP ಚೇಕ್ರೀ.	ಚೇಕ್ರೀ @ f+ತು or ಈತು or ಚೇಕ್ರೀ+ತು=ಚೇಕ್ರೀಕ್ಕತು or ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯಿತು or ಚೇಕ್ರೀತು	ಚೇಕ್ರೀತು	ಚೇಕ್ರೀ @ ಯ for f+ತು=ಚೇಕ್ರೀಕ್ಕತು

## PARASMAIPADI.

relative.

## 2ND PERSON.

## 1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಜಹಾ@ ಈ for f+ಹ = ಜಹೂ ಹ or ಜಹೂತಾತ	ಜಹಾ@ ಈ for f+ತ ವ = ಜಹೂ ತವು	ಜಹಾ@ ಈ for f+ತ = ಜಹೂತ	ಜಹಾನಿ	ಜಹಾವ	ಜಹಾಮು
ಜಾಫ್ರೀಹ or ಜಾ ಫ್ರೀತಾತ	ಜಾಫ್ರೀತಮ	ಜಾಫ್ರೀತ	ಜಾಫ್ರಾನಿ	ಜಾಫ್ರಾವ	ಜಾಫ್ರಾಮು (7)
ಚಿಕಿ+ಓ = ಚಿಕಿಓ or ಚಿಕಿತಾತ	ಚಿಕಿತಂ	ಚಿಕಿತ	ಚಿಕಿ@ gf+ ಅನಿ = ಚಿಕ' ಯಾನಿ	ಚಿಕಿ@ gf +ಅವ = ಚಿಕಯಾವ	ಚಿಕಿ@ gf +ಅವ = ಚಿಕಯಾಮು
ನೇನೀಹ or ನೇ ನೀತಾತ	ನೇನೀತಂ	ನೇನೀತ	ನೇನಯಾನಿ	ನೇನಯಾವ	ನೇನಯಾಮು
ಚೇಕಿಹ or ಚೇಕಿ ತಾತ	ಚೇಕಿತಂ	ಚೇಕಿತ	ಚೇಕಯಾನಿ	ಚೇಕಯಾವ	ಚೇಕಯಾಮು (8)
ಚೇಕ್ರೀಹ or ಚೇ ಕ್ರೀತಾತ	ಚೇಕ್ರೀತಂ	ಚೇಕ್ರೀತ	ಚೇಕ್ರೀ@ gf +ಅನಿ = ಚೇ ಕ್ರಯಾನಿ	ಚೇಕ್ರೀ@ gf +ಅವ = ಚೇಕ್ರಯಾವ	ಚೇಕ್ರೀ@ gf +ಅವ = ಚೇಕ್ರಯಾಮು



BASES.			3RD PERSON.		
			Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಚೇಕ್ಷೆ	....	FP ಚೇಕ್ಷೆ.	ಚೇಕ್ಷೇತು or ಚೇ ಕ್ಷೇಯಿತು or ಚೇ ಕ್ಷಿತಾತ್	ಚೇಕ್ಷೇತಾಂ	ಚೇಕ್ಷೇಯತು
ಜಿಹ್ವ	...	III ಜಿಹ್ವ.	ಜಿಹ್ವೇತು or ಜಿಹ್ವ ತಾತ್	ಜಿಹ್ವತಾಂ	ಜಿಹ್ವಯತು

*Bases ending in ಉ and ಲೂ.*

ದೋಧು	... from FP ದೋಧು.	ದೋಧು @ gf+ ತು or ಈತು or ಧೋಧು + ತಾತ್ = ದೋಧೋತು or ದೋಧನೀತು or ದೋಧುತಾತ್	ದೋಧುತಾಂ	ದೋಧು @ ಉವ್ for f + ಅತು = ದೋಧುವತು
ಲೋಲೂ	... FP ಲೋಲೂ.	ಲೋಲೋತು or ಲೋಲನೀತು or ಲೋಲೂತಾತ್	ಲೋಲೂತಾಂ	ಲೋಲುವತು

*Bases ending in ಋ.*

ಇಯ್ಯ	.... from III ಋ.	ಇಯ್ಯ @ gf+ತು or ಇಯ್ಯ + ತಾತ್ = ಇಯ್ಯರ್ತು or ಇಯ್ಯತಾತ್	ಇಯ್ಯತಾಂ	ಇಯ್ಯತು
ಅರಿಯ್ಯ	... FP ಅರಿಯ್ಯ from ಋ.	ಅರಿಯ್ಯರ್ತು or ಅರಿ ಯ್ಯೀತು or ಅರಿ ಯ್ಯತಾತ್	ಅರಿಯ್ಯತಾಂ	ಅರಿಯ್ಯತು
ಪಿಪ್ಪ	... III ಪ್ಪ.	ಪಿಪ್ಪರ್ತು or ಪಿಪ್ಪ ತಾತ್	ಪಿಪ್ಪತಾಂ	ಪಿಪ್ಪತು

## PARASMAIPADI.

rative.

## 2ND PERSON.

## 1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಚೇರೈಹಿ or ಚೇ ರೈತಾತ್	ಚೇರೈತಂ	ಚೇರೈತ	ಚೇರೈಯಾನಿ	ಚೇರೈಯಾವ	ಚೇರೈಯಾ ಮು
ಜೆಪ್ಪಿಹಿ or ಜೆ ಪ್ಪಿತಾತ್	ಜೆಪ್ಪಿತಂ	ಜೆಪ್ಪಿತ	ಜೆಪ್ಪಿಯಾನಿ	ಜೆಪ್ಪಿಯಾವ	ಜೆಪ್ಪಿಯಾ ಮು (9)
ದೋಧುಹಿ or ದೋಧುತಾತ್	ದೋಧುತಂ	ದೋಧುತ	ದೋಧು @ <i>gf</i> + ಅನಿ = ದೋಧಮಾನಿ	ದೋಧು @ <i>gf</i> + ಅವ = ದೋಧ ಮಾವ	ದೋಧು @ <i>gf</i> + ಅವ = ದೋಧ ಮಾಮು
ಲೋಲೂಹಿ or ಲೋಲೂತಾತ್	ಲೋಲೂತಂ	ಲೋಲೂತ	ಲೋಲೂಮಾನಿ	ಲೋಲೂಮಾವ	ಲೋಲೂಮಾ ಮು (10)
ಇಯ್ಯುಹಿ or ಇ ಯ್ಯತಾತ್	ಇಯ್ಯುತಂ	ಇಯ್ಯುತ	ಇಯ್ಯು @ <i>gf</i> + ಅನಿ = ಇ ಯ್ಯರಾನಿ	ಇಯ್ಯು @ <i>gf</i> + ಅವ = ಇಯ್ಯ ರಾವ	ಇಯ್ಯು @ <i>gf</i> + ಅವ. = ಇಯ್ಯರಾ ಮು
ಅರಿಯ್ಯುಹಿ or ಅ ರಿಯ್ಯತಾತ್	ಅರಿಯ್ಯುತಂ	ಅರಿಯ್ಯುತ	ಅರಿಯ್ಯರಾನಿ	ಅರಿಯ್ಯರಾವ	ಅರಿಯ್ಯರಾ ಮು
ಪಿಪ್ಪುಹಿ or ಪಿಪ್ಪು ತಾತ್	ಪಿಪ್ಪುತಂ	ಪಿಪ್ಪುತ	ಪಿಪ್ಪರಾನಿ	ಪಿಪ್ಪರಾವ	ಪಿಪ್ಪರಾಮು

BASES.			3RD PERSON.		
			Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಚರಿಕ್ಕ	....	FP ಚರಿಕ್ಕ.	ಚರಿಕ್ಕರ್ತು or ಚರಿ ಕ್ಕರಿತು or ಚರಿ ಕ್ಕತತ್	ಚರಿಕ್ಕತಂ	ಚರಿಕ್ಕತು
<i>Bases ending in ಬೂ (labial).</i>					
ಪಿಕ್ಕಾ	....	from III ವ್ವ.	ಪಿಕ್ಕಾ @ gf + ತು or ಪಿಕ್ಕಾ @ ಲೂ ರ್ for f+ ತಂ = ಪಿಕ್ಕರ್ತು or ಪಿಕ್ಕರಿತು or ಪಿಕ್ಕತತ್	ಪಿಕ್ಕಾ @ ಲೂ ರ್ for f+ ತಂ = ಪಿಕ್ಕಾ ತಂ	ಪಿಕ್ಕಾ @ ಲು ರ್ for f+ ತು = ಪಿಕ್ಕ ರತು
ಪಾವ್ವಾ	...	FP ಪಾವ್ವಾ.	ಪಾವ್ವಾರ್ತು or ಪಾವ ವರಿತು or ಪಾವ್ವಾ ತತ್	ಪಾವ್ವಾರ್ತಂ	ಪಾವ್ವಾರತು
ವಾವ್ವಾ	...	FP ವಾವ್ವಾ.	ವಾವ್ವಾರ್ತು or ವಾವ ವರಿತು or ವಾವ್ವಾ ತತ್	ವಾವ್ವಾರ್ತಂ	ವಾವ್ವಾರತು

*Bases ending in ಬೂ, (non-labial).*

ಚಾಕ್ಕಾ	....	FP ಚಾಕ್ಕಾ.	ಚಾಕ್ಕಾ @ gf + ತು or ಚಾಕ್ಕು or ಚಾ ಕ್ಕಾ @ ಲೂರ್ for f + ತತ್ = ಚಾಕ್ಕ ರ್ತು or ಚಾಕ್ಕರಿ ತು or ಚಾಕ್ಕೀರ್ತು	ಚಾಕ್ಕಾ @ ಲೂ ರ್ for f+ ತಂ = ಚಾಕ್ಕೀ ರ್ತಂ	ಚಾಕ್ಕಾ @ ಲು ರ್ for f+ ತು = ಚಾಕ್ಕಿರ ತು
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*Bases ending in ಯ with penul-  
timate ಅ.*

ಜಾಹಯ್	....	from FP ಜಾಹಯ್.	ಜಾಹಯ್ + ತು or ಜಾಹಯ್ತು or ತತ್ = ಜಾಹಯ್ತು or ಜ ಹಯ್ತು or ಜಾ ಹತತ್	ಜಾಹಯ್ತಂ	ಜಾಹಯ್ತು
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## PARASMAIPADI.

native.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

Singular	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಚರಿಕ್ಕು or ಚರಿಕ್ಕುತ	ಚರಿಕ್ಕುತಂ	ಚರಿಕ್ಕುತ	ಚರಿಕ್ಕರನಿ	ಚರಿಕ್ಕರಾವ	ಚರಿಕ್ಕರಾಮು

(11)

ಪಿಪ್ಪೂರ್ or ಪಿಪ್ಪೂರ್ತ	ಪಿಪ್ಪೂರ್ತಂ	ಪಿಪ್ಪೂರ್ತ	ಪಿಪ್ಪೂ @ gf + ಅನಿ = ಪಿಸ ರಾನಿ	ಪಿಪ್ಪೂ @ gf + ಅನ = ಪಿ ರಾವ	ಪಿಪ್ಪೂ @ gf + ಅಮ = ಪಿ ರಾಮು
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ಪಾಪ್ಪೂ or ಪಾಪ್ಪೂತ	ಪಾಪ್ಪೂರ್ತಂ	ಪಾಪ್ಪೂರ್ತ	ಪಾಪರನಿ	ಪಾಪರಾವ	ಪಾಪರಾಮು
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ವಾಪ್ಪೂ or ವಾಪ್ಪೂತ	ವಾಪ್ಪೂರ್ತಂ	ವಾಪ್ಪೂರ್ತ	ವಾಪರನಿ	ವಾಪರಾವ	ವಾಪರಾಮು
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(12)

ಚಾಕ್ಕು or ಚಾಕ್ಕುತ	ಚಾಕ್ಕು @ ಈ ರ್ for f + ತ = ಚಾಕ್ಕ ರ್ತಂ	ಚಾಕ್ಕು @ ಈ for f + ತ = ಚಾ ಕ್ಕರ್ತ	ಚಾಕ್ಕು @ gf + ಅನಿ = ಚಾ ಕ್ಕರನಿ	ಚಾಕ್ಕು @ 'gf + ಅನ = ಚಾಕ್ಕರಾ ವ	ಚಾಕ್ಕು @ gf + ಅಮ = ಚಾಕ್ಕರಾಮು
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(13)

ಜಾಹು or ಜಾಹುತ	ಜಾಹುತಂ	ಜಾಹುತ	ಜಾಹುರನಿ	ಜಾಹುರಾವ	ಜಾಹುರಾಮು
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(14)

BASES.			3RD PERSON,		
			Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
<i>Bases ending in a nasal with penultimate ಅ.</i>					
ದಧನ್	...	from III ಧನ್.	ದಧನ್ + ತು or ದಧನ್ @ lp+ತಾ ತ್=ದಧನ್ತು or ದಧಾನ್ತಾತ್	ದಧಾಂತಾಂ	ದಧವತು
ತಂತನ್	...	FP ತಂತನ್.	ತಂತನ್ತು or ತಂತ ನೀತು or ತಂತಾ ನ್ತಾತ್	ತಂತಾಂತಾಂ	ತಂತನತು
ಕಂಕಮ್	....	FP ಕಂಕಮ್.	ಕಂಕಂತು or ಕಂಕ ವೀತು or ಕಂಕಾಂ ತಾತ್	ಕಂಕಾಂತಾಂ	ಕಂಕಮತು
ಚಂಕಣ್	....	FP ಚಂಕಣ್.	ಚಂಕಣ್ತು or ಚಂಕ ಣೀತು or ಚಂಕಾ ಣ್ತಾತ್	ಚಂಕಾಣ್ವಾಂ	ಚಂಕಣತು
<i>Bases ending in a nasal with light penultimate ಇಕ್.</i>					
ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣ್	....	from FP ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣ್.	ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣ್ @ gp+ ತು or ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣ್ +ಈತು or ಜರಿ ಘ್ಣಣ್ @ lp+ತಾ ತ್=ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣ್ತು or ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣೀತು or ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣ್ವಾಂ ತ್	ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣ್ವಾಂ	ಜರಿಘ್ಣಣತು
ಜಂಜನ್	....	FP ಜಂಜನ್.	ಜಂಜನ್ತು or ಜಂ ಜನೀತು or ಜಂ ಜನ್ತಾತ್	ಜಂಜಾಂತಾಂ	ಜಂಜನತು

## PARASMAIPADI.

rative.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ದಧನ್ಹಿ or ದ ಧಾನ್ಹಾತ್	ದಧಾನ್ಹಂ	ದಧಾನ್ಹು	ದಧನಾನಿ	ದಧನಾವ	ದಧನಾಮು
ತಂತನ್ಹಿ or ತಂ ತಾನ್ಹಾತ್	ತಂತಾಂತಂ	ತಂತಾಂತ	ತಂತನಾನಿ	ತಂತನಾವ	ತಂತನಾಮು
ಕಂಕಮ್ಹಿ or ಕಂಕಾಂತಾತ್	ಕಂಕಾಂತಂ	ಕಂಕಾಂತ	ಕಂಕಮಾನಿ	ಕಂಕಮಾವ	ಕಂಕಮಾಮು
ಚಂಕಣ್ಹಿ or ಚಂಕಾಣ್ಹಾತ್	ಚಂಕಾಣ್ಹಂ	ಚಂಕಾಣ್ಹು	ಚಂಕಣಾನಿ	ಚಂಕಣಾವ	ಚಂಕಣಾಮು
(15)					
ಜರಿಫ್ಹಾಣ್ಹಿ or ಜರಿಫ್ಹಾಣ್ಹಾತ್	ಜರಿಫ್ಹಾಣ್ಹಂ	ಜರಿಫ್ಹಾಣ್ಹು	ಜರಿಫರ್ಹಾನಿ	ಜರಿಫರ್ಹಾವ	ಜರಿಫರ್ಹಾಮು
ಜಂಜಾನ್ಹಿ or ಜಂಜಾನ್ಹಾತ್	ಜಂಜಾನ್ಹಂ	ಜಂಜಾನ್ಹು	ಜಂಜನಾನಿ	ಜಂಜನಾವ	ಜಂಜನಾಮು

## BASES.

## 3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

ಜೆಂಜೆಮು	....	FP ಜೆಂಜೆಮು.	ಜೆಂಜೆನ್ನು or ಜೆಂ ಜೆವಿಣತು or ಜೆಂ ಜೆನ್ನಾತ್	ಜೆಂಜೆಂತಾಂ	ಜೆಂಜೆಮತು
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Bases ending in ತ, ಥ, ದ, and  
ಧ with penultimate light ಇರ್.

ಮೆನ್ನತ್	...	from FP ಮೆನ್ನತ್.	ಮೆನ್ನತ್ @ gp+ ತು or ಮೆನ್ನಪ್ಪ+ ಈತು or ತಾತ್= ಮೆನ್ನತ್ತರ್ or ಮ ರಿವ್ವತ್ತಿತ್ತು or ಮ ವ್ವತ್ತತ್ತ್	ಮೆನ್ನತ್ತಾಂ	ಮೆನ್ನತ್ತತು
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ಜಿಗ್ಗಿಥ್	...	FP ಜಿಗ್ಗಿಥ್.	ಜಿಗ್ಗಿಮ್ಪ or ಜಿ ಗ್ಗಿಥಿತ್ತು or ಜಿ ಗ್ಗಿಡ್ಠತ್ತ್	ಜಿಗ್ಗಿಡ್ಠಾಂ	ಜಿಗ್ಗಿಥತು
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Bases ending in ತ, ಥ, ದ & ಧ with  
penultimate ಋ.

ಚಾಕ್ಕತ್	...	from FP ಚಾಕ್ಕತ್.	ಚಾಕ್ಕತ್ @ gp+ ತು or ಚಾಕ್ಕತ್ +ಈ for p+ ಈತು or ತಾತ್= ಚಾಕ್ಕತ್ತರ್ or ಚಾಕ್ಕಿತ್ತಿತ್ತು or ಚಾಕ್ಕಿತ್ತತ್ತ್	ಚಾಕ್ಕಿತ್ತಾಂ	ಚಾಕ್ಕಿತ್ತತು
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## PARASMAIPADI.

rative.

## 2ND PERSON.

## 1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಜಿಂಜಿಂಮಿ or ಜಿಂಜಿಂನಾತ್	ಜಿಂಜಿಂತಂ	ಜಿಂಜಿಂತ	ಜಿಂಜಿಮಾನಿ	ಜಿಂಜಿಮಾವ	ಜಿಂಜಿಮಾಮು (16)

ವರಿವೃದ್ಧಿ or ವ ರಿವೃತ್ತತ್	ವರಿವೃತ್ತಂ	ವರಿವೃತ್ತ	ವರಿವರ್ತಾನಿ	ವರಿವರ್ತಾವ	ವರಿವರ್ತಾಮು
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ಜರಿಗೃದ್ಧಿ or ಜ ರಿಗೃತ್ತತ್	ಜರಿಗೃದ್ಧಂ	ಜರಿಗೃದ್ಧ	ಜರಿಗರ್ಧಾನಿ	ಜರಿಗರ್ಧಾವ	ಜರಿಗರ್ಧಾಮು (17)
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ಚಾಕೀರ್ದ್ವಿ or ಚಾಕೀರ್ತ್ತಾವ	ಚಾಕೀರ್ತ್ತಂ	ಚಾಕೀರ್ತ್ತ	ಚಾಕರ್ತಾನಿ	ಚಾಕರ್ತಾವ	ಚಾಕರ್ತಾಮು (18)
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## ACTIVE VOICE

Impe

BASES.	3RD PERSON.		
	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
<i>Bases ending in ತ, ಥ, ದ &amp; ಧ with penultimate nasal.</i>			
ಚಾಸ್ಕಂ ... from FP ಚಾಸ್ಕಂ.	ಚಾಸ್ಕಂ+ತು or ಈತು or ಚಾಸ್ಕಂ ದ್ - p+ತಾತ್ = ಚಾಸ್ಕಂತು or ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದೀತು or ಚಾಸ್ಕತ್ತಾತ್	ಚಾಸ್ಕತ್ತಾಂ	ಚಾಸ್ಕದತು
<i>Other bases ending in ತ, ಥ, ದ &amp; ಧ.</i>			
ಮಸ್ಕರ್ಥ್ ... FP ಮಸ್ಕರ್ಥ್.	ಮಸ್ಕದ್ವರ್ಥ or ಮಸ್ಕರ್ಥೀತು or ಮಸ್ಕವರ್ಥ್	ಮಸ್ಕದ್ವಾರ್ಥಂ	ಮಸ್ಕರ್ಥತು
ಜಾಗಾಧ್ ... FP ಜಾಗಾಧ್.	ಜಾಗಾದ್ವಿ or ಜಾಗಾಧೀತು or ಜಾಗಾದ್ವಾತ್	ಜಾಗಾದ್ವಾರ್ಥಂ	ಜಾಗಾಧತು
ದಾದಧ್ ... FP ದಾದಧ್.	ದಾದದ್ವಿ or ದಾದಧೀತು or ದಾದದ್ವಾತ್	ದಾದದ್ವಾರ್ಥಂ	ದಾದಧತು
ಚೋಕುದ್ ... FP ಚೋಕುದ್.	ಚೋಕುತ್ರ್ or ಚೋಕುದೀತು or ಚೋಕೂತ್ರ್	ಚೋಕೂರ್ತಾಂ	ಚೋಕುದತು
ನಾನಾಫ್ ... FP ನಾನಾಫ್.	ನಾನಾತ್ರ್ or ನಾನಾಧೀತು or ನಾನಾತ್ರ್	ನಾನಾತ್ರ್	ನಾನಾಧತು

## PARASMAIPADI.

rative.

## 2ND PERSON.

## 1ST PERSON.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
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ಚಾಸ್ಕದ್ಧಿ or ಚಾಸ್ಕತ್ತಾತ್	ಚಾಸ್ಕತ್ತಂ	ಚಾಸ್ಕತ್ತ	ಚಾಸ್ಕಂಮಾನಿ	ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದಾ ಃ	ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದಾ ಮು (19)
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ಪಾಸ್ಕದ್ಧಿ or ಪಾಸ್ಕದ್ಧಾತ್	ಪಾಸ್ಕದ್ಧಂ	ಪಾಸ್ಕದ್ಧ	ಪಾಸ್ಕಧಾನಿ	ಪಾಸ್ಕಧಾವ	ಪಾಸ್ಕಧಾಮ 'ಮು
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ಜಾಗದ್ಧಿ or ಜಾಗದ್ಧಾತ್	ಜಾಗದ್ಧಂ	ಜಾಗದ್ಧ	ಜಾಗಧಾನಿ	ಜಾಗಧಾವ	ಜಾಗಧಾಮ
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ದಾದದ್ಧಿ or ದಾ ದದ್ಧಾತ್	ದಾದದ್ಧಂ	ದಾದದ್ಧ	ದಾದಧಾನಿ	ದಾದಧಾವ	ದಾದಧಾಮ
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ಚೋಕ್ಕದ್ಧಿ or ಚೋಕ್ಕತ್ತಾತ್ ತ್	ಚೋಕ್ಕಂ ತ್	ಚೋಕ್ಕಂ ತ್	ಚೋಕ್ಕಂಮಾ ನಿ	ಚೋಕ್ಕಂ ಮಾ ವ	ಚೋಕ್ಕಂಮಾ ಮು
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ನಾನಾದ್ಧಿ or ನಾನಾದ್ಧಾತ್	ನಾನಾದ್ಧಂ	ನಾನಾದ್ಧ	ನಾನಾಧಾನಿ	ನಾನಾಧಾವ	ನಾನಾಧಾಮ (20)
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## BASES.

## 3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

*Bases ending in ಸ with penultimate light ಇಕ್.*

ತೊತುನ್	....	FP ತೊತುನ್.	ತೊತುನ್@gp+ ತು or ತೊತುನ್ + ಈತು or ತಾತ್ = ತೊತೊನ್ತು or ತೊತುನ್ತು or ತೊತುನ್ತುತ್	ತೊತುನ್ತುಂ	ತೊತುನತು
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*Bases ending in 'ಸ with penultimate nasal.*

ಚೊಕುನ್	....	from FP ಚೊಕುನ್			
		from ಕುನ್.	ಚೊಕುನ್ + ತು or ಚೊಕುನ್ - p + ಈತು or ತಾ ತ್ = ಚೊಕುನ್ತು or ಚೊಕುನ್ತು or ಚೊಕುನ್ತುತ್	ಚೊಕುನ್ತುಂ	ಚೊಕುನತು

*Other bases ending in ಸ.*

ಬಾಭುನ್	....	from FP ಬಾಭುನ್.	ಬಾಭುನ್ + ತು or ಈತು or ತಾತ್ = ಬಾಭುನ್ತು or ಬಾ ಭುನ್ತು or ಬಾ ಭುನ್ತುತ್	ಬಾಭುನ್ತುಂ	ಬಾಭುನತು
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## PARASMAIPADI.

rative.

## 2ND PERSON.

## 1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
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ತೋತುದ್ಧಿ or ತೋತುಸ್ತಾತ್	ತೋತುಸ್ತಂ	ತೋತುಸ್ತು	ತೋತೋಸಾನಿ	ತೋತೋ ಸಂವ	ತೋತೋ ಸಂವು
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(21)

ಚೋಕುದ್ಧಿ or ಚೋಕುಸ್ತಾತ್	ಚೋಕುಸ್ತಂ	ಚೋಕುಸ್ತು	ಚೋಕುಂಸಾನಿ	ಚೋಕುಂ ಸಂವ	ಚೋಕುಂ ಸಂವು
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(22)

ಬಾಭಾದ್ಧಿ or ಬಾ ಭಾಸ್ತಾತ್	ಬಾಭಾಸ್ತಂ	ಬಾಭಾಸ್ತು	ಬಾಭಾಸಾನಿ	ಬಾಭಾಸಾ ವ	ಬಾಭಾಸಾ ವು (23)
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## BASES.

## 3RD PERSON.

## Singular.

## Dual.

## Plural.

*Bases ending in other consonants than nasals and ತ, ಥ, ದ, ಧ & ಸ with light penultimate ಇಕ.*

ದಿಧಿಷ್ ... from III ಧಿಷ್.

ದಿಧಿಷ್ @ gp+ತು  
or ದಿಧಿಷ್+ತಾತ್  
=ದಿಧಿರ್ದು or ದಿ  
ಧಿಷ್ವಾತ್

ದಿಧಿಷ್ವಾಂ

ದಿಧಿಷತು

ತುತುರ್

...

III ತುರ್.

ತುತೋರ್ತು or ತು  
ತೂರ್ತುತ್

ತುತೂರ್ತಾಂ

ತುತುರತು

ಜರಿಗ್

....

FP ಜುಗ್.

ಜರಿಗರ್ತು or ಜರಿ  
ಗ್ಗುತು or ಜರಿ  
ಗ್ಗಾತ್

ಜರಿಗ್ಗಾಂ

ಜರಿಗತು

*Bases ending in other consonants than ತ, ಥ, ದ, ಧ & ಸ with penultimate ಯೂ.*

ತಾಸ್ತಾಹ್. from FP ತಾಸ್ತಾಹ್.

ತಾಸ್ತಾಹ್ @ ಈ  
ರ್ for p + ತು  
or ಈತು or ತಾತ್  
=ತಾಸ್ತೋರ್ತು or  
ತಾಸ್ತೋರ್ತು or  
ತಾಸ್ತೋರ್ತುತ್

ತಾಸ್ತಾಹ್ @ ಈರ್ for  
p+ತಾನ್.=  
ತಾಸ್ತೋರ್ತು  
ಮ್

ತಾಸ್ತಾಹ್ @ ಈರ್ for  
p + ಲತು  
= ತಾಸ್ತೋರ್ತು  
ಹತು

## PARASMAIPADI.

rative

## 2ND PERSON.

## 1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ದಿಧಿತ್ಥಿ or ದಿಧಿ ಪ್ಪತ್	ದಿಧಿತ್ಥಂ	ದಿಧಿತ್ಥು	ದಿಧಿಷ್@ gp+ ಅನಿ = ದಿಧೇ ಪಾನಿ	ದಿಧಿಷ್ @ gp+ ಅವ = ದಿಧೇಪಾ ವ	ದಿಧಿಷ್ @ gp+ಅಮ = ದಿಧೇಪಾ ಮ
ತುತುರ್+ಏ or ತಾತ್ = ತುತೂ ರ್ಹ or ತುತೂ ರ್ಹತ್	ತುತೂರ್ಹಂ	ತುತೂರ್ಹು	ತುತೋರನಿ	ತುತೋರಾವ	ತುತೋರಾ ಮ
ಜರಿಗ್ಗಾಡಿ or ಜರಿ ಗ್ಗಾತ್	ಜರಿಗ್ಗಾಡಂ	ಜರಿಗ್ಗಾಡು	ಜರಿಗರ್ಹಾನಿ	ಜರಿಗರ್ಹಾವ	ಜರಿಗರ್ಹಾ ಮ
ತಾಸ್ತೂಹ್ @ ಈರ್ for p+ ಧಿ or ತಾತ್ = ತಾ ಸ್ತೂರ್ಹಿ or ತಾ ಸ್ತೂರ್ಹತ್	ತಾಸ್ತೂಹ್ @ ಈರ್ for p+ ತಂ = ತಾ ಸ್ತೂರ್ಹಂ	ತಾಸ್ತೂಹ್ @ ಈರ್ for p+ ತ = ತಾ ಸ್ತೂರ್ಹು	ತಾಸ್ತೂಹ್ @ ಈರ್ for p +ಅನಿ = ತಾ ಸ್ತೂರ್ಹಾನಿ	ತಾಸ್ತೂಹ್ @ ಈರ್ for p+ ಅವ = ತಾ ಸ್ತೂರ್ಹಾವ	ತಾಸ್ತೂಹ್ @ ಈರ್ for p+ ಅಮ = ತಾ ಸ್ತೂರ್ಹಾಮ (24)

## BASES.

## 3RD PERSON.

## Singular.

## Dual.

## Plural.

*Bases ending in other consonants  
than ತ, ಥ, ದ, ಧ, & ಸ with  
penultimate nasals*

ಬಾಭಂಜ್ ... FP from ಬಾಭಂಜ್.	ಬಾಭಂಜ್ + ತು or ಬಾಭಂಜ್ - p + ಈತು or ತಾತ್ = ಬಾಭಂಜ್ತು or ಬಾಭಂಜ್ತುತು or ಬಾಭಂಜ್ತುತ್	ಬಾಭಂಜ್ತು	ಬಾಭಂಜ್ತು
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*Bases ending in ಳ with penul-  
timate ರ.*

ವೋಮೂರ್ಛ್ ... from FP ವೋಮೂರ್ಛ್.	ವೋಮೂರ್ಛ್ + ತು or ಈತು or ವೋಮೂರ್ಛ್ - f + ತಾತ್ = ವೋ ಮೂರ್ಛ್ತು or ವೋ ಮೂರ್ಛ್ತುತು or ವೋಮೂರ್ಛ್ತುತ್	ವೋಮೂ ರ್ಛ್ತು	ವೋಮೂ ರ್ಛ್ತು
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*Bases ending in ವ with penul-  
timate ರ.*

ತೋತೂರ್ವ್ from FP ತೋತೂರ್ವ್.	ತೋತೂರ್ವ್ + ತು or ಈತು or ತೋ ತೂರ್ವ್ - f + ತಾ ತ್ = ತೋತೂರ್ವ್ತು or ತೋತೂರ್ವ್ತು ತು or ತೋತೂ ರ್ವ್ತುತ್	ತೋತೂ ರ್ವ್ತು	ತೋತೂರ್ವ್ + ಲತು = ತೋತೂರ್ವ್ ತು
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## PARASMAIPADI.

rative.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
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ಬಾಭಗ್ಧಿ or ಬಾಭ ಕ್ಸಾತ್	ಬಾಭಕ್ತಂ	ಬಾಭಕ್ತ	ಬಾಭಂಜಾನಿ	ಬಾಭಂಜಾನ	ಬಾಭಂಜಾ ಮ (25)
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ವೋಮೂರ್ಫಿ or ವೋಮೂರ್ತೃ	ವೋಮೂ ತೃಂ	ವೋಮೂ ತೃ	ವೋಮೂ ರ್ಫಸಿ	ವೋಮೂ ರ್ಫವ	ವೋಮೂ ರ್ಫಮ (26)
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ತೋತೂರ್ಫಿ or ತೋತೂರ್ತೃ	ತೋತೂ ತೃಂ	ತೋತೂರ್ತೃ	ತೋತೂರ್ವಾ ನಿ	ತೋತೂ ರ್ವವ	ತೋತೂ ರ್ವಮ (27)
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## ACTIVE VOICE

Impe

## BASES.

## 3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

*Other bases ending in consonants  
comprising.*

1. Bases ending in ಯ with other penultimate letters than ಅ and ವ and light ಇ and ಋ and nasals.

2. Bases ending in nasals with other penultimate letters than short vowels and ಋ and nasals.

3. Bases ending in ಛ with other penultimate letters than ರ and light ಇ and ಋ and nasals.

4. Bases ending in other consonants than nasals and ತ, ಥ, ದ, ಧ, ಸ, ಳ and ವ, and without light penultimate ಇ and ಋ and nasals.

ಜಾಹರ್ಯ...from FP ಜಾಹರ್ಯ. ಜಾಹರ್ಯ or ಜಾಹರ್ಯಾತ್ or ಜಾಹರ್ಯಾತ್ or ಜಾಹರ್ಯಾತ್

ಸಾಪ್ರಜ್ಯ... from FP ಸಾಪ್ರಜ್ಯ. ಸಾಪ್ರಜ್ಯ or ಸಾಪ್ರಜ್ಯಾತ್ or ಸಾಪ್ರಜ್ಯಾತ್ or ಸಾಪ್ರಜ್ಯಾತ್

## PARASMAIPADI.

rative.

## 2ND PERSON.

## 1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
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ಜಾಹರ್ or ಜಾಹರ್ತು	ಜಾಹರ್ತು	ಜಾಹರ್ತು	ಜಾಹರ್ಯಾನಿ	ಜಾಹರ್ಯಾವ	ಜಾಹರ್ಯಾಮು
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ಪಾಪ್ರಡ್ಡಿ or ಪಾಪ್ರಡ್ಡು	ಪಾಪ್ರಡ್ಡುಂ	ಪಾಪ್ರಡ್ಡು	ಪಾಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಿ	ಪಾಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾವ	ಪಾಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾಮು (28)
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# ACTIVE VOICE

## IMPER

### BASES.

3RD PERSON.

*Singular.**Dual.**Plural.*

### FIRST DIVISION.

ಫ.

ತಾನ್ಮ<sub>2</sub>ಅನ್ಮ<sub>2</sub>

### PART I. BASES ENDING IN ಅ.

ಧರ	....	...from ದೃ.	ಅಧರತ್	ಅಧರತಾಂ	ಅಧರನ್
ಜೋರಯ	....	...X ಜೂ.	ಅಜೋರಯತ್	ಅಜೋರಯ ತಾಂ	ಅಜೋರಯನ್
ಜೋರಯ	....	C ಜೋರಿ ...X ಜೂ.	ಅಜೋರಯತ್	ಅಜೋರಯ ತಾಂ	ಅಜೋರಯನ್
ಪಿಪೂಷ	....	D ಪಿಪೂಷ ... ಪರ್.	ಅಪಿಪೂಷತ್	ಅಪಿಪೂಷತಾಂ	ಅಪಿಪೂಷನ್
ದೀವ್ಯ	....	... IV ದಿವ.	ಅದೀವ್ಯತ್	ಅದೀವ್ಯತಾಂ	ಅದೀವ್ಯನ್
ತುಡ	...	... VI ತುಡ.	ಅತುಡತ್	ಅತುಡತಾಂ	ಅತುಡನ್

### PART II. BASES NOT ENDING IN ಅ.

#### Section I.

ತನು or ತನ್	from VIII ತನ್.	ತನು @ gf+ತ್ =ಅತನೋತ್	ಅತನುತಾಂ	ಅತನುನ್
ಸುನು or ಸುನ್	... V ಸು.	ಅಸುನೋತ್	ಅಸುನುತಾಂ	ಅಸುನುನ್

#### Section II.

ಕಕ್ಕು	....	from V ಕಕ್ಕ.	ಕಕ್ಕು @ gf+ತ್ =ಅಕಕ್ಕೋತ್	ಅಕಕ್ಕುತಾಂ	ಅಕಕ್ಕುನ್
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#### Sections III. and IV.

ಕ್ರೇಣ or ಕ್ರೇಣೀ or ಕ್ರೇಣಿ	.... from IX ಕ್ರೇ.	ಅಕ್ರೇಣತ್	ಅಕ್ರೇಣೀತಾಂ	ಅಕ್ರೇಣನ್
ನಭಾ or ನಭೀ or ನಭಿ	IX ನಭ.	ಅನಭಾತ್	ಅನಭೀತಾಂ	ಅನಭನ್

# PARASMAIPADI.

## EFFECT.

### 2ND PERSON.

### 1st PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ನಿ,	ತಮ್ಮ,	ತ,	ಅಮ್ಮ,	ವ,	ಮ.
ಅಧರಃ	ಅಧರತಂ	ಅಧರತ	ಅಧರಂ	ಅಧರ @ lf +ವ=ಅಧ ರಾವ	ಅಧರ @ lf+ ಮ=ಅಧರಾ
ಅಚೋರಯಃ	ಅಚೋರ ಯತಂ	ಅಚೋರ ಯತ	ಅಚೋರಯಂ	ಅಚೋರ ಯಾನ	ಅಚೋರಯಾ ಮ
ಅಚೋರಯಃ	ಅಚೋರ ಯತಂ	ಅಚೋರ ಯತ	ಅಚೋರಯಂ	ಅಚೋರ ಯಾವ	ಅಚೋರಯಾ ಮ
ಅಪಿಪೂಜಃ	ಅಪಿಪೂಜತಂ	ಅಪಿಪೂಜತ	ಅಪಿಪೂಜಂ	ಅಪಿಪೂಜಾವ	ಅಪಿಪೂಜಾಮ
ಅದೀವ್ಯಃ	ಅದೀವ್ಯತಂ	ಅದೀವ್ಯತ	ಅದೀವ್ಯಂ	ಅದೀವ್ಯಾವ	ಅದೀವ್ಯಾಮ
ಅತುಪಃ	ಅತುಪತಂ	ಅತುಪತ	ಅತುಪಂ	ಅತುಪಾವ	ಅತುಪಾಮ(1)
ಅತನು @ gf+ ನಿ=ಅತನೋಃ	ಅತನುತಂ	ಅತನುತ	ತನು @ gf+ ಅ=ಅತನವಂ	ಅತನುವ or ಅತನ್ಯ	ಅತನುಮ or ಅತನ್ಮ
ಅಸುನೋಃ	ಅಸುನುತಂ	ಅಸುನುತ	ಅಸುನವಂ	ಅಸುನುವ or ಅಸುನ್ಯ	ಅಸುನುಮ or ಅಸುನ್ಮ (2)
ಕಕ್ಕು @ gf+ ನಿ =ಅಕಕ್ಕೋಃ	ಅಕಕ್ಕುತಂ	ಅಕಕ್ಕುತ	ಕಕ್ಕು @ gf+ ಅ=ಅಕಕ್ಕವಂ	ಅಕಕ್ಕುವ	ಅಕಕ್ಕುಮ(3)
ಅಕ್ರೀಣಾಃ	ಅಕ್ರೀಣೀತಂ	ಅಕ್ರೀಣೀತ	ಅಕ್ರೀಣಾಂ	ಅಕ್ರೀಣೀವ	ಅಕ್ರೀಣೀಮ(4)
ಅನಭ್ಯಾಃ	ಅನಭ್ಯೀತಂ	ಅನಭ್ಯೀತ	ಅನಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಅನಭ್ಯೀವ	ಅನಭ್ಯೀಮ(5)

## BASES.

## 3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

## SECOND DIVISION.

## PART I.

Unreduplicated bases	....	ತ್, or ತ್	ತಂ,	ಅನ್, or ಜನ್
Bases ending in ಆ (2nd class)				
ಯಾ ...	....	ಯಾ+ತ್=ಅಯಾತ್	ಅಯಾತಾಂ	ಅಯಾನ್ or ಅಯಾಃ
Bases ending in ಉ (2nd class)				
ಯಾ ....	....	ಯಾ @ ಫ+ ತ್ = ಅಯಾತ್	ಅಯಾತಾಂ	ಯಾ @ ಉನ್ for ಫ+ಅನ್ = ಅಯಾವನ್
Bases ending in ಇ&ಈ (2nd class)				
ಇ ...	....	ಇ @ ಗ್+ ತ್ = ಇತ್	ಇತಾಂ	ಇಮ್
ಈ ...	....	ಈ. ಏತ್	ಏತಾಂ	ಏಮ್
ಏ ...	....	ಏ. ಅನ್ಯೇತ್	ಅನ್ಯೇತಾಂ	ಅನ್ಯೇಯನ್
Bases ending in ಸ (2nd class) ಸನ್.				
		ಸನ್ @ ಓ for ಫ+ ತ್ = ಅಸತ್ or ಅಸದ್	ಅಸಸ್ಯಾಂ	ಅಸಸ್ಮ್
Other bases ending in consonants with light penultimate ಇತ್ (2nd class).				
ಮಹ್	....	ಮಹ್ @ ಗ್+ ತ್ = ಅಮಹ್ಯಾತ್ or ಅಮಹ್ಯಾನ್	ಅಮಹ್ಯಾಂ	ಮಹ್+ಅನ್ = ಅಮಹನ್
ಏಹ್	....	ಏಹ್ or ಅಏಹ್ಯಾನ್	ಅಏಹ್ಯಾಂ	ಅಏಹ್ಯಾನ್

## PARASMAIPADI.

fect.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಸ್ಯ, or ಸ್ಯ	ತಂ	ತೈ	ಅಂ	ವ್ಯ	ಮ್ಯ
ಯಾ+ಸ್ಯ = ಅ ಯಾಃ	ಅಯಾತಂ	ಅಯಾತ	ಅಯಾಂ	ಅಯಾವ	ಅಯಾಮಾ (1)
ಯಾ @ yf+ಸ್ಯ =ಅಯಾಃ	ಅಯಾತಂ	ಅಯಾತ	ಯಾ @ gf+ ಅಂ = ಅಯಾ ವಂ	ಅಯಾವ	ಅಯಾಮಾ (2)
ಇ @ gf+ ಸ್ಯ =ವಿಃ	ವಿತಂ	ವಿತ	ಇ @ gf+ ಅಂ =ಅಯಾಂ	ವಿವ	ವಿಮಾ
ವಿಃ	ವಿತಂ	ವಿತ	ಅಯಾಂ	ವಿವ	ವಿಮಾ
ಅವ್ಯೇಃ	ಅವೀತಂ	ಅವೀತ	ಅವಯಾಂ	ಅವೀವ	ಅವೀಮಾ (3)
ಸಸ @ ದ or ಃ for f+ಸ್ಯ = ಅಸತೆ or ಅಸದಿ or ಅಸಃ	ಅಸತ್ತಂ	ಅಸತ್ತ	ಅಸಸಂ	ಅಸಸ್ಯ	ಅಸಸ್ಮ (4)
ಮಹ್ @ gp+ ಸ್ಯ = ಅಧೀಃ ಃ or ಅಧೀಃ	ಅಮಗ್ಧಂ	ಅಮಗ್ಧ	ಮಹ್ @ gp + ಅಂ = ಅ ದೋಹಂ	ಅಮಹ್ಯ	ಅಮಹ್ಯ
ಅರೇಢ್ or ಅ ರೇಢ್	ಅರೀಢಂ	ಅರೀಢ	ಅರೇಢಂ	ಅರೀಢೈ	ಅರೀಢೈ (5)

## ACTIVE VOICE

Imper

## BASES.

## 3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

Other bases ending in conso-  
nants (7th class).

ರಾಣಧ್ and ರಾನ್ಧ ... from ರಾಧ್.

ರಾಣಧ್ + ತ = ಅರಾ  
ಣತ್ or ಅರಾಣಧ್

ಅರಾನ್ಯಾಂ

ಅರುನ್ಧತ್

ರಿಣಜ್ and ರಿಂಜ್ ... from ರಿಜ್.

ಅರಿಣತ್ or ಅರಿಣನ್

ಅರಿಜ್ಯಾಂ

ಅರಿಜ್ಯತ್

ಃಣಮ್ and ಃಂಮ್ ... from ಃಮ್.

ಅಃಣಮ್ or ಅಃಣಮ್

ಅಃಮ್ಯಾಂ

ಅಃಮತ್

ಛನಜ್ and ಛಂಜ್ ... from ಛಜ್.

ಅಛನತ್ or ಅಛನನ್

ಅಛಜ್ಯಾಂ

ಅಛಂಜತ್

## PART II.

Reduplicated bases ...

ತ್

ತಾಮ್,

ಜನ್,

*Bases ending in ಅ.*

ಜಜಾ ... from III ಹಾ.

ಅಜಜಾತ್

ಹಾ @ ಈ for ಹಾ - f +  
f + ತಮ್ = ಉನ್ = ಅ  
ಅಜಜಾತ್ or ಅಜಜಾತ್

ಜಾಞ್ ... FP ಜಾಞ್.

ಜಾಞ್ + ತ or ಜಾ  
ಞ್ - f + ಈ =  
ಅಜಾಞ್ or ಅ  
ಜಾಞ್

ಜಾಞ್ಯಾಂ

ಅಜಾಞ್ಯಾತ್

*Bases ending in ಇ and ಈ, the  
vowels not being preceded by  
conjunct consonants.*

ಚಿತಿ ... from III ಕಿ.

ಚಿತಿ @ ಗ್ + ತ = ಅ  
ಚಿತ್

ಅಚಿತಿಂ

ಚಿತಿ @ ಯ್  
for f + ಉನ್  
= ಅಚಿತ್

## PARASMAIPADI.

fect.

## 2ND PERSON.

## 3RD PERSON.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ರಾಣಧ + 4 ನ =ಅರಾಣತ್ or ಅರಾಣಡ್ or ಅರಾಣಃ	ಅರಾನ್ಯಂ	ಅರಾನ್ಯ	ಅರಾಣಧಂ	ಅರಾನ್ಯನ್	ಅರಾನ್ಯತ್
ಅರಿಣ್ or ಅರಿ ಣ್	ಅರಿಜ್ಯಂ	ಅರಿಜ್ಯ	ಅರಿಣಜಂ	ಅರಿಂಜ್ಯ	ಅರಿಂಜ್ಯತ್
ಅರಿಣಿ or ಅರಿ ಣಿ	ಅರಿಂವ್ಯಂ	ಅರಿಂವ್ಯ	ಅರಿಣದಂ	ಅರಿಂವ್ಯ	ಅರಿಂವ್ಯತ್
ಅಭನನ್ or ಅ ಭನನ್	ಅಭಜ್ಯಂ	ಅಭಜ್ಯ	ಅಭನಜಂ	ಅಭಂಜ್ಯ	ಅಭಂಜ್ಯ (6)
ನ್,	ತನ್,	ತನ್,	ಅನ್,	ವನ್,	ಮನ್,
ಅಜಹಾಃ	ಹಾ @ ಈ for f+ತ ಮ = ಅಜ ಹೀತಮ್	ಹಾ @ ಈ for f+ತ = ಅಜಹೀ ತ	ಅಜಹಾಂ	ಹಾ @ ಈ for f+ವ = ಅಜಹೀ ವ	ಹಾ @ ಈ for f+ಮ = ಅಜಹೀ ಮ
ಜಾಘ್ರಾ + ನ or ಜಾಘ್ರಾ-f+ಈ ನ್=ಅಜಾಘ್ರಾಃ or ಅಜಾಘ್ರಃ	ಅಜಾಘ್ರೀತಂ	ಅಜಾಘ್ರೀತ	ಅಜಾಘ್ರಾಮ್	ಅಜಾಘ್ರೀವ	ಅಜಾಘ್ರೀಮ (7)
ಚಿ @ ಘ್ರ + ನ =ಅಚಿಕ್ಃ	ಅಚಿಕೆತಂ	ಅಚಿಕೆತ	ಚಿ @ ಘ್ರ+ಅ ಮ=ಅಚಿಕಯ ಮ	ಅಚಿಕೆವ	ಅಚಿಕೆಮ



## ACTIVE VOICE

*Imper*

BASES.			3RD PERSON.		
			<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ನೇನಿ	...	FP ನೇನಿ.	ಅನೇನೇತ or ಅನೇ ನಯಿತ	ಅನೇನೇತಾಂ	ಅನೇನ್ಯುಃ
ಬೇಕಿ	...	FP ಬೇಕಿ.	ಅಬೇಕೇತ or ಅ ಬೇಕಯಿತ	ಅಬೇಕೇತಾಂ	ಅಬೇಕೈಃ

*Bases ending in ಇ and ಈ, the  
vowels being preceded by con-  
junct consonants.*

ಬೇಕ್ರೇ	.... from FP ಬೇಕ್ರೇ.	ಬೇಕ್ರೇ @ gf+ ತ or ಈತ = ಅಬೇ ಕ್ರೇತ or ಅಬೇಕ್ರ ಯಿತ	ಅಬೇಕ್ರೇತಾಂ	ಬೇಕ್ರೇ @ ಇ ಯ್ for f + ಉಃ = ಅ ಬೇಕ್ರೈಃ
ಬೇಕ್ಷಿ	.... FP ಬೇಕ್ಷಿ.	ಅಬೇಕ್ಷೇತ or ಅ ಬೇಕ್ಷಯಿತ	ಅಬೇಕ್ಷೇತಾಂ	ಅಬೇಕ್ಷೈಃ
ಬೆಪ್ರೇ	... III ಬ್ರೇ.	ಅಬೆಪ್ರೇತ	ಅಬೆಪ್ರೇತಾಂ	ಅಬೆಪ್ರೈಃ

*Bases ending in ಉ and ಊ.*

ದೋಧು	... from FP ದೋಧು.	ದೋಧು @ gf + ತ or ಈತ =ಅ ದೋಧೇತ or ಅದೋಧೇತ	ಅದೋಧು ತಾಂ	ದೋಧು @ ಉವ್ for f +ಉಃ =ಅ ದೋಧುಃ
ಲೋಲೂ	... FP ಲೋಲೂ.	ಅಲೋಲೇತ or ಅಲೋಲೇತ	ಅಲೋಲೂ ತಾಂ	ಅಲೋಲುಃ

*Bases ending in ಋ.*

ಇಯ್ಯ	.... from III ಋ.	ಋ @ gf+ ತ = ಋತ	ಋಯ್ಯತಾಂ	ಋಯ್ಯಃ
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## PARASKAIPADI.

fect.

## 2ND PERSON.

## 1ST PERSON.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಅನ್ನೇನೇಃ or ಅ ನ್ನೇನಯಾಃ	ಅನ್ನೇನೀತಂ	ಅನ್ನೇನೀತ	ಅನ್ನೇನಯಂ	ಅನ್ನೇನೀವ	ಅನ್ನೇನೀಮ
ಅಜ್ಞೇಕೇಃ or ಅ ಜ್ಞೇಕಯಾಃ	ಅಜ್ಞೇಕೀತಂ	ಅಜ್ಞೇಕೀತ	ಅಜ್ಞೇಕಯಂ	ಅಜ್ಞೇಕೀವ	ಅಜ್ಞೇಕೀಮ

(8)

ಜೇಶ್ರೇ @ gf + ನ್ or ಈನ್ = ಅಜೇಶ್ರೇಃ or ಅಜೇಶ್ರಯಾಃ	ಅಜೇಶ್ರೀತಂ	ಅಜೇಶ್ರೀತ	ಜೇಶ್ರೇ @ gf + ಅಂ = ಅಜೇ ಶ್ರಯಂ	ಅಜೇಶ್ರೀವ	ಅಜೇಶ್ರೀ ಮ
ಅಜೇಕ್ಷೇಃ or ಅ ಜೇಕ್ಷಯಾಃ	ಅಜೇಕ್ಷೀತಂ	ಅಜೇಕ್ಷೀತ	ಅಜೇಕ್ಷಯಂ	ಅಜೇಕ್ಷೀವ	ಅಜೇಕ್ಷೀಮ
ಅಜಿಪ್ರೇಃ	ಅಜಿಪ್ರೀತಂ	ಅಜಿಪ್ರೀತ	ಅಜಿಪ್ರಯಂ	ಅಜಿಪ್ರೀವ	ಅಜಿಪ್ರೀಮ

(9)

ದೋಧಾ @ gf + ನ್ or ಈನ್ = ಅದೋಧೇಃ or ಅದೋಧಯಾಃ	ಅದೋಧಾತಂ	ಅದೋಧಾತ	ದೋಧಾ @ gf + ಅಂ = ಅ ದೋಧಯಂ	ಅದೋಧಾವ	ಅದೋಧಾ ಮ
ಅಲೋಲೋಃ or ಅಲೋಲಯಾಃ	ಅಲೋಲಾತಂ	ಅಲೋಲಾತ	ಅಲೋಲಯಂ	ಅಲೋಲಾವ	ಅಲೋಲಾಮ

(10)

ಇಯ್ಯ @ gf + ನ್ = ಐಯಾಃ	ಐಯ್ಯತಂ	ಐಯ್ಯತ	ಇಯ್ಯ @ gf + ಅಂ = ಐ ಯಾರಂ	ಐಯ್ಯವ	ಐಯ್ಯಮ
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## ACTIVE VOICE

Imper

BASES.			3RD PERSON,		
			Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಅರಿಯ್ಯು	... FP ಅರಿಯ್ಯು from ಋ.		ಅರಿಯ್ಯತ್ or ಅ ರಿಯ್ಯಿತ್	ಅರಿಯ್ಯತಾಂ	ಅರಿಯ್ಯುಃ
ಪಿಡ್ಯ	... III ಪ್ಯ.		ಅಪಿಪತ್	ಅಪಿಪ್ಯತಾಂ	ಅಪಿಪ್ಪುಃ
ಚರಿಕ್ಕು	... FP ಚರಿಕ್ಕು.		ಅಚರಿಕ್ಕತ್ or ಅ ಚರಿಕ್ಕಿತ್	ಅಚರಿಕ್ಕತಾಂ	ಅಚರಿಕ್ಕುಃ

*Bases ending in ಋ (labial).*

ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ	... from III ಪ್ಪಾ.		ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ <i>gf</i> + ತ್ = ಅಪಿಪತ್	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ ಉ ಓ for <i>f</i> + ತಾಂ = ಅಪಿ ಪ್ಪುತಾಂ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ ಉ ಓ for <i>f</i> + ಉಃ = ಅಪಿ ಪ್ಪುಃ
ಪಾಪ್ಪಾ	... FP ಪಾಪ್ಪಾ.		ಅಪಾಪತ್ or ಅ ಪಾಪಿತ್	ಅಪಾಪ್ಪುತಾಂ	ಅಪಾಪ್ಪುಃ
ಪಾಪ್ಪಾ	... FP ಪಾಪ್ಪಾ.		ಅಪಾಪತ್ or ಅ ಪಾಪಿತ್	ಅಪಾಪ್ಪುತಾಂ	ಅಪಾಪ್ಪುಃ

*Bases ending in ಮೂ, (non-labial).*

ಚಾಕ್ಕಾ	... from FP ಚಾಕ್ಕಾ.		ಚಾಕ್ಕಾ @ <i>gf</i> + ತ್ or ಈತ್ = ಅಚಾ ಕತ್ or ಅಚಾ ಕಿತ್	ಚಾಕ್ಕಾ @ ಈ ಋ for <i>f</i> + ತಾಂ = ಅಚಾ ಕಿತಾಂ	ಚಾಕ್ಕಾ @ ಇಋ for <i>f</i> + ಉಃ = ಅಚಾಕಿಃ
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*Bases ending in ಯ with penultimate ಅ.*

ಜಾಹಯ್	... from FP ಜಾಹಯ್.		ಜಾಹಯ್ + ತ್ or ಛಾತ್ = ಅಜಾಹ ಯತ್ or ಅಜಾಹಯಿತ್	ಅಜಾಹತಾಂ	ಅಜಾಹಯುಃ
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## PARASMAIPADI.

fect,

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಅರಿಯಾ or ಆ ರಿಯರೀ	ಅರಿಯಾತಂ	ಅರಿಯಾತ	ಅರಿಯಾರಂ	ಅರಿಯಾವ	ಅರಿಯಾಮ
ಅಪಿಪಾ	ಅಪಿಪಾತಂ	ಅಪಿಪಾತ	ಅಪಿಪಾರಂ	ಅಪಿಪಾವ	ಅಪಿಪಾಮ
ಅಚರೀಕ or ಅ ಚರೀಕರೀ	ಅಚರೀಕಾತಂ	ಅಚರೀಕಾತ	ಅಚರೀಕಾರಂ	ಅಚರೀಕಾವ	ಅಚರೀಕಾಮ

(11)

ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ gf + ಉ=ಅಪಿಪಾ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ ಉ ಓ for f + ತಂ = ಅಪಿ ಪೂರ್ತಂ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ ಉಓ for f + ತಂ = ಅ ಪೂರ್ತಂ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ gf + ಅಂ = ಅಪಿ ಪರಂ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ ಉ ಓ for f + ವ = ಅಪಿಪೂ ರ್ವ	ಪಿಪ್ಪಾ @ ಉ ಓ for f + ಮ = ಅಪಿ ಪೂರ್ವ
ಅಪಾಪಾ or ಅ ಪಾಪರೀ	ಅಪಾಪಾತಂ	ಅಪಾಪಾತ	ಅಪಾಪಾರಂ	ಅಪಾಪಾವ	ಅಪಾಪಾಮ
ಅನಾಪಾ or ಅ ನಾಪರೀ	ಅನಾಪಾತಂ	ಅನಾಪಾತ	ಅನಾಪಾರಂ	ಅನಾಪಾವ	ಅನಾಪಾಮ

(12)

ಚಾಕ್ರಾ @ gf + ಉ or ಈಉ = ಅಚಾಕ್ರ or ಅಚಾಕ್ರರೀ	ಚಾಕ್ರಾ @ ಈ ಓ for f + ತಂ = ಅಚಾ ಕ್ರೇರ್ತಂ	ಚಾಕ್ರಾ @ ಈಓ for f + ತಂ = ಅ ಚಾಕ್ರೇರ್ತಂ	ಚಾಕ್ರಾ @ gf + ಅಂ = ಅ ಚಾಕ್ರರಂ	ಚಾಕ್ರಾ @ ಈಓ for f + ವ = ಅ. ಚಾಕ್ರೇರ್ವ	ಚಾಕ್ರಾ @ ಈಓ for f + ಮ = ಅ ಚಾಕ್ರೇರ್ವ
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(13)

ಅಜಾಹ or ಅ ಜಾಹರೀ	ಅಜಾಹತಂ	ಅಜಾಹತ	ಅಜಾಹಯಂ	ಅಜಾಹವ	ಅಜಾಹಮ
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(14)

## BASES.

## 3RD PERSON.

## Singular.

## Dual.

## Plural.

*Bases ending in a nasal with penultimate ಅ.*

ದಧನ್	...	from III ಧನ್.	ಅದಧನ್	ಧನ್ @ lp + ತಾಂ = ಅದ ಧಾನಾಂ	ಧನ್ + ಉಸ್ = ಅದಧನುಃ
ತಂತನ್	...	FP ತಂತನ್.	ಅತಂತನ್ or ಅತಂ ತನ್ನೀತ್	ಅತಂತಾಂತಾಂ	ಅತಂತನುಃ
ಕಂಕಮ್	....	FP ಕಂಕಮ್.	ಅಕಂಕಮ್ or ಅಕಂ ಕವ್ವೀತ್	ಅಕಂಕಾಂತಾಂ	ಅಕಂಕಮುಃ
ಚಂಕಣ್	....	FP ಚಂಕಣ್.	ಅಚಂಕಣ್ or ಅಚಂ ಕಣ್ಣೀತ್	ಅಚಂಕಾಣ್ಪಾಂ	ಅಚಂಕಣುಃ

*Bases ending in a nasal with light penultimate ಇಕ್.*

ಜರಿಘ್ರಣ್	....	from FP ಜರಿಘ್ರಣ್.	ಜರಿಘ್ರಣ್ @ gp + ತ್ or ಜರಿಘ್ರಣ್ + ಈತ್ = ಅಜರಿ ಘ್ರಣ್ or ಅಜರಿ ಘ್ರಣ್ಣೀತ್	ಜರಿಘ್ರಣ್ @ lp + ತಾಂ = ಅಜರಿಘ್ರಾ ಣ್ಪಾಂ	ಜರಿಘ್ರಣ್ + ಉಸ್ = ಅಜ ರಿಘ್ರಣುಃ
ಜಂಜನ್	....	FP ಜಂಜನ್.	ಅಜಂಜನ್ or ಅ ಜಂಜನ್ನೀತ್	ಅಜಂಜಾಂತಾಂ	ಅಜಂಜನುಃ
ಜೆಂಜಿಮ್	....	FP ಜೆಂಜಿಮ್.	ಅಜೆಂಜಿಮ್ or ಅ ಜೆಂಜಿವ್ವೀತ್	ಅಜೆಂಜಿಂತಾಂ	ಅಜೆಂಜಿಮುಃ

## PARASMAIPADI.

fect.

## 2ND PERSON.

## 1ST PERSON.

*Singular. Dual. Plural. Singular. Dual. Plural.*

ಅದಧನ್ ಅದಧಾನ್ತಂ ಅದಧಾನ್ತು ಅದಧನಂ ಅದಧನ್ವ ಅದಧನ್ತು

ಅತಂತನ್ or ಅ ತಂತನೀಃ ಅತಂತಾಂತಂ ಅತಂತಾಂತ ಅತಂತನಂ ಅತಂತನ್ವ ಅತಂತನ್ತು

ಅಕಂಕಮ್ or ಅ ಕಂಕವೀಃ ಅಕಂಕಾಂತಂ ಅಕಂಕಾಂತ ಅಕಂಕಮಂ ಅಕಂಕನ್ವ ಅಕಂಕನ್ತು

ಅಜಂಕಣ or ಅ ಜಂಕಣೀಃ ಅಜಂಕಾಣ್ಯಂ ಅಜಂಕಾಣ್ಯ ಅಜಂಕಣಂ ಅಜಂಕನ್ವ ಅಜಂಕನ್ತು (15).

ಜರಿಘೃಣ@gp ಜರಿಘೃಣ@ ಜರಿಘೃಣ@ ಜರಿಘೃಣ@ ಜರಿಘೃಣ+ ಜರಿಘೃಣ+  
+ನ್ or ಜರಿ ಲೃ+ತಂ = ಲೃ+ತ=ಅ gp+ಅಂ= ವ = ಅಜರಿ ಮ = ಅಜರಿ  
ಘೃಣ + ಈನ್ ಅಜರಿಘೃಣಾ ಜರಿಘೃಣ್ಯ ಅಜರಿಘರ್ಣ ಘೃಣ್ಯಾ ಘೃಣ್ಯಾ  
=ಅಜರಿಘರ್ಣ ಣ್ಯಂ ಣ್ಯಂ ಣ್ಯಂ ಣ್ಯಂ ಣ್ಯಂ  
or ಅಜರಿಘೃಣೀಃ

ಅಜಂಜನ್ or ಅಜಂಜಾಂತಂ ಅಜಂಜಾಂತ ಅಜಂಜನಂ ಅಜಂಜನ್ವ ಅಜಂಜನ್ತು  
ಅಜಂಜನೀಃ

ಅಜಿಂಜಿ or ಅ ಜಿಂಜಿಂತಂ ಅಜಿಂಜಿಂತ ಅಜಿಂಜಿಮಂ ಅಜಿಂಜಿನ್ವ ಅಜಿಂಜಿನ್ತು (16)

## BASES.

## 3RD PERSON.

## Singular.

## Dual.

## Plural.

Bases ending in ತ, ಥ, ದ, and  
ಢ with penultimate light ಇ.

ವರಿವೃತ್ ... from FP ವರಿವೃತ್.	ವರಿವೃತ್ @ gp+ ತ್ or ವರಿವೃತ್+ ಈಶ=ಅವರಿವರ್ತ or ಅವರಿವೃತ್ತಿತ್	ಅವರಿವೃತ್ತಾಂ	ವರಿವೃತ್ + ಉಸ್=ಅವರಿ ವೃತಾಃ
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ಜರಿಗೃಧ್	FP ಜರಿಗೃಧ್.	ಅಜರಿಗೃಧ್ or ಅ ಜರಿಗೃಧ್ತಿತ್	ಅಜರಿಗೃಧ್ಘಂ	ಅಜರಿಗೃಧಾಃ
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Bases ending in ತ, ಥ, ದ ಣಿ ಢ with  
penultimate ಋ.

ಚಾಕ್ರತ್ ... from FP ಚಾಕ್ರತ್.	ಚಾಕ್ರತ್ @ gp+ ತ್ or ಚಾಕ್ರತ್ @ ಈರ್ for p+ ಈಶ = ಅಚಾಕ್ ರ್ತ or ಅಚಾಕ್ರ ತ್ತಿತ್	ಚಾಕ್ರತ್ @ ಈರ್ for p +ತಾಂ=ಅ ಚಾಕ್ರರ್ತಂ	ಚಾಕ್ರತ್ @ ಈರ್ for p +ಉಸ್=ಅ ಚಾಕ್ರರ್ತಾಃ
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## PARASMAIPADI.

fect.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಮರಿವೃತ್ @ gp and ದ or ರು for f+ನ or ಮರಿವೃತ್+ಈ ನ = ಅವರಿವ ರ್ದ or ಅವರಿ ವಃ or ಅನರಿ ವೃತ್ತಿಃ	ಅವರಿವೃತ್ತಂ	ಅವರಿವೃತ್ತ	ಮರಿವೃತ್ @ gp +ಅಂ = ಅವ ರಿವರ್ತಂ	ಅವರಿವೃತ್ಸ	ಅವರಿವೃತ್ತ
ಅಜರಿಗರ್ದ or ಅಜರಿಗಃ or ಅಜರಿಗೃಧಿಃ	ಅಜರಿಗೃದ್ಧಂ	ಅಜರಿಗೃದ್ಧ	ಅಜರಿಗರ್ಧಂ	ಅಜರಿಗೃದ್ಧ	ಅಜರಿಗೃದ್ಧ

(17)

ಚಾಕ್ಯಾತ್ @ gp and ದ್ or ರು for f +ನ or ಚಾ ಕ್ಯಾತ್ @ ಈ for p+ಈನ = ಅಚಾಕ್ಯರ್ದ or ಅಚಾಕ್ಯಃ or ಅಚಾಕ್ಯ ರ್ತಃ	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾತ್ @ ಈ for p + ತಂ = ಅ ಚಾಕ್ಯರ್ತಂ	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾತ್ @ ಈ for p + ತ = ಅ ಚಾಕ್ಯರ್ತ	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾತ್ @ gp+ಅಂ = ಅಚಾಕ್ಯರ್ತಂ	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾತ್ @ ಈ for p+ವ = ಅ ಚಾಕ್ಯರ್ತ್ಯ	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾತ್ @ ಈ for p + ಮ = ಅಚಾಕ್ಯ ರ್ತ್ಯ (18)
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## BASES.

## 3RD PERSON.

## Singular.

## Dual.

## Plural.

Bases ending in ತ, ಥ, ದ & ಧ with  
penultimate nasal.

ಚಾಸ್ಕಂಛ ... from FP ಚಾಸ್ಕಂಛ.	ಚಾಸ್ಕಂಛ+ತ್ or ಚಾಸ್ಕಂಛ-ಪ+	ಚಾಸ್ಕಂಛ-ಪ +ತಾಂ=ಅ	ಚಾಸ್ಕಂಛ-ಪ +ಉಃ=ಅ
	ಈತ್=ಅಚಾಸ್ಕನ್ or ಅಚಾಸ್ಕದೀತ್	ಚಾಸ್ಕತ್ತಾಂ	ಚಾಸ್ಕದುಃ

Other bases ending in ತ,ಥ,ವ & ಧ.

ಪಾಸ್ಕರ್ಥ from FP ಪಾಸ್ಕರ್ಥ.	ಪಾಸ್ಕರ್ಥ+ತ್ or ಈತ್ = ಅಪಾಸ್ಕ ರ್ಥ or ಅಪಾಸ್ಕ ರ್ಥೀತ್	ಅಪಾಸ್ಕರ್ಥಾಂ	ಅಪಾಸ್ಕರ್ಥಃ
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ಜಾಗಾಧ್ ... FP ಜಾಗಾಧ್.	ಅಜಾಗಾಧ್ or ಅ ಜಾಗಾಧೀತ್	ಅಜಾಗಾಧ್ಞಾಂ	ಅಜಾಗಾಧಃ
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ದಾದಧ್ ... FP ದಾದಧ್.	ಅದಾದಧ್ or ಅ ದಾದಧೀತ್	ಅದಾದಧ್ಞಾಂ	ಅದಾದಧಃ
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## PARASMAIPADI.

fect.

## 2ND PERSON.

## 1ST PERSON.

Singular. Dual. Plural. Singular. Dual. Plural.

ಚಾಸ್ಯಂ @ ಓ	ಚಾಸ್ಯಂ - p	ಚಾಸ್ಯಂ -	ಚಾಸ್ಯಂ +	ಚಾಸ್ಯಂ -	ಚಾಸ್ಯಂ - p
-or ರಾ for f +	+ ತಂ = ಅ	p + ತ =	ಅಂ = ಅಚಾ	p + ಸ = ಅ	4 ಪು = ಅ
ನಿ or ಚಾಸ್ಯಂ	ಚಾಸ್ಯತ್ವಂ	ಅಚಾಸ್ಯತ್ವ	ಸ್ಯಂವಂ	ಚಾಸ್ಯದ್ವಿ	ಚಾಸ್ಯದ್ವಿ
ಓ - p + ಈನಿ					
ಅಚಾಸ್ಯಃ					
or ಅಚಾಸ್ಯಃ					
or ಅಚಾಸ್ಯಃ					
ದೀಃ					

(19)

ಪಾಸ್ಯಂ @ ಓ	ಅಪಾಸ್ಯಂ	ಅಪಾಸ್ಯಂ	ಅಪಾಸ್ಯಂ	ಅಪಾಸ್ಯಂ	ಪಾಸ್ಯಂ
-or ರಾ for f +					
ನಿ or ಪಾಸ್ಯಂ					
ಓ + ಈನಿ =					
ಅಪಾಸ್ಯಂ or					
ಅಪಾಸ್ಯಃ or					
ಅಪಾಸ್ಯಃ					
ಅಪಾಸ್ಯಂ or	ಅಪಾಸ್ಯಂ	ಅಪಾಸ್ಯಂ	ಅಪಾಸ್ಯಂ	ಅಪಾಸ್ಯಂ	ಅಪಾಸ್ಯಂ
ಅಪಾಸ್ಯಃ or					
ಅಪಾಸ್ಯಃ					
ಅಪಾಸ್ಯಂ or	ಅಪಾಸ್ಯಂ	ಅಪಾಸ್ಯಂ	ಅಪಾಸ್ಯಂ	ಅಪಾಸ್ಯಂ	ಅಪಾಸ್ಯಂ
ಅಪಾಸ್ಯಃ or					
ಅಪಾಸ್ಯಃ					

## BASES.

## 3RD PERSON.

## Singular.

## Dual.

## Plural.

ಚೋರೂರ್ ... FP ಚೋರೂರ್.

ಅಚೋರೂರ್ or  
ಅಚೋರೂರ್ದಿಅಚೋರೂ  
ತಾರ್ಅಚೋರೂ  
ರು

ನಾನಾಥ್ ... FP ನಾನಾಥ್.

ಅನಾನಾಥ್ or ಅ  
ನಾನಾಥ್

ಅನಾನಾತ್

ಅನಾನಾಥಾಃ

*Bases ending in ಸ with penul-  
timate light ಇಕ್.*

ತೋತುಸ್ ... from FP ತೋತುಸ್.

ತೋತುಸ್ @ gp  
and ಓ for f +  
ತ or ತೋತುಸ್ +  
ಈತ = ಅತೋತೋ  
ಓ or ಅತೋತು  
ಸೀತತೋತುಸ್ +  
ತಾಂ = ಅತೋ  
ತುಸ್ತೋತುಸ್ +  
ಉಸ್ = ಅ  
ತೋತುಸುಃ*Bases ending in ಸ with penulti-  
mate nasal.*ಚೋಕುಂಸ್ ... from FP ಚೋ  
ಕುಂಸ್ from ಕುಂ.ಚೋಕುಂಸ್ @ ಓ  
for f + ತ or ಚೋ  
ಕುಂಸ್ - p + ಈತ  
= ಅಚೋಕುಂಸ್  
or ಅಚೋಕುಂಸೀತಚೋಕುಂಸ್ -  
p + ತಾಂ =  
ಅಚೋಕು  
ಸ್ತಾಂಚೋಕುಂಸ್ -  
p + ಉಸ್ =  
ಅಚೋ  
ಕುಸುಃ

## PARASMAITADI.

fect.

## 2ND PERSON.

## 1ST PERSON.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಅಜೋಕರ್ಷಿ	ಅಜೋಕೃ	ಅಜೋಕೃ	ಅಜೋಕೃ	ಅಜೋಕೃ	ಅಜೋಕೃ
or ಅಜೋಕೃಃ	ತೃಂ	ತ್ವಂ	ದೃಂ	ದ್ವೃ	ದ್ವೃ
or ಅಜೋಕೃ					
ದೀಃ					
ಅನಾನಾಥ or	ಅನಾನಾತ್ಮಂ	ಅನಾನಾತ್ಮ	ಅನಾನಾಥಂ	ಅನಾನಾಥ್ವ	ಅನಾನಾಥ್ವ
ಅನಾನಾಥಿಃ					(20)

ತೋತುಸ್ @	ತೋತುಸ್ +	ತೋತುಸ್	ತೋತುಸ್ @	ಅತೋತು	ಅತೋತುಃ
ಗ್ and ಧ or	ತಂ=ತೋ	+ತ=ಅ	ಗ್+ಅಂ=ಅ	ಸ್ವ	(21)
ರಾ for ಫ+ಸ್	ತುಸ್ತಂ	ತೋತುಃ	ತೋತುಸಂ		
or ತೋತುಸ್					
+ಈಸ್=ಅ					
ತೋತೋಧ or					
ಅತೋತೋಃ					
or ಅತೋತು					
ಸೀಃ					

ಜೋಕುಂಸ್ @	ಜೋಕುಂಸ್	ಜೋಕುಂಸ್	ಜೋಕುಂಸ್ +	ಜೋಕುಂಸ್	ಜೋಕುಂಸ್
ಧ or ರಾ for ಫ	-p+ತಂ=	-p+ತಂ=	ಅಂ=ಅಜೋ	-p+ವಂ=	-p+ವಂ=
+ಸ್ or ಜೋ	ಅಜೋಕು	ಅಜೋಕು	ಕುಂಸಂ	ಅಜೋಕು	ಅಜೋಕು
ಕುಂಸ್-p+ಈ	ಸ್ತಂ	ಸ್ತ		ಸ್ವ	ಸ್ವ (22)
ಸ್=ಅಜೋ					
ಕುನ್ or ಅ					
ಜೋಕುನ್ or					
ಅಜೋಕುಃ					

## BASES.

## 3RD PERSON.

## Singular.

## Dual.

## Plural.

*Other bases ending in ನ.*

ಬಾಭಾನ್ ... from FP ಬಾಭಾನ್.	ಬಾಭಾನ್ @ ಡಿ for f + ತ್ or ಬಾಭಾ ನ್ + ಈತ್ = ಅಬಾ ಭಾನ್ or ಅಬಾಭಾ ನ್ಗೆತ್	ಬಾಬಾನ್ + ತಾಂ = ಅಬಾ ಭಾನ್	ಬಾಭಾನ್ + ಉನ್ = ಅ ಬಾಭಾನ್ಃ
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*Bases ending in other consonants  
than nasals and ತ, ಫ, ದ, ಧ & ನ  
with light penultimate ಇ.*

ದಿಧಿಷ್ ... from III ಧಿಷ್.	ದಿಧಿಷ್ @ gp + ತ್ or ಅದಿಧೇಶ್	ದಿಧಿಷ್ + ತಾಂ = ಅದಿಧಿಷ್ಞ ಮ್	ದಿಧಿಷ್ + ಉ ನ್ = ಅದಿಧಿ ಷ್ಃ
ತುತುರ್ ... from III ತುರ್.	ಅತುತೇರ್	ಅತುತೂರ್ ಮ್	ಅತುತುರ್ಃ
ಜುಜ್ಯುಷ್ .... FP ಜುಜ್ಯುಷ್.	ಅಜುಜ್ಯುಷ್ or ಅ ಜುಜ್ಯುಷ್	ಅಜುಜ್ಯುಷ್ಞ ಮ್	ಅಜುಜ್ಯುಷ್ಃ

*Bases ending in other consonants  
than ತ, ಫ, ದ, ಧ & ನ with pe-  
nullimate ಯೂ.*

ತಾಸ್ತುಷ್. from FP ತಾಸ್ತುಷ್.	ತಾಸ್ತುಷ್ @ ಈ ರ್ for p + ತ್ or ಈತ್ = ಅತಾಸ್ತು ಷ್ಞ or ಅತಾಸ್ತು ಷ್ಗೆತ್	ಅತಾಸ್ತುಷ್ಞ ಮ್	ಅತಾಸ್ತು ಷ್ಃ
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## PARASMAIPADI.

fect.

## 2ND PERSON.

## 1ST PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

ಬಾಭಾನ್ @ ದ್	ಬಾಭಾನ್ +	ಬಾಬಾನ್	ಬಾಭಾನ್ + ಅಂ	ಬಾಭಾನ್	ಬಾಭಾನ್ +
or ರು for f+	ತಂ = ಲ	+ ತ = ಲ	= ಲ ಬಾಭಾನ್	+ ವ = ಲ	ವ = ಲ ಬಾ
ನ್ or ಬಾಭಾ	ಬಾಭಾನ್	ಬಾಭಾನ್		ಬಾಭಾನ್	ಭಾನ್ (23)
ನ್ + ಈನ್ =	ಮ				
ಲಬಾಭಾದ್ or					
ಲಬಾಭಾಃ or ಲ					
ಬಾಭಾನ್					

ದಿಧಿಷ್ @ gp+	ದಿಧಿಷ್ + ತಂ	ದಿಧಿಷ್ + ತ	ದಿಧಿಷ್ @ gp	ದಿಧಿಷ್ + ವ	ದಿಧಿಷ್ + ನು
ನ್ = ಲದಿಧಿಷ್	= ಲದಿಧಿ	= ಲದಿಧಿ	+ ಅಂ = ಲದಿ	= ಲದಿಧಿ	= ಲದಿಧಿಷ್
	ಪ್ಪಂ	ಪ್ಪ	ಧೇಷಂ	ಪ್ಪ	
ಲತುತೋಃ	ಲತುತೂ	ಲತುತೂರ್ತ	ಲತುತೋರಂ	ಲತುತೂರ್ವ	ಲತುತೂ
	ತಮ್				ಮ್
ಲಜರಿಗರ್ಥ or	ಲಜರಿಗ್ಗಾಥಂ	ಲಜರಿಗ್ಗಾಥೆ	ಲಜರಿಗರ್ಥಂ	ಲಜರಿಗ್ಗಾಹ್ಯ	ಲಜರಿಗ್ಗಾಹ್ಯ
ಲಜರಿಗ್ಗಾಹ್ಯಃ					

ಲತಾಸ್ತೀರ್ಥ or	ಲತಾಸ್ತೀ	ಲತಾಸ್ತೀ	ಲತಾಸ್ತೀರ್ಥಂ	ಲತಾಸ್ತೀ	ಲತಾಸ್ತೀರ್ಥ
ಲತಾಸ್ತೀರ್ಥಃ	ರ್ಥಂ	ರ್ಥ		ಹ್ಯ	(24)

## ACTIVE VOICE

BASES.	3RD PERSON.		
	Singular.	Dual.	Imper Plural.
<i>Bases ending in other consonants than ತ, ಥ, ದ, ಧ, &amp; ಸ with penultimate nasals</i>			
ಬಾಭಂಜ್ ... FP ಬಾಭಂಜ್.	ಬಾಭಂಜ್+ಠ or ಬಾಭಂಜ್ - p+ ಈತ್ = ಅಬಾ ಭಸ್ or ಅಬಾಭ ಜೀತ್	ಅಬಾಭಕ್ತಾಂ	ಅಬಾಭಜ್ಞಿ
<i>Bases ending in ಛ with penultimate ತ.</i>			
ಮೋಮೂರ್ಛ್ ... FP ಮೋಮೂರ್ಛ್.	ಮೋಮೂರ್ಛ್+ ತ್ or ಈತ್= ಅಮೋಮೂರ್ಛಿ or ಅಮೋಮೂ ರ್ಛತ್	ಮೋಮೂರ್ಛ್ - f+ತಾಂ=ಅ ಮೋಮೂರ್ಛಾಂ ಮ	ಅಮೋಮೂ ರ್ಛಃ
<i>Bases ending in ವ with penultimate ರ.</i>			
ತೋತೂರ್ವ್ .... FP ತೋತೂರ್ವ್.	ತೋತೂರ್ವ್+ ತ್ or ಈತ್= ಅತೋತೂರ್ವ or ಅತೋತೂ ರ್ವತ್	ತೋತೂರ್ವ್ - f+ತಾಂ=ಅ ತೋತೂರ್ವಾಂ	ಅತೋತೂ ರ್ವಃ

## PARASMAIPADI.

fact.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural

ಬಾಧಂಚ್+ನ್ or ಬಾಧಂಚ್ - p + ಈನ್ = ಅಬಾಧ ನ್ or ಅಬಾಧ ಜೀಃ	ಅಬಾಧಕ್ತಂ	ಅಬಾಧಕ್ತ	ಅಬಾಧಂಜಂ	ಅಬಾಧಜ್ವ	ಅಬಾಧಜ್ವ (25)
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ಅವೋಮೂರ್ಫ or ಅವೋಮೂ ರ್ಫಃ	ಅವೋಮೂ ರ್ತಂ	ಅವೋಮೂ ರ್ತ	ಅವೋಮೂ ರ್ಭಂ	ಅವೋಮೂ ರ್ಭ್ವ	ಅವೋಮೂ ರ್ಭ್ವ (26)
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ಅತೋತೂಃ or ಅತೋತೂರ್ಫಃ	ಅತೋತೂ ರ್ತಂ	ಅತೋತೂ ರ್ತ	ಅತೋತೂ ರ್ವಂ	ಅತೋತೂ ರ್ವ	ಅತೋತೂ ರ್ವಃ (27)
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## ACTIVE VOICE

## Imper

## BASES.

## 3RD PERSON.

## Singular.

## Dual.

## Plural.

*Other bases ending in consonants comprising.*

1. Bases ending in ಯ with other penultimate letters than ಅ and ಎ and light ಇ and ಋ and nasals.

2. Bases ending in nasals with other penultimate letters than short vowels and ಋ and nasals.

3. Bases ending in ಏ with other penultimate letters than ರ and light ಇ and ಋ and nasals.

4. Bases ending in other consonants than nasals and ತ, ಥ, ದ, ಧ, ಸ, ಲ and ವ, and without light penultimate ಇ and ಋ and nasals.

ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾ ... from FP ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾ.	ಫಂಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾ + ತ್ or ಫಂಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾ or ಫಂಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾ	ಪಂಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾ + ತಂ=ಅಪಾ ಪ್ರಪ್ಪಾಂ	ಪಂಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾ + ಉಸ್=ಅಪಾ ಪ್ರಪ್ಪಾಃ
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ಜಾಹರ್ಯಾ ...	FP ಜಾಹರ್ಯಾ.	ಅಜಾಹರ್ಯಾ or ಅ ಜಾಹರ್ಯಾ	ಅಜಾಹರ್ಯಾಂ ಅಜಾಹರ್ಯಾಃ
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## PARASMAIPADI.

fect.

## 2ND PERSON.

## 1ST PERSON.

*Singular      Dual.      Plural.      Singular.      Dual.      Plural.*

ಪಾಪ್ರಚ್ಛ್ + ಸ್    ಪಾಪ್ರಚ್ಛ್ +    ಪಾಪ್ರಚ್ಛ್ +    ಪಾಪ್ರಚ್ಛ್ +    ಪಾಪ್ರಚ್ಛ್ +    ಪಾಪ್ರಚ್ಛ್ +  
 or ಈಸ್ = ಅಸಾ    ತಂ = ಅಸಾ    ತ = ಅಸಾಪ್ರ    ಲಂ = ಅಸಾ    ವ = ಅಸಾ    ಃಮ = ಅ  
 ಪ್ರಸು or ಅಸಾ    ಪ್ರಪ್ಪಂ    ಪ್ಪ    ಪ್ರಚ್ಛಂ    ಪ್ರಚ್ಛ    ಪಾಪ್ರಚ್ಛ  
 ಪ್ರಚ್ಛಿಃ

ಅಜಾಹಃ or ಅ    ಅಜಾಹರ್ತಂ    ಅಜಾಹರ್ತ    ಅಜಾಹರ್ಯಂ    ಅಜಾಹರ್ವ    ಅಜಾಹರ್ಮ  
 ಜಾಹರ್ಮಃ

(28)

## ACTIVE VOICE

## PRE

## BASES.

## 3RD PERSON.

## FIRST DIVISION.

## Singular.

## Dual.

## Plural.

PART I. Bases ending in ಅ. ತ್ರೆ  
ಧರ ... from ಧೃ.

ತ್ರೆ  
ಧರತೆ

ಇತ್ರೆ  
ಧರತೆ

ಅನ್ರೆ  
ಧರನೆ

ಚೇತ್ರೇಯ ... FA ಚೇತ್ರೇಯ ... ತ್ರೇ ಚೇತ್ರೇಯತೆ

ಚೇತ್ರೇಯತೆ

ಚೇತ್ರೇಯನೆ

ಚೋರಯ ... X ಚಃ. ಚೋರಯತೆ

ಚೋರಯತೆ

ಚೋರಯನೆ

ಚೋರಯ ... C ಚೋರಿ ... X ಚಃ. ಚೋರಯತೆ

ಚೋರಯತೆ

ಚೋರಯನೆ

ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷ ... D ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷ ... ಪೃಚ್. ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷತೆ

ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷತೆ

ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷನೆ

ದೀಯ ... IV ದೀ. ದೀಯತೆ

ದೀಯತೆ

ದೀಯನೆ

ತುದ ... VI ತುದ್. ತುದತೆ

ತುದತೆ

ತುದನೆ

PART II. Bases not ending in ಅ. ತ್ರೆ

ಅತ್ರೆ

ಅತ್ರೆ

## Section I.

ತನು and ತನ್ from VIII ತನ್. ತನುತೆ

ತನುತೆ

ತನುತೆ

ಸುನು and ಸನ್ ... V ಸು. ಸುನುತೆ

ಸುನುತೆ

ಸುನುತೆ

## Section II.

ಅಕ್ಕು and ಅಕ್ಕು from V ಅಕ್. ಅಕ್ಕುತೆ

ಅಕ್ಕುತೆ

ಅಕ್ಕುತೆ

## Sections III.

ಶ್ರೇಣೀ and ಶ್ರೇಣ from IX ಶ್ರೇ. ಶ್ರೇಣೀತೆ

ಶ್ರೇಣತೆ

ಶ್ರೇಣತೆ

## Section IV. nil

# ATMANEPADI.

## SENT.

### 2ND PERSON.

### 1st PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಸೈ	ಇಥೈ	ಧೈ	ಏ	ವಹೈ	ಮಹೈ
ಧರಸೆ	ಧರಥೆ	ಠರಥೈ	ಧರೆ	ಧರ@lf+ವಹೆ = ಧರಾವಹೆ	ಧರ @lf+ ಮಹೆ=ಧರಾ ಮಹೆ
ಚೇತ್ರೀಯಸೆ	ಚೇತ್ರೀಯಠೆ	ಚೇತ್ರೀಯಧೈ	ಚೇತ್ರೀಯೆ	ಚೇತ್ರೀಯಾವಹೆ	ಚೇತ್ರೀಯಾ ಮಹೆ
ಚೋರಯಸೆ	ಚೋರಯಠೆ	ಚೋರಯಧೈ	ಚೋರಯೆ	ಚೋರಯಾವಹೆ	ಚೋರಯಾ ಮಹೆ
ಚೋರಯಸೆ	ಚೋರಯಠೆ	ಚೋರಯಧೈ	ಚೋರಯೆ	ಚೋರಯಾವಹೆ	ಚೋರಯಾ ಮಹೆ
ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿವಸೆ	ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿವಠೆ	ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿವಧೈ	ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿವೆ	ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿವಾವಹೆ	ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿವಾ ಮಹೆ
ದೀಯಸೆ	ದೀಯಠೆ	ದೀಯಧೈ	ದೀಯೆ	ದೀಯಾವಹೆ	ದೀಯಾಮಹೆ
ತುಡಸೆ	ತುಡಠೆ	ತುಡಧೈ	ತುಡೆ	ತುಡಾವಹೆ	ತುಡಾಮಹೆ
ಸೈ	ಆಥೈ	ಧೈ	ಏ	ವಹೈ	ಮಹೈ
ತನುಮೆ	ತನ್ವಾಥೆ	ತನುಧೈ	ತನ್ವೆ	ತನುವಹೆ or ತ ನ್ವಹೆ	ತನುಮಹೆ or ತನ್ಮಹೆ
ಸುನುಮೆ	ಸುನ್ವಾಥೆ	ಸುನುಧೈ	ಸುನ್ವೆ	ಸುನುವಹೆ or ಸುನ್ವಹೆ	ಸುನುಮಹೆ or ಸುನ್ಮಹೆ
ಅಕ್ಕುಮೆ	ಅಕ್ಕುವಾಥೆ	ಅಕ್ಕುಧೈ	ಅಕ್ಕುವೆ	ಅಕ್ಕುವಹೆ	ಅಕ್ಕುಮಹೆ
ಕ್ರೋಣೀಮೆ	ಕ್ರೋಣಾಥೆ	ಕ್ರೋಣೀಧೈ	ಕ್ರೋಣೆ	ಕ್ರೋಣೀವಹೆ	ಕ್ರೋಣೀಮಹೆ

## BASES.

## 3RD PERSON.

## Singular.

## Dual.

## Plural.

## SECOND DIVISION.

## PART I. Un-reduplicated bases

ತೆ

ಆತೆ

ಅತೆ

## Bases ending in ಉ (2nd class)

ಹ್ನು ... .. ಹ್ನುತೆ

ಹ್ನು @ ಉನ್ ಹ್ನುವತೆ  
for f+ಆತೆ  
=ಹ್ನುವಾತೆ

## Bases ending in ಸ (2nd class)

ವಸ್ ... .. ವಸ್ತೆ

ವಸಾತೆ ವಸತೆ

Bases ending in consonants  
with light penultimate ಇಕ್  
(2nd class).

ಮಹ್ ... .. from ಮಹ್. ಮಗ್ಧೆ  
 ಲಿಹ್ ... .. ಲಿಹ್. ಲಿಡೆ  
 ವೃಜ್ ... .. ವೃಜ್. ವೃಕೆ

ಮಹಾತೆ ಮಹತೆ  
 ಲಿಹಾತೆ ಲಿಹತೆ  
 ವೃಜಾತೆ ವೃಜತೆ

Other bases ending in conso-  
nants (2nd class).

ಈರ್ ... .. from ಈರ್. ಈರ್ದೆ  
 ನಿಂಜ್ ... .. ನಿಂಜ್. ನಿಂಜ್ಕೆ

ಈರಾತೆ ಈರತೆ  
 ನಿಂಜಾತೆ ನಿಂಜತೆ

Other bases ending in conso-  
nants (7th class)

ಭಿಂದ್ ... .. ಭಿಂದ್. ಭಿಂದೆ  
 ಇನ್ಧ್ ... .. ಇನ್ಧ್. ಇಂಧೆ

ಭಿಂದಾತೆ ಭಿಂಜತೆ  
 ಇಂಧಾತೆ ಇಂಧತೆ

## PART II. Reduplicated bases.

## Bases ending in ಆ (3rd class)

ಮಿವಾ ... , ವಾ.

ಮಿವಾ @ ಆ  
for f+ತೆ =  
ಮಿವಾತೆಮಿವಾ-f+  
ಆತೆ = ಮಿ  
ವಾತೆ

ಮಿವಾತೆ



## ACTIVE VOICE

## IMPERATIVE

## BASES.

## 3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

## FIRST DIVISION.

PART I. Bases ending in ಅ.

ತಾಂ.

‘ತಾಂ.

ಅನ್ತಾಂ

ಧರ ... from ದೃ.

ಧರತಾಂ

ಧರೇತಾಂ

ಧರನ್ತಾಂ

ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯಾ ... FA ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯಾ ... ಕ್ರೇ.

ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯಾತಾಂ

ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯೇ  
ತಾನ್ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯನ್ತಾ  
ಮ್

ಚೋರಯಾ ... X ಚೂರ್.

ಚೋರಯತಾಂ

ಚೋರಯೇ  
ತಾನ್ಚೋರಯನ್ತಾ  
ಮ್

ಚೋರಯಾ ... C ಚೋರ್ ... X ಚೂರ್.

ಚೋರಯತಾಂ

ಚೋರಯೇ  
ತಾನ್ಚೋರಯನ್ತಾ  
ಮ್

ಪಿರರ್ಚಿಪ್ಪ ... D ಪಿರರ್ಚಿಪ್ಪ ... ಪೃಚ್.

ಪಿರರ್ಚಿಪ್ಪತಾಂ

ಪಿರರ್ಚಿಪ್ಪೇ  
ತಾನ್ಪಿರರ್ಚಿಪ್ಪನ್ತಾ  
ಮ್

ಡೀಯಾ ... IV ಡೀ.

ಡೀಯತಾಂ

ಡೀಯೇತಾಂ

ಡೀಯನ್ತಾಂ

ತುದ ... VI ತುದ್.

ತುದತಾಂ

ತುದೇತಾಂ

ತುದನ್ತಾಂ

PART II. Bases not ending in ಅ.

ತಾಂ.

ಅತಾಂ.

ಅತಾಂ.

## Section I.

ತನು and ತನ್ ...from VIII ತನ್.

ತನುತಾಂ

ತನ್ಯಾತಾಂ

ತನ್ಯತಾಂ

ಸುನು and ಸುನ್ ... V ಸು.

ಸುನುತಾಂ

ಸುನ್ಯಾತಾಂ

ಸುನ್ಯತಾಂ

## Section II.

ಅಕ್ಕ and ಅಕ್ಕನ್ ... V ಅಕ್.

ಅಕ್ಕತಾಂ.

ಅಕ್ಕನಾತಾಂ

ಅಕ್ಕವತಾಂ

## Section III.

ಕ್ರೇಣಾ, ಕ್ರೇಣೀ, and ಕ್ರೇಣ್.

from IX ಕ್ರೇ.

ಕ್ರೇಣೀತಾಂ.

ಕ್ರೇಣಾತಾಂ

ಕ್ರೇಣತಾಂ

## Section IV: nil.

# ATMANEPADI.

## RATIVE.

### 2ND PERSON.

### 1ST PERSON.

*Singular Dual Plural Singular Dual Plural.*

ಸ್ಯ	ಇಥಾಂ	ಧ್ವಂ	ಐ	ಆನಹ್ಯೈ	ಅನುಹ್ಯೈ
ಧರಸ್ಯ	ಧರೇಫಾಂ	ಧರಧ್ವಂ	ಧಸ್ಯೈ	ಧರಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ಧರಾಮಹ್ಯೈ
ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯಸ್ಯ	ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯೇಫಾಂ	ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯಾಧ್ವಂ	ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯೈ	ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ಚೇಕ್ರೀಯಾಮಹ್ಯೈ
ಚೋರಯಸ್ಯ	ಚೋರಯೇಫಾಂ	ಚೋರಯಾಧ್ವಂ	ಚೋರಯೈ	ಚೋರಯಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ಚೋರಯಾಮಹ್ಯೈ
ಚೋರಯಸ್ಯ	ಚೋರಯೇಫಾಂ	ಚೋರಯಾಧ್ವಂ	ಚೋರಯೈ	ಚೋರಯಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ಚೋರಯಾಮಹ್ಯೈ
ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷಸ್ಯ	ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷೇಫಾಂ	ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷಾಧ್ವಂ	ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷ್ಯೈ	ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷಾಮಹ್ಯೈ
ಡೀಯಸ್ಯ	ಡೀಯೇಫಾಂ	ಡೀಯಾಧ್ವಂ	ಡೀಯೈ	ಡೀಯಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ಡೀಯಾಮಹ್ಯೈ
ತುಡಸ್ಯ	ತುಡೇಫಾಂ	ತುಡಧ್ವಂ	ತುಡ್ಯೈ	ತುಡಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ತುಡಾಮಹ್ಯೈ
ಸ್ವ	ಆಥಾಂ	ಧ್ವಂ	ಐ	ಆನಹ್ಯೈ	ಅನುಹ್ಯೈ

ತನುಧ್ಯ	ತನ್ವಾಫಾಂ	ತನುಧ್ವಂ	ತನುವೈ	ತನುವಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ತನುವಾಮಹ್ಯೈ
ಸುನುಧ್ಯ	ಸುನ್ವಾಫಾಂ	ಸುನುಧ್ವಂ	ಸುನುವೈ	ಸುನುವಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ಸುನುವಾಮಹ್ಯೈ

ಅಕ್ಕುಧ್ಯ	ಅಕ್ಕುವಾಫಾಂ	ಅಕ್ಕುಧ್ವಂ	ಅಕ್ಕುವೈ	ಅಕ್ಕುವಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ಅಕ್ಕುವಾಮಹ್ಯೈ
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ಕ್ರೀಣೀಧ್ಯ	ಕ್ರೀಣಾಫಾಂ	ಕ್ರೀಣೀಧ್ವಂ	ಕ್ರೀಣೀ	ಕ್ರೀಣಾವಹ್ಯೈ	ಕ್ರೀಣಾಮಹ್ಯೈ
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## BASES.

## 3RD PERSON.

## Singular.

## Dual.

## Plural.

## SECOND DIVISION.

## PART I. Unreduplicated bases.

## Bases ending in ಉ (2nd Class)

ಹ್ನು ... ..

ಹ್ನುತಾಂ

ಹ್ನು @ ಉನ್  
for f + ಉ  
ತಾಂ = ಹ್ನು  
ನಾತಾಂ

ಹ್ನುವತಾಂ

## Other bases ending in ಋ (2nd class) ... ವಸಿ.

ವಸಿತಾಂ

ವಸಿತಾಂ

ವಸಿತಾಂ

## Bases ending in consonants with light penultimate ಇಕ್ (2nd class).

ದಾಹ್ ... from ದಾಹ್.

ದಾಹ್ಯಾಂ

ದಾಹ್ಯಾಂ

ದಾಹ್ಯಾಂ

ವಿಹ್ ... ವಿಹ್.

ವಿಹ್ಯಾಂ

ವಿಹ್ಯಾಂ

ವಿಹ್ಯಾಂ

ವೃಹ್ ... ವೃಹ್.

ವೃಹ್ಯಾಂ

ವೃಹ್ಯಾಂ

ವೃಹ್ಯಾಂ

## Other bases ending in consonants (2nd class).

ಈರ್ .... ಈರ್.

ಈರ್ತಾಂ

ಈರ್ತಾಂ

ಈರ್ತಾಂ

ನಿಜ್ .... ನಿಜ್.

ನಿಜ್ಯಾಂ

ನಿಜ್ಯಾಂ

ನಿಜ್ಯಾಂ

## Other bases ending in consonants (7th class).

ಭಿಂಧ್ ... ಭಿಂಧ್.

ಭಿಂಧ್ಯಾಂ

ಭಿಂಧ್ಯಾಂ

ಭಿಂಧ್ಯಾಂ

ಇನ್ಧ್ .... ಇನ್ಧ್.

ಇನ್ಧ್ಯಾಂ

ಇನ್ಧ್ಯಾಂ

ಇನ್ಧ್ಯಾಂ

## PART II. Reduplicated bases.

## Bases ending in ಆ (3rd class)

ಮಿವಾ ... from ವಾ.

ಮಿವಾ @ ಈ  
for f + ತಾಂ  
= ಮಿವಾತಾಂ

ಮಿವಾ - f + ಆ  
ತಾಂ + ಮಿವಾ  
ತಾಂ

ಮಿವಾತಾಂ

## ATMANEPADI.

rative,

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಸ್ವ,	ಆಥಾಂ,	ಧ್ಯಂ,	ಐ,	ಆವಹ್ಯೆ,	ಆಮಹ್ಯೆ,
ಹ್ನಪ್ಪ	ಹ್ನನಾಥಾಂ	ಹ್ನಧ್ಯಂ	ಹ್ನವೈ	ಹ್ನನಾವಹ್ಯೆ	ಹ್ನನಾಮಹ್ಯೆ (1)
ವಸ್ಸು	ವಸಾಥಾಂ	ವಸು-f+ಧ್ಯಂ =ವಧ್ಯಂ	ವಸೈ	ವಸಾವಹ್ಯೆ	ವಸಾಮಹ್ಯೆ (2)
ಧುಹ್ವ	ದುಹಾಥಾಂ	ಧುಗ್ಧ್ಯಂ	ದುಹೈ	ದುಹಾವಹ್ಯೆ	ದುಹಾಮಹ್ಯೆ
ಲಿಹ್ವ	ಲಿಹಾಥಾಂ	ಲೀಗ್ಧ್ಯಂ	ಲಿಹೈ	ಲಿಹಾವಹ್ಯೆ	ಲಿಹಾಮಹ್ಯೆ
ವೃಹ್ವ	ವೃಜಾಥಾಂ	ವೃಗ್ಧ್ಯಂ	ವೃಜೈ	ವೃಜಾವಹ್ಯೆ	ವೃಜಾಮಹ್ಯೆ
ಈರ್ಷ್ಯ	ಈರಾಥಾಂ	ಈರ್ಷ್ಯಂ	ಈರೈ	ಈರಾವಹ್ಯೆ	ಈರಾಮಹ್ಯೆ
ನಿರ್ಜ್ಞ	ನಿಂಜಾಥಾಂ	ನಿರ್ಗ್ಧ್ಯಂ	ನಿಂಜೈ	ನಿಂಜಾವಹ್ಯೆ	ನಿಂಜಾಮಹ್ಯೆ
ಭಿಂತ್ಸು	ಭಿಂದಾಥಾಂ	ಭಿಂದ್ಧ್ಯಂ	ಭಿಂದೈ	ಭಿಂದಾವಹ್ಯೆ	ಭಿಂದಾಮಹ್ಯೆ
ಇಂತ್ಸು	ಇಂಧಾಥಾಂ	ಇಂದ್ಧ್ಯಂ	ಇಂಧೈ	ಇಂಧಾವಹ್ಯೆ	ಇಂಧಾಮಹ್ಯೆ (3)
ಮಿಮಿಶ್ಯ	ಮಿಮಾಥಾಂ	ಮಿಮಿಶ್ಯಂ	ಮಿಮೈ	ಮಿಮಿಶಾವಹ್ಯೆ	ಮಿಮಿಶಾಮಹ್ಯೆ (4)

# ACTIVE VOICE

## IMPER

### BASES.

3RD PERSON.

#### FIRST DIVISION.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

PART I. Bases ending in ಅ.

ತ,

ಇತಾಂ,

ಅನ್ಯ,

ಧರ ... from ಧೃ.

ಅಧರತ

ಅಧರೇತಾಂ

ಅಧರನ್ಯ

ಚೇತ್ರೇಯ ... FA. ಚೇತ್ರೇಯ ... ಶ್ರೇ.

ಅಚೇತ್ರೇಯತ

ಅಚೇತ್ರೇಯೇ

ಅಚೇತ್ರೇಯ

ಜೋರಯ ... X ಚೂರ್.

ಅಜೋರಯತ

ಅಜೋರಯೇ

ಅಜೋರಯ

ಜೋರಯ ... C ಚೋರಿ ... X ಚೂರ್.

ಅಜೋರಯತ

ಅಜೋರಯೇ

ಅಜೋರಯ

ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷ ... D ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷ ... ಪೃಚ್.

ಅಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷತ

ಅಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷೇ

ಅಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಷ

ದೀಯ ... IV ದೀ.

ಅದೀಯತ

ಅದೀಯೇತಾಂ

ಅದೀಯನ್ಯ

ತುಡ ... VI ತುಡ್.

ಅತುಡತ

ಅತುಡೇತಾಂ

ಅತುಡನ್ಯ

PART II. Bases not ending in ಅ.

ತ,

ಆತಾಂ,

ಅತ್,

#### Section I.

ತನು or ತನ್ ... from VIII ತನ್.

ಅತನುತ

ಅತನುತಾಂ

ಅತನುತ್

ಸುನು or ಸುನ್ ... V ಸು.

ಅಸುನುತ

ಅಸುನುತಾಂ

ಅಸುನುತ್

#### Section II.

ಅಕ್ಕು or ಅಕ್ಕುನ್ ... V ಅಕ್.

ಅಕ್ಕುತ

ಅಕ್ಕುತಾಂ

ಅಕ್ಕುತ

#### Section III.

ಶ್ರೇಣಾ or ಶ್ರೇಣೀ or ಶ್ರೇಣಿ ... IV ಶ್ರೇ.

ಅಶ್ರೇಣೀತ

ಅಶ್ರೇಣೀತಾಂ

ಅಶ್ರೇಣೀತ

#### Section IV. nil

# ATMANEPADI.

## FECT.

### 2ND PERSON.

### 1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಭಾನ್,	ಇಥಾಂ,	ಧ್ವಂ,	ಇಹ್,	ಮಹಿ,	ಮುಹಿಜ್
ಅಧರಭಾಃ	ಅಧರೇಥಾಂ	ಅಧರಧ್ವಂ	ಅಧರೆ	ಅಧರಾಮಹಿ	ಅಧರಾಮಹಿ
ಅಚ್ಚೇತ್ರೀಯ	ಅಚ್ಚೇತ್ರೀಯೇ	ಅಚ್ಚೇತ್ರೀಯಾ	ಅಚ್ಚೇತ್ರೀಯ	ಅಚ್ಚೇತ್ರೀಯಾ	ಅಚ್ಚೇತ್ರೀಯಾ
ಭಾಃ	ಭಾಂ	ಧ್ವಂ		ಮಹಿ	ಮಹಿ
ಅಚ್ಚೇರಯ	ಅಚ್ಚೇರಯೇ	ಅಚ್ಚೇರಯಾ	ಅಚ್ಚೇರಯ	ಅಚ್ಚೇರಯಾ	ಅಚ್ಚೇರಯಾ
ಭಾಃ	ಭಾಂ	ಧ್ವಂ		ಮಹಿ	ಮಹಿ
ಅಚ್ಚೇರಯಾ	ಅಚ್ಚೇರಯೇ	ಅಚ್ಚೇರಯಾ	ಅಚ್ಚೇರಯ	ಅಚ್ಚೇರಯಾ	ಅಚ್ಚೇರಯಾ
ಭಾಃ	ಭಾಂ	ಧ್ವಂ		ಮಹಿ	ಮಹಿ
ಅಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಪ್	ಅಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಪೇ	ಅಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಪಾ	ಅಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಪಿ	ಅಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಪಾ	ಅಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಪಾ
ಭಾಃ	ಭಾಂ	ಧ್ವಂ		ಮಹಿ	ಮಹಿ
ಅಡೀಯಾಭಾಃ	ಅಡೀಯೇಭಾಂ	ಅಡೀಯಾಧ್ವಂ	ಅಡೀಯ	ಅಡೀಯಾಮಹಿ	ಅಡೀಯಾಮಹಿ
ಅತುದಭಾಃ	ಅತುದೇಭಾಂ	ಅತುದಧ್ವಂ	ಅತುದೆ	ಅತುದಾಮಹಿ	ಅತುದಾಮಹಿ
					(1)
ಭಾನ್,	ಅಥಾಂ,	ಧ್ವಂ,	ಇಹ್,	ಮಹಿ,	ಮುಹಿಜ್
ಅತನುಭಾಃ	ಅತನುವಾಭಾಂ	ಅತನುಧ್ವಂ	ಅತನೈ	ಅತನುಮಹಿ or ಅತನೈಹಿ	ಅತನುಮಹಿ or ಅತನೈಹಿ
ಅಸುನುಭಾಃ	ಅಸುನುವಾಭಾಂ	ಅಸುನುಧ್ವಂ	ಅಸುನೈ	ಅಸುನುಮಹಿ or ಅಸುನೈಹಿ	ಅಸುನುಮಹಿ or ಅಸುನೈಹಿ
					(2)
ಅಕ್ಕುಭಾಃ	ಅಕ್ಕುವಾಭಾಂ	ಅಕ್ಕುಧ್ವಂ	ಅಕ್ಕುವಿ	ಅಕ್ಕುಮಹಿ	ಅಕ್ಕುಮಹಿ(3)
ಅಕ್ರೇಣೀಭಾಃ	ಅಕ್ರೇಣೀಭಾಂ	ಅಕ್ರೇಣೀಧ್ವಂ	ಅಕ್ರೇಣಿ	ಅಕ್ರೇಣೀಮಹಿ	ಅಕ್ರೇಣೀಮಹಿ
					(4)

## ACTIVE VOICE

*Imper*

## BASES.

## 3RD PERSON.

*Singular.**Dual.**Plural.*

## SECOND DIVISION.

## PART I. Un-reduplicated bases.

Bases ending in ಉ (2nd class)

ಹ್ನು .... ...

ತ,

ಅಹ್ನುತ

ಅತಾಂ,

ಹ್ನು @ ಉಫ್  
for f + ಅತಾಂ  
= ಅಹ್ನುನಾ  
ತಾಂ

ಅತ್,

ಅಹ್ನುವತ

Bases ending in ಸ (2nd class)

ವಸ್ .... ...

ಅವಸ್ತ

ಅವಸಾತಾಂ

ಅವಸತ

Other bases ending in conso-  
nants with light penultimate  
ಇಕ್ (2nd class).

ದುಹ್ ... ...from ದುಹ್.

ಅದುಗ್ಧ

ಅದುಹಾತಾಂ

ಅದುಹತ

ಫಿಹ್ ... ... ಫಿಹ್.

ಅಫೀಡ್

ಅಫಿಹಾತಾಂ

ಅಫಿಹತ

ವೈಜ್ ... ... ವೈಜ್.

ಅವೈಜ್

ಅವೈಜಾತಾಂ

ಅವೈಜತ

Other bases ending in conso-  
nants (2nd class).

ಘರ್ ... ...from ಘರ್.

ಏರ್ತ

ಏರಾತಾಂ

ಏರತ

ನಿಂಜ್ ... ... ನಿಂಜ್.

ಅನಿಂಜ್

ಅನಿಂಜಾತಾಂ

ಅನಿಂಜತ

Other bases ending in conso-  
nants (7th class).

ಭಿಂದ್ ... ... ಭಿಂದ್.

ಅಭಿಂತ್

ಅಭಿಂದಾತಾಂ

ಅಭಿಂದತ

ಇಂಧ್ ... ... ಇಂಧ್.

ಐಂಧ್

ಐಂಧಾತಾಂ

ಐಂಧತ

## PART II. Reduplicated bases.

Bases ending in ಅ (3rd class).

ಮಿಮಾ ... ... ಮಿಮಾ.

ಮಿಮಾ @ ಈ  
for f + ತ =  
ಅಮಿಮಿತಮಿಮಾ - f +  
ಅತಾಂ = ಅ  
ಮಿಮಾತಾಂ

ಅಮಿಮಿತ

## ATMANEPADI.

fect.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

ಭಾಸಃ

ಅಭಾಂ

ಭ್ಯಂ

ಇಬ್

ಮಹು

ಮಹಿಜ್

ಅಹ್ನುಃ

ಅಹ್ನುನಾಥಾಂ

ಅಹ್ನುಭ್ಯಂ

ಅಹ್ನುವಿ

ಅಹ್ನುಮಹು

ಅಹ್ನುಮಹಿ

(1)

ಅವಸಾಃ

ಅವಸಾಥಾಂ

ವಸಃ - f +  
ಭ್ಯಂ = ಅವ  
ಭ್ಯಂ

ಅವಸಿ

ಅವಸ್ಮಹಿ

ಅವಸ್ಮಹಿ (2)

ಅದುಗ್ಧಾಃ

ಅದುಹಾಥಾಂ

ಅದುಗ್ಧ್ಯಂ

ಅದುಹು

ಅದುಹ್ಯಹಿ

ಅದುಹ್ಮಹಿ

ಅಲೀಢಾಃ

ಅಲೀಹಾಥಾಂ

ಅಲೀಢ್ಯಂ

ಅಲೀಹು

ಅಲೀಹ್ಯಹಿ

ಅಲೀಹ್ಮಹಿ

ಅವೃಕ್ಥಾಃ

ಅವೃಜಾಥಾಂ

ಅವೃಕ್ಥ್ಯಂ

ಅವೃಜಿ

ಅವೃಜ್ಯಹಿ

ಅವೃಜ್ಮಹಿ

ಐರ್ಘಾಃ

ಐರಾಥಾಂ

ಐರ್ಘ್ಯಂ

ಐರಿ

ಐರ್ಘಹಿ

ಐರ್ಘಹಿ

ಅನಿಜ್ಞಾಃ

ಅನಿಜಾಥಾಂ

ಅನಿಜ್ಞ್ಯಂ

ಅನಿಜಿ

ಅನಿಜ್ಯಹಿ

ಅನಿಜ್ಮಹಿ

ಅಭಿಂತ್ಯಾಃ

ಅಭಿಂದಾಥಾಂ

ಅಭಿಂತ್ಯಂ

ಅಭಿಂದಿ

ಅಭಿಂತ್ಯಹಿ

ಅಭಿಂತ್ಯಹಿ

ಐಂದಾಃ

ಐಂಧಾಥಾಂ

ಐಂಧ್ಯಂ

ಐಂಧಿ

ಐಂಧ್ಯಹಿ

ಐಂಧ್ಯಹಿ (3)

ಅಮಿಮಾಃ

ಅಮಿಮಾಥಾಂ

ಅಮಿಮಾಭ್ಯಂ

ಅಮಿಮಿ

ಅಮಿಮಿಮಹು

ಅಮಿಮಿಮಹಿ

(4)

# ACTIVE VOICE

## OPTA.

### BASES.

3RD PERSON.

#### FIRST DIVISION.

##### PART I. Bases ending in ಅ.

			<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
			ಇಯ್+ತ್,	ಇಯ್+ತಾನ್,	ಇಯ್+ಜುನ್,
ಧರ	...	from ಧೃ.	ಧರೇತ್	ಧರೇತಾಂ	ಧರೆಯಾಃ
ಚೋರಯ	....	X ಚೂರ್.	ಚೋರಯೇತ್	ಚೋರಯೇತಾಂ	ಚೋರಯೇಯಾಃ
ಚೋರಯ	... C ಚೋರಿ	.... X ಚೂರ್.	ಚೋರಯೇತ್	ಚೋರಯೇತಾಂ	ಚೋರಯೇಯಾಃ
ಪಿಪಠಿಷ	.... D ಪಿಪಠಿಷ	... ಪಠ್.	ಪಿಪಠಿಷೇತ್	ಪಿಪಠಿಷೇತಾಂ	ಪಿಪಠಿಷೇಯಾಃ
ದೀವ್ಯ	....	IV ದಿವ್.	ದೀವ್ಯೇತ್	ದೀವ್ಯೇತಾಂ	ದೀವ್ಯೇಯಾಃ
ತುಡ	....	VI ತುಡ್.	ತುಡೇತ್	ತುಡೇತಾಂ	ತುಡೇಯಾಃ

##### PART II. Bases not ending in ಅ.

			<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
			ಯಾತ್,	ಯಾತಾಂ,	ಯಾಃ,
ತನು	.... from VIII ತನ್.		ತನುಯಾತ್	ತನುಯಾತಾಂ	ತನುಯಾಃ
ಸುನು	...	V ಸು.	ಸುನುಯಾತ್	ಸುನುಯಾತಾಂ	ಸುನುಯಾಃ
ಕಕ್ಮ್	...	V ಕಕ್.	ಕಕ್ಮಯಾತ್	ಕಕ್ಮಯಾತಾಂ	ಕಕ್ಮಯಾಃ
ಕ್ರೇಣೀ	...	IX ಕ್ರೇ.	ಕ್ರೇಣೀಯಾತ್	ಕ್ರೇಣೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀಯಾಃ
ನಭೀ	....	X ಸಭ್.	ನಭೀಯಾತ್	ನಭೀಯಾತಾಂ	ನಭೀಯಾಃ

#### SECOND DIVISION.

##### PART I. Un-reduplicated bases.

			<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಯಾ	....	from ಯಾ.	ಯಾಯಾತ್	ಯಾಯಾತಾಂ	ಯಾಯಾಃ
ಯಾ	...	... ಯಾ.	ಯಾಯಾತ್	ಯಾಯಾತಾಂ	ಯಾಯಾಃ
ಇ	....	... ಇ.	ಇಯಾತ್	ಇಯಾತಾಂ	ಇಯಾಃ
ಈ	...	... ಈ.	ಈಯಾತ್	ಈಯಾತಾಂ	ಈಯಾಃ
ವೀ	...	... ವೀ.	ವೀಯಾತ್	ವೀಯಾತಾಂ	ವೀಯಾಃ
ಮಹ್	...	... ಮಹ್.	ಮಹ್ಯಾತ್	ಮಹ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ಮಹ್ಯಾಃ

# PARASMAIPADI.

## TIVE.

### 2ND PERSON.

### 1ST PERSON.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಇಯ್+ಸ್ಯ	ಇಯ್+ತಂ	ಇಯ್+ತ್	ಇಯ್+ಲಂ	ಇಯ್+ವ	ಇಯ್+ಮ್
ಧರೇಃ	ಧರೇತಂ	ಧರೇತ	ಧರೇಯಂ	ಧರೇವ	ಧರೇಮ
ಚೋರಯೇಃ	ಚೋರಯೇತಂ	ಚೋರಯೇತ	ಚೋರಯೇಯಂ	ಚೋರಯೇವ	ಚೋರಯೇಮ
ಚೋರಯೇಃ	ಚೋರಯೇತಂ	ಚೋರಯೇತ	ಚೋರಯೇಯಂ	ಚೋರಯೇವ	ಚೋರಯೇಮ
ಪಿಪರಿಣೇಃ	ಪಿಪರಿಣೇತಂ	ಪಿಪರಿಣೇತ	ಪಿಪರಿಣೇಯಂ	ಪಿಪರಿಣೇವ	ಪಿಪರಿಣೇಮ
ದೀವ್ಯೇಃ	ದೀವ್ಯೇತಂ	ದೀವ್ಯೇತ	ದೀವ್ಯೇಯಂ	ದೀವ್ಯೇವ	ದೀವ್ಯೇಮ
ತುದೇಃ	ತುದೇತಂ	ತುದೇತ	ತುದೇಯಂ	ತುದೇವ	ತುದೇಮ (1)
ಯಾಃ	ಯಾತಂ	ಯಾತ್	ಯಾಂ	ಯಾವ	ಯಾಮ್
ತನುಯಾಃ	ತನುಯಾತಂ	ತನುಯಾತ	ತನುಯಾಂ	ತನುಯಾವ	ತನುಯಾಮ್
ಸುನುಯಾಃ	ಸುನುಯಾತಂ	ಸುನುಯಾತ	ಸುನುಯಾಂ	ಸುನುಯಾವ	ಸುನುಯಾಮ್
ಕೃಷ್ಣಯಾಃ	ಕೃಷ್ಣಯಾತಂ	ಕೃಷ್ಣಯಾತ	ಕೃಷ್ಣಯಾಂ	ಕೃಷ್ಣಯಾವ	ಕೃಷ್ಣಯಾಮ್
ಕ್ರೇಣೀಯಾಃ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀಯಾತಂ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀಯಾತ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀಯಾಂ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀಯಾವ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀಯಾಮ್
ಸುಭೀಯಾಃ	ಸುಭೀಯಾತಂ	ಸುಭೀಯಾತ	ಸುಭೀಯಾಂ	ಸುಭೀಯಾವ	ಸುಭೀಯಾಮ್
ಯಾಃ	ಯಾತಂ	ಯಾತ	ಯಾಂ	ಯಾವ	ಯಾಮ್
ಯಾಯಾಃ	ಯಾಯಾತಂ	ಯಾಯಾತ	ಯಾಯಾಂ	ಯಾಯಾವ	ಯಾಯಾಮ್
ಯಾಯಾಃ	ಯಾಯಾತಂ	ಯಾಯಾತ	ಯಾಯಾಂ	ಯಾಯಾವ	ಯಾಯಾಮ್
ಇಯಾಃ	ಇಯಾತಂ	ಇಯಾತ	ಇಯಾಂ	ಇಯಾವ	ಇಯಾಮ್
ಈಯಾಃ	ಈಯಾತಂ	ಈಯಾತ	ಈಯಾಂ	ಈಯಾವ	ಈಯಾಮ್
ಏಯಾಃ	ಏಯಾತಂ	ಏಯಾತ	ಏಯಾಂ	ಏಯಾವ	ಏಯಾಮ್
ಒಯಾಃ	ಒಯಾತಂ	ಒಯಾತ	ಒಯಾಂ	ಒಯಾವ	ಒಯಾಮ್
ಒಯಾಃ	ಒಯಾತಂ	ಒಯಾತ	ಒಯಾಂ	ಒಯಾವ	ಒಯಾಮ್



BASES.			3RD PERSON.		
			<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಲಿಹ್	...	ಲಿಹ್.	ಲಿಹ್ಯತ್	ಲಿಹ್ಯತಾಂ	ಲಿಹ್ಯುಃ
ಸಸ್	....	ಸಸ್.	ಸಸ್ಯತ್	ಸಸ್ಯತಾಂ	ಸಸ್ಯುಃ
ರುನ್ದ್	....	ರುಧ್.	ರುನ್ದ್ಯತ್	ರುನ್ದ್ಯತಾಂ	ರುನ್ದ್ಯುಃ
ರಿಂಚ್	...	ರಿಚ್.	ರಿಂಚ್ಯತ್	ರಿಂಚ್ಯತಾಂ	ರಿಂಚ್ಯುಃ
ಶಿಂಷ್	....	ಶಿಷ್.	ಶಿಂಷ್ಯತ್	ಶಿಂಷ್ಯತಾಂ	ಶಿಂಷ್ಯುಃ
ಭಂಜ್	...	ಭಜ್.	ಭಂಜ್ಯತ್	ಭಂಜ್ಯತಾಂ	ಭಂಜ್ಯುಃ

## PART II. Reduplicated bases.

*Bases ending in ಳ.*

ಜಗಾ	....	from III ಗಾ.	ಜಗಾ @ ಈ for f + ಯಾತ್ = ಜಗೀಯಾತ್	ಜಗೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಜಗೀಯುಃ
ಜಾಘ್ರಾ	....	F P ಜಾಘ್ರಾ.	ಜೆಘ್ರೀಯಾತ್	ಜೆಘ್ರೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಜೆಘ್ರೀಯುಃ

*Bases ending in ಖೂ (labial).*

ಪಿವ್ಯಾ	....	from III ವ್ಯಾ.	ಪಿವ್ಯಾ @ ಈರ್ for f + ಯಾ ತ್ = ಪಿವೂ ಯಾತ್	ಪಿವೂರ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ಪಿವೂರ್ಯುಃ
ಪಾಪ್ಯಾ	....	FP ಪಾಪ್ಯಾ.	ಪಾವೂರ್ಯಾತ್	ಪಾವೂರ್ಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಪಾವೂರ್ಯುಃ
ನಾವ್ಯಾ	...	FP ನಾವ್ಯಾ.	ನಾವೂರ್ಯಾತ್	ನಾವೂರ್ಯಾ ತಾಂ	ನಾವೂರ್ಯುಃ

*Bases ending in ಖೂ (non-labial).*

ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ	....	FP ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ.	ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @ ಈ , ರ್ for f + ಯಾತ್ = ಚಾಕೀ ಯಾತ್	ಚಾಕೀರ್ಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಚಾಕೀರ್ಯುಃ
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## PARASMAIPADI.

tive.

## 2ND PERSON.

## 1ST PERSON.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಲಿಹ್ಯಾಃ	ಲಿಹ್ಯಾತಂ	ಲಿಹ್ಯಾತ	ಲಿಹ್ಯಾಂ	ಲಿಹ್ಯಾವ	ಲಿಹ್ಯಾಮ
ಸಸ್ಯಾಃ	ಸಸ್ಯಾತಂ	ಸಸ್ಯಾತ	ಸಸ್ಯಾಂ	ಸಸ್ಯಾವ	ಸಸ್ಯಾಮ
ರುನ್ಯಾಃ	ರುನ್ಯಾತಂ	ರುನ್ಯಾತ	ರುನ್ಯಾಂ	ರುನ್ಯಾವ	ರುನ್ಯಾಮ
ರಿಂಚ್ಯಾಃ	ರಿಂಚ್ಯಾತಂ	ರಿಂಚ್ಯಾತ	ರಿಂಚ್ಯಾಂ	ರಿಂಚ್ಯಾವ	ರಿಂಚ್ಯಾಮ
ಶಿಂಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಶಿಂಷ್ಯಾತಂ	ಶಿಂಷ್ಯಾತ	ಶಿಂಷ್ಯಾಂ	ಶಿಂಷ್ಯಾವ	ಶಿಂಷ್ಯಾಮ
ಭಂಜ್ಯಾಃ	ಭಂಜ್ಯಾತಂ	ಭಂಜ್ಯಾತ	ಭಂಜ್ಯಾಂ	ಭಂಜ್ಯಾವ	ಭಂಜ್ಯಾಮ (2)

ಜಿಗೀಯಾಃ ಜಿಗೀಯಾತಂ ಜಿಗೀಯಾತ ಜಿಗೀಯಾಂ ಜಿಗೀಯಾವ ಜಿಗೀಯಾಮ

ಜಿಹ್ರೀಯಾಃ ಜಿಹ್ರೀಯಾತಂ ಜಿಹ್ರೀಯಾತ ಜಿಹ್ರೀಯಾಂ ಜಿಹ್ರೀಯಾವ ಜಿಹ್ರೀಯಾಮ (3)

ಪಿಪೂರ್ಯಾಃ ಪಿಪೂರ್ಯಾತಂ ಪಿಪೂರ್ಯಾತ ಪಿಪೂರ್ಯಾಂ ಪಿಪೂರ್ಯಾವ ಪಿಪೂರ್ಯಾಮ

ಪಾಪೂರ್ಯಾಃ ಪಾಪೂರ್ಯಾತಂ ಪಾಪೂರ್ಯಾತ ಪಾಪೂರ್ಯಾಂ ಪಾಪೂರ್ಯಾವ ಪಾಪೂರ್ಯಾಮ  
 ವಾವೂರ್ಯಾಃ ವಾವೂರ್ಯಾತಂ ವಾವೂರ್ಯಾತ ವಾವೂರ್ಯಾಂ ವಾವೂರ್ಯಾವ ವಾವೂರ್ಯಾಮ (4)

ಚಾಕೀರ್ಯಾಃ ಚಾಕೀರ್ಯಾತಂ ಚಾಕೀರ್ಯಾತ ಚಾಕೀರ್ಯಾಂ ಚಾಕೀರ್ಯಾವ ಚಾಕೀರ್ಯಾಮ (5)

BASES.			3RD PERSON.		
			Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
<i>Bases ending in consonants with penultimate nasal.</i>					
ಚಾಕ್ಷಾತ್	...from FP ಚಾಕ್ಷಾತ್.		ಚಾಕ್ಷಾತ್ @ ಈ ರ for p + ಯಾತ್ = ಚಾ ಕ್ಷಾತ್	ಚಾಕ್ಷಾತ್ ತಂ	ಚಾಕ್ಷಾತ್
<i>Bases ending in consonants with penultimate nasals.</i>					
ಬಾಭಂಜ್	... from FP ಬಾಭಂಜ್.		ಬಾಭಂಜ್ - p + ಯಾತ್ = ಬಾಭ ಂಜ್ಯಾತ್	ಬಾಭಂಜ್ಯಾತಂ	ಬಾಭಂಜ್ಯಾಃ
<i>Other bases ending in consonants.</i>					
ಚಿತಿ	.... III ಕಿ.		ಚಿತಿ	ಚಿತಿ	ಚಿತಿ
ಚೇತ್ತೀ	... FP ಚೇತ್ತೀ.		ಚೇತ್ತೀ	ಚೇತ್ತೀ	ಚೇತ್ತೀ
ದೋಧು	... FP ದೋಧು.		ದೋಧು	ದೋಧು	ದೋಧು
ಲೋಲೂ	.... FP ಲೋಲೂ.		ಲೋಲೂ	ಲೋಲೂ	ಲೋಲೂ
ಇಯ್ಯ	.... III ಯ.		ಇಯ್ಯ	ಇಯ್ಯ	ಇಯ್ಯ
ಚರಿಕ್ಕು	.... FP ಚರಿಕ್ಕು.		ಚರಿಕ್ಕು	ಚರಿಕ್ಕು	ಚರಿಕ್ಕು
ಜಾಹಯ್	.... FP ಜಾಹಯ್.		ಜಾಹಯ್	ಜಾಹಯ್	ಜಾಹಯ್
ತೊತೂರ್	.... FP ತೊತೂರ್.		ತೊತೂರ್	ತೊತೂರ್	ತೊತೂರ್
ಸಾಪ್ಪು	.... FP ಸಾಪ್ಪು.		ಸಾಪ್ಪು	ಸಾಪ್ಪು	ಸಾಪ್ಪು
ಜಾಹಯ್	.... FP ಜಾಹಯ್.		ಜಾಹಯ್	ಜಾಹಯ್	ಜಾಹಯ್

## PARASMAIPADI.

tive.

## 2ND PERSON.

## 1st PERSON.

*Singular. Dual. Plural. Singular. Dual. Plural.*

ಚಾಕ್ರೇಯಾಃ ಚಾಕ್ರೇಯಾತಂ ಚಾಕ್ರೇಯಾತ ಚಾಕ್ರೇಯಾಃ ಚಾಕ್ರೇಯಾತವ ಚಾಕ್ರೇಯಾಃಮು (6)

ಬಾಭಜ್ಯಾಃ ಬಾಭಜ್ಯಾತಂ ಬಾಭಜ್ಯಾತ ಬಾಭಜ್ಯಾಃ ಬಾಭಜ್ಯಾತವ ಬಾಭಜ್ಯಾಃಮು (7)

ಚಿಕೀರ್ಷಾಃ ಚಿಕೀರ್ಷಾತಂ ಚಿಕೀರ್ಷಾತ ಚಿಕೀರ್ಷಾಃ ಚಿಕೀರ್ಷಾತವ ಚಿಕೀರ್ಷಾಃಮು  
 ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯಾಃ ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯಾತಂ ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯಾತ ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯಾಃ ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯಾತವ ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯಾಃಮು  
 ದೋಧಾಃ ದೋಧಾತಂ ದೋಧಾತ ದೋಧಾಃ ದೋಧಾತವ ದೋಧಾಃಮು  
 ಲೋಲಾಃ ಲೋಲಾತಂ ಲೋಲಾತ ಲೋಲಾಃ ಲೋಲಾತವ ಲೋಲಾಃಮು  
 ಇಯ್ಯಾಃ ಇಯ್ಯಾತಂ ಇಯ್ಯಾತ ಇಯ್ಯಾಃ ಇಯ್ಯಾತವ ಇಯ್ಯಾಃಮು  
 ಚರಿತ್ಯಾಃ ಚರಿತ್ಯಾತಂ ಚರಿತ್ಯಾತ ಚರಿತ್ಯಾಃ ಚರಿತ್ಯಾತವ ಚರಿತ್ಯಾಃಮು  
 ಜಾಹಯ್ಯಾಃ ಜಾಹಯ್ಯಾತಂ ಜಾಹಯ್ಯಾತ ಜಾಹಯ್ಯಾಃ ಜಾಹಯ್ಯಾತವ ಜಾಹಯ್ಯಾಃಮು  
 ತೋತಾಃ ತೋತಾತಂ ತೋತಾತ ತೋತಾಃ ತೋತಾತವ ತೋತಾಃಮು  
 ವ್ಯಾಃ ವ್ಯಾತಂ ವ್ಯಾತ ವ್ಯಾಃ ವ್ಯಾತವ ವ್ಯಾಃಮು  
 ಸಾಪ್ರಭಾಃ ಸಾಪ್ರಭಾತಂ ಸಾಪ್ರಭಾತ ಸಾಪ್ರಭಾಃ ಸಾಪ್ರಭಾತವ ಸಾಪ್ರಭಾಃಮು  
 ಜಾಹಯ್ಯಾಃ ಜಾಹಯ್ಯಾತಂ ಜಾಹಯ್ಯಾತ ಜಾಹಯ್ಯಾಃ ಜಾಹಯ್ಯಾತವ ಜಾಹಯ್ಯಾಃಮು (8)

# ACTIVE VOICE

## OPTA

3RD PERSON.

## FIRST DIVISION.

			<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
PART I. Bases ending in ಲ.			ಈಯ್+ತ್ಯ	ಈಯ್+ಱ ತಾಂ	ಈಯ್+ಱ ನ್
ಧರ	....	from ದ್ಯ.	ಧರೇತ	ಧರೇಯಾತಾಂ	ಧರೇರನ್
ಜೇಕ್ರೀಯ	.... FA ಜೇಕ್ರೀಯ	.... ಕ್ರೀ.	ಜೇಕ್ರೀಯೇತ	ಜೇಕ್ರೀಯೇ ಯಾತಾಂ	ಜೇಕ್ರೀಯೇರ ನ್
ಜೋರಯ	....	X ಜಾರ್.	ಜೋರಯೇತ	ಜೋರಯೇಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಜೋ ರಯೇರ ನ್
ಜೋರಯ	.... C ಜೋರಿ	.... X ಜಾರ್.	ಜೋರಯೇತ	ಜೋರಯೇಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಜೋರಯೇರ ನ್
ಪಿವರ್ಚಿಷ	.... D ಪಿವರ್ಚಿಷ	.... ಪ್ಯಜ್.	ಪಿವರ್ಚಿಷೇತ	ಪಿವರ್ಚಿಷೇಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಪಿವರ್ಚಿಷೇರ ನ್
ಡೀಯ	....	IV. ಡೀ.	ಡೀಯೇತ	ಡೀಯೇಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಡೀಯೇರನ್
ತುದ	....	VI ತುದ್.	ತುದೇತ	ತುದೇಯಾತಾಂ	ತುದೇರನ್
PART II. Bases not ending in ಲ.					
ತನು	....	from VIII ತನ್.	ತನ್ವೀತ	ತನ್ವೀಯಾತಾಂ	ತನ್ವೀರನ್
ಸುನು	....	V ಸು.	ಸುನ್ವೀತ	ಸುನ್ವೀಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಸುನ್ವೀಶನ್
ಅಕ್ಕುನ್	....	V ಅಱ್.	ಅಕ್ಕುನ್ವೀತ	ಅಕ್ಕುನ್ವೀಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಅಕ್ಕುನ್ವೀರನ್
ಕ್ರೀಣ್	....	IX ಕ್ರೀ.	ಕ್ರೀಣೀತ	ಕ್ರೀಣೀಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಕ್ರೀಣೀರನ್

# ATMANEPADI.

## TIVE.

### 2ND PERSON.

### 1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಈಯ್ + ಥಾ ಸ್ಯ	ಈಯ್ + ಆ ಥಾಂ	ಈಯ್ + ಧ್ಯಂ	ಈಯ್ + ಅ ಹ್ಯ	ಈಯ್ + ವ ಹ್ಯ	ಈಯ್ + ಮ ಹ್ಯ
ಧರೇಥಾಃ	ಧರೇಯಾಥಾಂ	ಧರೇಧ್ಯಂ	ಧರೇಯಾ	ಧರೇವಹಿ	ಧರೇಮಹಿ
ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯೇ ಥಾಃ	ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯೇ ಯಾಥಾಂ	ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯೇ ಧ್ಯಂ	ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯೇ ಯಾ	ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯೇವ ಹಿ	ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯೇ ಮಹಿ
ಚೋರಯೇ ಥಾಃ	ಚೋರಯೇ ಯಾಥಾಂ	ಚೋರಯೇ ಧ್ಯಂ	ಚೋರಯೇ ಯಾ	ಚೋರಯೇವ ಹಿ	ಚೋರಯೇವ ಹಿ
ಚೋರಯೇ ಥಾಃ	ಚೋರಯೇ ಯಾಥಾಂ	ಚೋರಯೇ ಧ್ಯಂ	ಚೋರಯೇ ಯಾ	ಚೋರಯೇವ ಹಿ	ಚೋರಯೇವ ಹಿ
ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಪೇ ಥಾಃ	ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಪೇ ಯಾಥಾಂ	ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಪೇ ಧ್ಯಂ	ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಪೇ ಯಾ	ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಪೇವ ಹಿ	ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಪೇವ ಹಿ
ದೀಯೇಥಾಃ	ದೀಯೇಯಾ ಥಾಂ	ದೀಯೇಧ್ಯಂ	ದೀಯೇಯಾ	ದೀಯೇವಹಿ	ದೀಯೇವಹಿ
ತಂದೇಥಾಃ	ತಂದೇಯಾಥಾಂ	ತಂದೇಧ್ಯಂ	ತಂದೇಯಾ	ತಂದೇವಹಿ	ತಂದೇವಹಿ
ತನ್ವೀಥಾಃ	ತನ್ವೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ತನ್ವೀಧ್ಯಂ	ತನ್ವೀಯಾ	ತನ್ವೀವಹಿ	ತನ್ವೀವಹಿ
ಸುನ್ವೀಥಾಃ	ಸುನ್ವೀಯಾ ಥಾಂ	ಸುನ್ವೀಧ್ಯಂ	ಸುನ್ವೀಯಾ	ಸುನ್ವೀವಹಿ	ಸುನ್ವೀವಹಿ
ಅಕ್ಕುವೀಥಾಃ	ಅಕ್ಕುವೀಯಾ ಥಾಂ	ಅಕ್ಕುವೀಧ್ಯಂ	ಅಕ್ಕುವೀಯಾ	ಅಕ್ಕುವೀವಹಿ	ಅಕ್ಕುವೀವಹಿ
ಕ್ರೇಣೀಥಾಃ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀಯಾ ಥಾಂ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀಧ್ಯಂ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀಯಾ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀವಹಿ	ಕ್ರೇಣೀವಹಿ

(1)

## BASES.

## 3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

## SECOND DIVISION.

## PART I. Un-reduplicated bases.

ಈಯ್+ತ್ತ್

ಈಯ್+ಅ

ಈಯ್+ರ

ತಾಂ

ನ್

## Bases ending in ಉ (2nd class)

ಹ್ನು ....

ಹ್ನು @ ಉವ್  
for f+ಈತ  
=ಹ್ನುವೀತ

ಹ್ನುವೀಯಾ

ಹ್ನುವೀರನ್

ತಾಂ

Bases ending in consonants  
(2nd class)

ದಃಹ್ ....

ದಃಹೀತ

ದಃಹೀಯಾತಾಂ

ದಃಹೀರನ್

Bases ending in consonants  
(7th class)

ಛಿಂವ್ ...

ಛಿಂದೀತ

ಛಿಂದೀಯಾತಾಂ

ಛಿಂದೀರನ್

## PART II. Reduplicated bases.

## Bases ending in ಅ (3rd class)

ಮಿಮಾ ...

ಮಾ.

ಮಿಮಾ-f+ಈ  
ತ=ಮಿಮೀತ

ಮಿಮೀಯಾ

ಮಿಮೀರನ್

ತಾಂ

## PARAKMAIPADI.

tiva.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಈಯ್ + ಫಾಃ	ಈಯ್ +ಅ ಫಾಂ	ಈಯ್ + ಫ್ವಂ	ಈಯ್ +ಅ ಹಿ	ಈಯ್ +ವ ಹಿ	ಈಯ್ +ವು ಹಿ
ಹ್ನುನೀಫಾಃ	ಹ್ನುನೀಯಾ ಫಾಂ	ಹ್ನುನೀಫ್ವಂ	ಹ್ನುನೀಯಾ	ಹ್ನುನೀವಹಿ	ಹ್ನುನೀಮಹಿ (2)
ದುಹೀಫಾಃ	ದುಹೀಯಾಫಾಂ	ದುಹೀಫ್ವಂ	ದುಹೀಯಾ	ದುಹೀವಹಿ	ದುಹೀಮಹಿ
ಛಿಂದೀಫಾಃ	ಛಿಂದೀಯಾ ಫಾಂ	ಛಿಂದೀಫ್ವಂ	ಛಿಂದೀಯಾ	ಛಿಂದೀವಹಿ	ಛಿಂದೀಮಹಿ (3)
ಮಿಮೀಫಾಃ	ಮಿಮೀಯಾ ಫಾಂ	ಮಿಮೀಫ್ವಂ	ಮಿಮೀಯಾ	ಮಿಮೀವಹಿ	ಮಿಮೀಮಹಿ (4)



*The bases of the passive voice in the present, the imperative, the out reference to the class distinction of the roots, are conjugated in division, as follows :—*

BASE ಭ್ರಿಯ FROM ಭ್ರ

3RD PERSON.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.
PRE			
ಭ್ರಿಯತೆ	ಭ್ರಿಯೇತೆ	ಭ್ರಿಯಂತೆ	ಭ್ರಿಯಸೆ
ಜೋರೈತೆ	ಜೋರೈತೆ	ಜೋರೈತೆ	ಜೋರೈತೆ
IMPER			
ಭ್ರಿಯತಾಂ	ಭ್ರಿಯೇತಾಂ	ಭ್ರಿಯಂತಾಂ	ಭ್ರಿಯಸ್ವ
ಜೋರೈತಾಂ	ಜೋರೈತಾಂ	ಜೋರೈತಾಂ	ಜೋರೈತಾಂ
IMPER			
ಅಭ್ರಿಯತ	ಅಭ್ರಿಯೇತಾಂ	ಅಭ್ರಿಯಂತ	ಅಭ್ರಿಯಥಾಃ
ಅಜೋರೈತ	ಅಜೋರೈತಾಂ	ಅಜೋರೈತ	ಅಜೋರೈತಾಂ
OPTA			
ಭ್ರಿಯೇತ	ಭ್ರಿಯೇದಂತಾಂ	ಭ್ರಿಯೇರನ್	ಭ್ರಿಯೇಥಾಃ
ಜೋರೈತ	ಜೋರೈದಂತಾಂ	ಜೋರೈರನ್	ಜೋರೈಥಾಃ

*imperfect, and the optative, which, as we have seen, end in ಅ with-  
the ATMANEPADI like bases of the active voice in Part I, first*

AND BASE ಚೋರ್ಯ FROM ಚಾರ್.

## 2ND PERSON.

## 1ST PERSON.

Dual.

Plural.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

SENT.

ಧ್ರಿಯೇಥೆ  
ಚೋರ್ಯೇಥೆ

ಧ್ರಿಯಾಥ್ವಿ  
ಚೋರ್ಯಾಥ್ವಿ

ಧ್ರಿಯಾ  
ಚೋರ್ಯ

ಧ್ರಿಯಾಪಕೆ  
ಚೋರ್ಯಾಪಕೆ

ಧ್ರಿಯಾಪಾಕೆ  
ಚೋರ್ಯಾಪಾಕೆ

ATIVE.

ಧ್ರಿಯೇಥಾಂ  
ಚೋರ್ಯೇಥಾಂ

ಧ್ರಿಯಾಥ್ವಂ  
ಚೋರ್ಯಾಥ್ವಂ

ಧ್ರಿಯೈ  
ಚೋರ್ಯೈ

ಧ್ರಿಯಾಪಹೈ  
ಚೋರ್ಯಾಪಹೈ

ಧ್ರಿಯಾಪಾಹೈ  
ಚೋರ್ಯಾಪಾಹೈ

PECT.

ಅಧ್ರಿಯೇಥಾಂ  
ಅಚೋರ್ಯೇಥಾಂ

ಅಧ್ರಿಯಾಥ್ವಂ  
ಅಚೋರ್ಯಾಥ್ವಂ

ಅಧ್ರಿಯಾ  
ಅಚೋರ್ಯ

ಅಧ್ರಿಯಾಪಾಂ  
ಅಚೋರ್ಯಾಪಾಂ

ಅಧ್ರಿಯಾಪಾಂ  
ಅಚೋರ್ಯಾಪಾಂ

TIVE.

ಧ್ರಿಯೇಯಾಥಾಂ  
ಚೋರ್ಯೇಯಾಥಾಂ

ಧ್ರಿಯೇಯಾಥ್ವಂ  
ಚೋರ್ಯೇಯಾಥ್ವಂ

ಧ್ರಿಯೇಯಾ  
ಚೋರ್ಯೇಯಾ

ಧ್ರಿಯೇಯಾಪಾಂ  
ಚೋರ್ಯೇಯಾಪಾಂ

ಧ್ರಿಯೇಯಾಪಾಂ  
ಚೋರ್ಯೇಯಾಪಾಂ

*The bases of the 2nd future and the conditional, which, as we passive voice without reference to the class distinction of the roots, Division, the personal affixes of the 2nd future being the same as being the same as those of the imperfect, thus :—*

## 2ND FU

## BASES.

## 3RD PERSON.

## Singular.

## Dual.

## Plural.

## ACTIVE VOICE

## PARASMAIPADI.

ಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯ	...	from E. ಕ್ಷಿ.	ಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯತಿ	ಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯತಃ	ಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯನ್ತಿ
ಭವಿಷ್ಯ		E ಭೂ.	ಭವಿಷ್ಯತಿ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯತಃ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯನ್ತಿ
ಚೇತಿಸ್ಯ		E ಚಿತ್.	ಚೇತಿಸ್ಯತಿ	ಚೇತಿಸ್ಯತಃ	ಚೇತಿಸ್ಯನ್ತಿ

## ÁTMANEPADI.

ಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯ	...	from E. ಕ್ಷಿ.	ಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯತೆ	ಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯೇತೆ	ಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯನ್ತೆ
ಭವಿಷ್ಯ		E ಭೂ.	ಭವಿಷ್ಯತೆ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯೇತೆ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯನ್ತೆ
ಚಮಿಷ್ಯ		E ಚಮಃ.	ಚಮಿಷ್ಯತೆ	ಚಮಿಷ್ಯೇತೆ	ಚಮಿಷ್ಯನ್ತೆ

## PASSIVE VOICE.

## ÁTMANEPADI.

ಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯ or ಕ್ಷಾಮಿಷ್ಯ	...	from E. ಕ್ಷಿ.	ಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯತೆ or ಕ್ಷಾಮಿಷ್ಯತೆ	ಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯೇತೆ or ಕ್ಷಾಮಿಷ್ಯೇತೆ	ಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯನ್ತೆ or ಕ್ಷಾಮಿಷ್ಯನ್ತೆ
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ಭವಿಷ್ಯ or ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯ	...	E ಭೂ.	ಭವಿಷ್ಯತೆ or ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯತೆ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯೇತೆ or ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯೇತೆ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯನ್ತೆ or ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯನ್ತೆ
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ಕಮಿಷ್ಯ or ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯ	...	from C ಕಮ
or ಕಾಮ	...	...

ಕಮಿಷ್ಯತೆ or ಕಮಿಷ್ಯತೆ	ಕಮಿಷ್ಯೇತೆ or ಕಮಿಷ್ಯೇತೆ	ಕಮಿಷ್ಯನ್ತೆ or ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯನ್ತೆ
or ಕಾಮಯಿ ಷ್ಯತೆ	or ಕಾಮಯಿ ಷ್ಯೇತೆ	or ಕಾಮಯಿ ಷ್ಯನ್ತೆ

have seen, end in ಸ್ಯ and therefore in both in the active and the are also conjugated according to the models in Part I, first those of the present, and the personal affixes of the conditional

## TURE.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಹ್ರೇಷ್ಯಸಿ	ಹ್ರೇಷ್ಯಥಃ	ಹ್ರೇಷ್ಯಥ	ಹ್ರೇಷ್ಯಾಮಿ	ಹ್ರೇಷ್ಯಾವಃ	ಹ್ರೇಷ್ಯಾಮಃ
ಭವಿಷ್ಯಸಿ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಥಃ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಥ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಾಮಿ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಾವಃ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಾಮಃ
ಜೀತಿಷ್ಯಸಿ	ಜೀತಿಷ್ಯಥಃ	ಜೀತಿಷ್ಯಥ	ಜೀತಿಷ್ಯಾಮಿ	ಜೀತಿಷ್ಯಾವಃ	ಜೀತಿಷ್ಯಾಮಃ
ಹ್ರೇಷ್ಯಸೆ	ಹ್ರೇಷ್ಯೇಥೆ	ಹ್ರೇಷ್ಯಥೈ	ಹ್ರೇಷ್ಯೆ	ಹ್ರೇಷ್ಯಾವಹೆ	ಹ್ರೇಷ್ಯಾಮಹೆ
ಭವಿಷ್ಯಸೆ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯೇಥೆ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಥೈ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯೆ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಾವಹೆ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಾಮಹೆ
ಜಯಿಷ್ಯಸೆ	ಜಯಿಷ್ಯೇಥೆ	ಜಯಿಷ್ಯಥೈ	ಜಯಿಷ್ಯೆ	ಜಯಿಷ್ಯಾವಹೆ	ಜಯಿಷ್ಯಾಮಹೆ
ಹ್ರೇಷ್ಯಸೆ or ಹ್ರಾಯಿಷ್ಯಸೆ	ಹ್ರೇಷ್ಯೇಥೆ or ಹ್ರಾಯಿಷ್ಯೇಥೆ	ಹ್ರೇಷ್ಯಥೈ or ಹ್ರಾಯಿ ಷ್ಯಥೈ	ಹ್ರೇಷ್ಯೇ or ಹ್ರಾಯಿಷ್ಯೆ	ಹ್ರೇಷ್ಯಾವಹೆ or ಹ್ರಾಯಿ ಷ್ಯಾವಹೆ	ಹ್ರೇಷ್ಯಾಮಹೆ or ಹ್ರಾಯಿ ಷ್ಯಾಮಹೆ
ಭವಿಷ್ಯಸೆ or ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಸೆ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯೇಥೆ or ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯೇಥೆ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಥೈ or ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯ ಥೈ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯೆ or ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯೆ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಾವಹೆ or ಭಾವಿ ಷ್ಯಾವಹೆ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಾಮಹೆ or ಭಾವಿ ಷ್ಯಾಮಹೆ
ಕಮಿಷ್ಯಸೆ or ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯಸೆ or ಕಾಮಯಿ ಷ್ಯಸೆ	ಕಮಿಷ್ಯೇಥೆ or ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯೇಥೆ or ಕಾಮಯಿ ಷ್ಯೇಥೆ	ಕಮಿಷ್ಯಥೈ or ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯ ಥೈ or ಕಾಮ ಯಿಷ್ಯಥೈ	ಕಮಿಷ್ಯೆ or ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯೆ or ಕಾಮ ಯಿಷ್ಯೆ	ಕಮಿಷ್ಯಾವಹೆ or ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯಾ ವಹೆ or ಕಾ ಮಯಿಷ್ಯಾವ ಹೆ	ಕಮಿಷ್ಯಾಮಹೆ or ಕಾಮಿ ಷ್ಯಾಮಹೆ or ಕಾಮಯಿ ಷ್ಯಾಮಹೆ

## BASES.

## 3RD. PERSON.

*Singular.. Dual. Plural.*

ಜೋರಿದ್ಯ or ಜೋರಯಿದ್ಯ from X  
ಜಾರ್ .... ....

ಜೋರಿದ್ಯತೆ or ಜೋರಯಿದ್ಯತೆ  
ಜೋರಯಿದ್ಯತೆ or ಜೋರಯಿದ್ಯತೆ  
ಜೋರಿದ್ಯತೆ or ಜೋರಯಿದ್ಯತೆ  
ಜೋರಯಿದ್ಯತೆ or ಜೋರಯಿದ್ಯತೆ

ಭಾವಿದ್ಯ or ಭಾವಯಿದ್ಯ .... from C  
ಭಾವ್ .... ....

ಭಾವಿದ್ಯತೆ or ಭಾವಯಿದ್ಯತೆ  
ಭಾವಯಿದ್ಯತೆ or ಭಾವಯಿದ್ಯತೆ  
ಭಾವಿದ್ಯತೆ or ಭಾವಯಿದ್ಯತೆ  
ಭಾವಯಿದ್ಯತೆ or ಭಾವಯಿದ್ಯತೆ

ಭೇದಿದ್ಯ or ಭೇದಯಿದ್ಯ .... from C  
ಭೇದ್ ... ..

ಭೇದಿದ್ಯತೆ or ಭೇದಯಿದ್ಯತೆ  
ಭೇದಯಿದ್ಯತೆ or ಭೇದಯಿದ್ಯತೆ  
ಭೇದಿದ್ಯತೆ or ಭೇದಯಿದ್ಯತೆ  
ಭೇದಯಿದ್ಯತೆ or ಭೇದಯಿದ್ಯತೆ

ಜೇತಿದ್ಯ ... from E ಚಿತ್.

ಜೇತಿದ್ಯತೆ ಜೇತಿದ್ಯತೆ ಜೇತಿದ್ಯತೆ

ಜಯಿದ್ಯ .... E ಜಯ್.

ಜಯಿದ್ಯತೆ ಜಯಿದ್ಯತೆ ಜಯಿದ್ಯತೆ

*Condi*

## ACTIVE VOICE

## PARASMAIPADI.

ಹೇದ್ಯ .... from E' ಹೈ.

ಅಹೇದ್ಯತ್ ಅಹೇದ್ಯತಾಂ ಅಹೇದ್ಯನ್

ಭವಿದ್ಯ .... E ಭೂ.

ಅಭವಿದ್ಯತ್ ಅಭವಿದ್ಯತಾಂ ಅಭವಿದ್ಯನ್

ಜೇತಿದ್ಯ .... from E ಚಿತ್.

ಅಜೇತಿದ್ಯತ್ ಅಜೇತಿದ್ಯತಾಂ ಅಜೇತಿದ್ಯನ್

## TURE.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಚೋರಿಷ್ಯಸೆ or ಚೋರ ಯಿಷ್ಯಸೆ	ಚೋರಿಷ್ಯೇಥೆ or ಚೋರ ಯಿಷ್ಯೇಥೆ	ಚೋರಿಷ್ಯಥ್ವೆ or ಚೋರ ಯಿಷ್ಯಥ್ವೆ	ಚೋರಿಷ್ಯೆ or ಚೋರ ಯಿಷ್ಯೆ	ಚೋರಿಷ್ಯಾವ ವಹೆ or ಚೋ ರಯಿಷ್ಯಾವ ವಹೆ	ಚೋರಿಷ್ಯಾಮ ಮಹೆ or ಚೋರಯಿ ಷ್ಯಾಮಮಹೆ
ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಸೆ or ಭಾವಯಿ ಷ್ಯಸೆ	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯೇಥೆ or ಭಾವಯಿ ಷ್ಯೇಥೆ	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಥ್ವೆ or ಭಾವಯಿ ಷ್ಯಥ್ವೆ	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯೆ or ಭಾವಯಿಷ್ಯೆ	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಾವ ಹೆ or ಭಾವ ಯಿಷ್ಯಾವಹೆ	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಾಮ ಮಹೆ or ಭಾವಯಿ ಷ್ಯಾಮಮಹೆ
ಭೇದಿಷ್ಯಸೆ or ಭೇದಯಿ ಷ್ಯಸೆ	ಭೇದಿಷ್ಯೇಥೆ or ಭೇದಯಿ ಷ್ಯೇಥೆ	ಭೇದಿಷ್ಯಥ್ವೆ or ಭೇದಯಿ ಷ್ಯಥ್ವೆ	ಭೇದಿಷ್ಯೆ or ಭೇದಯಿಷ್ಯೆ	ಭೇದಿಷ್ಯಾವ ಹೆ or ಭೇ ದಯಿಷ್ಯಾವ ಹೆ	ಭೇದಿಷ್ಯಾಮ ಮಹೆ or ಭೇ ದಯಿಷ್ಯಾಮ ಮಹೆ
ಚೇತಿಷ್ಯಸೆ	ಚೇತಿಷ್ಯೇಥೆ	ಚೇತಿಷ್ಯಥ್ವೆ	ಚೇತಿಷ್ಯೆ	ಚೇತಿಷ್ಯಾವ ಹೆ	ಚೇತಿಷ್ಯಾಮ ಮಹೆ
ಜಯಿಷ್ಯಸೆ	ಜಯಿಷ್ಯೇಥೆ	ಜಯಿಷ್ಯಥ್ವೆ	ಜಯಿಷ್ಯೆ	ಜಯಿಷ್ಯಾವ ಹೆ	ಜಯಿಷ್ಯಾಮ ಮಹೆ

tional.

ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯಃ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯತಂ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯತ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯಂ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯಾವ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯಾಮ
ಅಥನಿಷ್ಯಃ	ಅಥನಿಷ್ಯತಂ	ಅಥನಿಷ್ಯತ	ಅಥನಿಷ್ಯಂ	ಅಥನಿಷ್ಯಾವ	ಅಥನಿಷ್ಯಾಮ
ಅಜೇತಿಷ್ಯಃ	ಅಜೇತಿಷ್ಯತಂ	ಅಜೇತಿಷ್ಯತ	ಅಜೇತಿಷ್ಯಂ	ಅಜೇತಿಷ್ಯಾವ	ಅಜೇತಿಷ್ಯಾಮ

## BASES.

## 3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

## ÁTMANEPADI.

ಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯ ...	from E. ಕ್ಷಿ.	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯತ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯತಾಂ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯನ್
ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ....	... E ಭೂ.	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯತ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯೇ ತಾಂ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯನ್
ಜಮಿಷ್ಯ ...	.... E ಜಯ.	ಅಜಮಿಷ್ಯತ	ಅಜಮಿಷ್ಯೇ ತಾಂ	ಅಜಮಿಷ್ಯನ್

## PASSIVE VOICE

## ÁTMANEPADI.

ಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯ ...	from E.			
ಕ್ಷಿ ....	....	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯತ or ಅಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯತ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯೇತಾ ಮ or ಕ್ಷಾ ಯಿಷ್ಯೇತಾಂ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯನ್ or ಅಕ್ಷಾಯಿ ಷ್ಯನ್
ಭವಿಷ್ಯ or ಭಾಮಯಿಷ್ಯ ....	E ಭೂ.	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯತ or ಅಭಾಮಯಿಷ್ಯತ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯೇ ತಾಂ or ಅ ಭಾಮಯಿ ಷ್ಯೇತಾಂ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯನ್ or ಅಭಾಮ ಯಿಷ್ಯನ್
ಕಮಿಷ್ಯ or ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯ ....	from C			
ಕಮ or ಕಾಮ ....	....	ಅಕಮಿಷ್ಯತ or ಅಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯತ or ಅಕಾಮಯಿ ಷ್ಯತ	ಅಕಮಿಷ್ಯೇ ತಾಂ or ಅ ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯೇ ತಾಂ or ಅ ಕಾಮಯಿ ಷ್ಯೇತಾಂ	ಅಕಮಿಷ್ಯನ್ or ಅಕಾಮಿ ಷ್ಯನ್ or ಅಕಾಮಯಿ ಷ್ಯನ್

## TURE.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯಃ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯೇ ಘಂ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯಧ್ವಂ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯಾವ ಹೆ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ
ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯ ಘಾಃ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯೇ ಘಂ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯಧ್ವಂ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯಾವ ಹೆ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯಾ ಮಹ
ಅಜಯಿಷ್ಯ ಘಾಃ	ಅಜಯಿಷ್ಯೇ ಘಂ	ಅಜಯಿಷ್ಯ ಧ್ವಂ	ಅಜಯಿಷ್ಯ	ಅಜಯಿಷ್ಯಾವ ಹೆ	ಅಜಯಿಷ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ
ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯ ಘಾಃ or ಅ ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯಃ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯೇ ಘಂ or ಅ ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯೇ ಘಂ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯಧ್ವಂ or ಅಕ್ಷಾಯಿ ಷ್ಯಧ್ವಂ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯ or ಅಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯಾವಹೆ or ಅಕ್ಷಾಯಿ ಷ್ಯಾವಹೆ	ಅಕ್ಷೇಷ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ or ಅ ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ
ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯ ಘಾಃ or ಅ ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯ ಘಾಃ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯೇ ಘಂ or ಅ ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಘಂ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯಧ್ವಂ or ಅಭಾವಿ ಷ್ಯಧ್ವಂ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯ or ಅಭಾವಿಷ್ಯ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯಾವ ಹೆ or ಅಭಾ ವಿಷ್ಯಾವಹೆ	ಅಭವಿಷ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ or ಅ ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ
ಅಕಮಿಷ್ಯ ಘಾಃ or ಅ ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯ ಘಾಃ or ಅ ಕಾಮಯಿಷ್ಯ ಘಾಃ	ಅಕಮಿಷ್ಯೇ ಘಂ or ಅ ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯೇ ಘಂ or ಅ ಕಾಮಯಿಷ್ಯೇ ಘಂ	ಅಕಮಿಷ್ಯಧ್ವಂ or ಅಕಮಿ ಷ್ಯಧ್ವಂ or ಅಕಾಮಯಿ ಷ್ಯಧ್ವಂ	ಅಕಮಿಷ್ಯ or ಅಕಮಿ ಷ್ಯ or ಅ ಕಾಮಯಿ ಷ್ಯ	ಅಕಮಿಷ್ಯಾವ ಹೆ or ಅಕಾ ಮಿಷ್ಯಾವಹೆ or ಅಕಾಮ ಯಿಷ್ಯಾವಹೆ	ಅಕಮಿಷ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ or ಅ ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ or ಅ ಕಾಮಯಿ ಷ್ಯಾಮಹೆ



BASES.

3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

ಚೋರವ್ಯ or ಚೋರಯವ್ಯ .... from

X ಪೂರ್ ...

ಅಚೋರವ್ಯತ  
or ಅಚೋರ  
ಯವ್ಯತ

ಅಚೋರವ್ಯೇ  
ತಾನ್ or  
ಅಚೋರಯಾ  
ವ್ಯೇತಾಂ

ಅಚೋರವ್ಯ  
ನ್ತ or ಅ  
ಚೋರಯಾ  
ವ್ಯನ್ತ.

ಭಾವವ್ಯ or ಭಾವಯವ್ಯ .... from

C ಭಾವ ...

ಅಭಾವವ್ಯತ or  
ಅಭಾವಯವ್ಯ  
ತ

ಅಭಾವವ್ಯೇ  
ತಾಂ or ಅ  
ಭಾವಯವ್ಯೇ  
ತಾಂ

ಅಭಾವವ್ಯನ್ತ  
or ಅಭಾವ  
ಯವ್ಯನ್ತ.

ಭೇದವ್ಯ or ಭೇದಯವ್ಯ .... from

C ಭೇದ ...

ಅಭೇದವ್ಯತ or  
ಅಭೇದಯವ್ಯ  
ತ

ಅಭೇದವ್ಯೇ  
ತಾಂ or ಅ  
ಭೇದಯವ್ಯೇ  
ತಾಂ

ಅಭೇದವ್ಯನ್ತ  
or ಅಭೇದ  
ಯವ್ಯನ್ತ.

ಚೇತಿವ್ಯ ... from E ಚಿತ್.

ಅಚೇತಿವ್ಯತ

ಅಚೇತಿವ್ಯೇ  
ತಾಂ

ಅಚೇತಿವ್ಯನ್ತ

ಚಾಯವ್ಯ ... E ಚಾಮ್.

ಅಚಾಯವ್ಯತ

ಅಚಾಯವ್ಯೇ  
ತಾಂ

ಅಚಾಯವ್ಯ  
ನ್ತ.

The conjugation of bases in the 1st future which, as we have passive is as follows :—

ACTIVE VOICE

PARASMAIPADI.

ಠಾ<sub>1</sub>

ಠಾ<sub>2</sub>

ಠಾ<sub>3</sub>

ಕ್ಷೇತ್ &c. ... from E ಕ್ಷಿ.

ಕ್ಷೇತ್ + ಏ =  
ಕ್ಷೇತಾ

ಕ್ಷೇತಾ + ಠಾ<sub>2</sub>  
= ಕ್ಷೇತಾರಾ

ಕ್ಷೇತಾ + ಠಾ<sub>3</sub>  
= ಕ್ಷೇತಾರಾಃ

TURE.

2ND PERSON.

1st PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಅಜೋರಿಷ್ಯ ಫಾಃ or ಅ ಜೋರಯಿಷ್ಯ ಫಾಃ	ಅಜೋರಿಷ್ಯೇ ಫಾಂ or ಅ ಜೋರಯಿಷ್ಯೇ ಫಾಂ	ಅಜೋರಿಷ್ಯ ಧ್ವಂ or ಅ ಜೋರಯಿ ಷ್ಯಧ್ವಂ	ಅಜೋರಿಷ್ಯ or ಅಜೋ ರಯಿಷ್ಯ	ಅಜೋರಿಷ್ಯಾ ವಹೆ or ಅ ಜೋರಯಿ ಷ್ಯಾವಹೆ	ಅಜೋರಿ ಷ್ಯಾಮಹೆ or ಅಜೋ ರಯಿಷ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ
ಅಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಫಾಃ or ಅಭಾವ ಯಿಷ್ಯಫಾಃ	ಅಭಾವಿಷ್ಯೇ ಫಾಂ or ಅ ಭಾವಯಿಷ್ಯೇ ಫಾಂ	ಅಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಧ್ವಂ ಮ or ಅಭಾ ವಯಿಷ್ಯಧ್ವಂ	ಅಭಾವಿಷ್ಯ or ಅಭಾವ ಯಿಷ್ಯ	ಅಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಾ ವಹೆ or ಅ ಭಾವಯಿಷ್ಯಾ ವಹೆ	ಅಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ or ಅ ಭಾವಯಿ ಷ್ಯಾಮಹೆ
ಅಭೇದಿಷ್ಯ ಫಾಃ or ಅ ಭೇದಯಿಷ್ಯ ಫಾಃ	ಅಭೇದಿಷ್ಯೇ ಫಾಂ or ಅ ಭೇದಯಿಷ್ಯೇ ಫಾಂ	ಅಭೇದಿಷ್ಯ ಧ್ವಂ or ಅ ಭೇದಯಿಷ್ಯ ಧ್ವಂ	ಅಭೇದಿಷ್ಯ or ಅಭೇದ ಯಿಷ್ಯ	ಅಭೇದಿಷ್ಯಾ ವಹೆ or ಅ ಭೇದಯಿಷ್ಯಾ ವಹೆ	ಅಭೇದಿಷ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ or ಅಭೇದಯಿ ಷ್ಯಾಮಹೆ
ಅಜೇತಿಷ್ಯ ಫಾಃ	ಅಜೇತಿಷ್ಯೇ ಫಾಂ	ಅಜೇತಿಷ್ಯ ಧ್ವಂ	ಅಜೇತಿಷ್ಯ	ಅಜೇತಿಷ್ಯಾ ವಹೆ	ಅಜೇತಿಷ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ
ಅಜಾಯಿಷ್ಯ ಫಾಃ	ಅಜಾಯಿಷ್ಯೇ ಫಾಂ	ಅಜಾಯಿಷ್ಯ ಧ್ವಂ	ಅಜಾಯಿಷ್ಯ	ಅಜಾಯಿ ಷ್ಯಾವಹೆ	ಅಜಾಯಿ ಷ್ಯಾಮಹೆ

seen, end in ತ್, ತಾ, ತಾಹ್ or ತಾನ್ whether the voice is active or

ಸಹ್	ಫನ್	ಥ್	ಮಿಪ್	ವನ್	ಮನ್
ಕ್ಷೇತಾ+ಸ=	ಕ್ಷೇತಾನ್+ಫಃ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾನ್+ಥ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾನ್+ಮಿ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾನ್+ವಃ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾನ್+ಮಃ
ಕ್ಷೇತಾಸಿ	=ಕ್ಷೇತಾಸ್ಥಃ	=ಕ್ಷೇತಾಸ್ಥ	=ಕ್ಷೇತಾಸ್ಥಿ	ವಃ=ಕ್ಷೇ ತಾಸಃ	ಮಃ=ಕ್ಷೇ ತಾಸ್ಯಃ

## BASES.

## 3RD PERSON.

## Singular.

## Dual.

## Plural.

ಭವಿತ್ &c. ...	from E ಭೂ.	ಭವಿತಾ	ಭವಿತಾರೌ	ಭವಿತಾರಃ
ಜೇತಿತ್ &c. ...	from E ಚಿತ್.	ಜೇತಿತಾ	ಜೇತಿತಾರೌ	ಜೇತಿತಾರಃ

## ÁTMANEPADI.

...

ಡಾ

ರೌ

ರಃ

ಹ್ವೇತ್ &c. ...	from E. ಹ್ವಿ.	ಹ್ವೇತಾ	ಹ್ವೇತಾರೌ	ಹ್ವೇತಾರಃ
ಭವಿತ್ &c. ...	from E ಭೂ.	ಭವಿತಾ	ಭವಿತಾರೌ	ಭವಿತಾರಃ
ಜಯಿತ್ &c. ...	from E ಜಯ.	ಜಯಿತಾ	ಜಯಿತಾರೌ	ಜಯಿತಾರಃ

## PASSIVE VOICE.

## ÁTMANEPADI.

...

ಡಾ

ರೌ

ರಃ

ಹ್ವೇತ್ or ಹ್ವಾಯಿತ್ &c. ...	from E. ಹ್ವಿ.	ಹ್ವೇತಾ or ಹ್ವಾಯಿತಾ	ಹ್ವೇತಾರೌ or ಹ್ವಾಯಿತಾರೌ	ಹ್ವೇತಾರಃ or ಹ್ವಾಯಿತಾರಃ
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ಭವಿತ್ or ಭಾವಿತ್ &c. ....	from E ಭೂ.	ಭವಿತಾ or ಭಾವಿತಾ	ಭವಿತಾರೌ or ಭಾವಿತಾರೌ	ಭವಿತಾರಃ or ಭಾವಿತಾರಃ
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ಕಮಿತ್ &amp;c. or ಕಾಮಿತ್ &amp;c. or ಕಾಮಯಿತ್

&amp;c. .... from C ಕಮ or ಕಾಮ.

ಕಮಿತಾ or ಕಾಮಿತಾ or ಕಾಮಯಿತಾ

ಕಮಿತಾರೌ or ಕಾಮಿತಾರೌ or ಕಾಮಯಿತಾರೌ

ಕಮಿತಾರಃ or ಕಾಮಿತಾರಃ or ಕಾಮಯಿತಾರಃ

ಜೋರಿತ್ &amp;c. or ಜೋರಯಿತ್ &amp;c.

from X ಜೂರ್ .... , ...

ಜೋರಿತಾ or ಜೋರಯಿತಾ

ಜೋರಿತಾರೌ or ಜೋರಯಿತಾರೌ

ಜೋರಿತಾರಃ or ಜೋರಯಿತಾರಃ

## TURE.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಭವಿತಾಸು	ಭವಿತಾಸ್ಥಃ	ಭವಿತಾಸ್ಥಃ	ಭವಿತಾಸ್ಮಿ	ಭವಿತಾಸ್ವಃ	ಭವಿತಾಸ್ತಃ
ಜೇತಿಸು	ಜೇತಿಸ್ಥಃ	ಜೇತಿಸ್ಥಃ	ಜೇತಿಸ್ಮಿ	ಜೇತಿಸ್ವಃ	ಜೇತಿಸ್ತಃ
ಸಃ	ಅಥಃ	ಧೈಃ	ಏ	ವಹಃ	ಮಹಃ
ಕ್ಷೇತಾಸಃ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾಸಾಥಃ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾಧೈಃ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾಹಃ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾಸ್ವಹಃ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾಸ್ತಹಃ
ಭವಿತಾಸಃ	ಭವಿತಾಸಾಥಃ	ಭವಿತಾಧೈಃ	ಭವಿತಾಹಃ	ಭವಿತಾಸ್ವಹಃ	ಭವಿತಾಸ್ತಹಃ
ಜಯಿತಾಸಃ	ಜಯಿತಾಸಾಥಃ	ಜಯಿತಾಧೈಃ	ಜಯಿತಾಹಃ	ಜಯಿತಾಸ್ವಹಃ	ಜಯಿತಾಸ್ತಹಃ
ಸಃ	ಅಥಃ	ಧೈಃ	ಏ	ವಹಃ	ಮಹಃ
ಕ್ಷೇತಾಸಃ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿತಾ ಸಃ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾಸಾಥಃ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿ ತಾಸಾಥಃ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾಧೈಃ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿ ತಾಧೈಃ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾಹಃ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿತಾ ಹಃ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾಸ್ವಹಃ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿ ತಾಸ್ವಹಃ	ಕ್ಷೇತಾಸ್ತಹಃ or ಕ್ಷಾಯಿತಾ ಸ್ತಹಃ
ಭವಿತಾಸಃ or ಭಾವಿ ತಾಸಃ	ಭವಿತಾಸಾಥಃ or ಭಾವಿತಾ ಸಾಥಃ	ಭವಿತಾಧೈಃ or ಭಾವಿ ತಾಧೈಃ	ಭವಿತಾಹಃ or ಭಾವಿತಾಹಃ	ಭವಿತಾಸ್ವಹಃ or ಭಾವಿ ತಾಸ್ವಹಃ	ಭವಿತಾಸ್ತಹಃ or ಭಾವಿತಾ ಸ್ತಹಃ
ಕಮಿತಾಸಃ or ಕಾಮಿ ತಾಸಃ or ಕಾಮಯಿ ತಾಸಃ	ಕಮಿತಾಸಾಥಃ or ಕಾಮಿತಾ ಸಾಥಃ or ಕಾ ಮಯಿತಾಸಾ ಥಃ	ಕಮಿತಾಧೈಃ or ಕಾಮಿ ತಾಧೈಃ or ಕಾಮಯಿ ತಾಧೈಃ	ಕಮಿತಾಹಃ or ಕಾಮಿತಾ ಹಃ or ಕಾಮ ಯಿತಾಹಃ	ಕಮಿತಾಸ್ವಹಃ or ಕಾಮಿ ತಾಸ್ವಹಃ or ಕಾಮಯಿತಾ ಸ್ವಹಃ	ಕಮಿತಾಸ್ತಹಃ or ಕಾಮಿತಾ ಹಃ or ಕಾ ಮಯಿತಾಸ್ತಹಃ
ಜೋರಿತಾಸಃ or ಜೋರ ಮಿತಾಸಃ	ಜೋರಿತಾಸಾ ಥಃ or ಜೋ ರಯಿತಾಸಾ ಥಃ	ಜೋರಿತಾಧೈಃ or ಜೋರ ಯಿತಾಧೈಃ	ಜೋರಿತಾಹಃ or ಜೋರ ಯಿತಾಹಃ	ಜೋರಿತಾಸ್ವಹಃ or ಜೋ ರಯಿತಾಸ್ವಹಃ	ಜೋರಿತಾಸ್ತಹಃ or ಜೋ ರಯಿತಾಸ್ತಹಃ

BASES.				3RD PERSON.		
				<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಭಾವಿತ್ &c. or ಭಾವಯಿತ್ &c.						
from C ಭಾವ್ ...	...			ಬಾವಿತಾ or ಭಾವಯಿತಾ	ಭಾವಿತಾರೌ or ಭಾವಯಿತಾರೌ	ಬಾವಿತಾರಃ or ಭಾವಯಿತಾರಃ
ಭೇದಿತ್ &c. or ಭೇದಯಿತ್ &c.						
from C ಭೇದ್ ...	....			ಭೇದಿತಾ or ಭೇದಯಿತಾ	ಭೇದಿತಾರೌ or ಭೇದಯಿತಾರೌ	ಭೇದಿತಾರಃ or ಭೇದಯಿತಾರಃ
ಚೇತಿತ್ &c. ... from ಚಿತ್.				ಚೇತಿತಾ	ಚೇತಿತಾರೌ	ಚೇತಿತಾರಃ
ಚಯಿತ್ &c. .... from E ಚಯ್.				ಚಯಿತಾ	ಚಯಿತಾರೌ	ಚಯಿತಾರಃ

*The bases of the aorist which, as we have seen, end in ಅ or ಸ voice specially, are conjugated as follows :—*

#### ACTIVE VOICE

#### PARASMAIPADI.

1. Bases ending in ಅ	...	ತ್	ತಾಂ	ಅನ್
ತಿತ್ಯಜ from C ತ್ಯಜ್ from ತ್ಯಜ್	...	ಅತಿತ್ಯಜತ್	ಅತಿತ್ಯಜತಾಂ	ಅತಿತ್ಯಜನ್
ಗಮ ... .. from ಗಮ.	...	ಅಗಮತ್	ಅಗಮತಾಂ	ಅಗಮನ್
ಧಕ್ಷ ... .. from ದುಹ್.	...	ಅಧುಕ್ಷತ್	ಅಧುಕ್ಷಾಂ	ಅಧುಕ್ಷನ್
2. Bases not ending in ಅ.	...	ಈತ್	ತಾಂ	ಜಸಃ

Bases ending in, ಸ.

ಹೈಸನ್	from E' ಹೈಸಃ.	ಅಹೈಸೀತ್	ಅಹೈಸ್ಮಾಂ	ಅಹೈಸ್ಮುಃ
ಸೈಪ್	E' ಸೀ.	ಅಸೈಪೀತ್	ಅಸೈಪ್ಮಾಂ	ಅಸೈಪ್ಮುಃ

## TURE.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಭಾವಿತಾಸೆ or ಭಾವ ಯಿತಾಸೆ	ಭಾವಿತಾಸಾಫೆ or ಭಾವಯಿ ತಾಸಾಫೆ	ಭಾವಿತಾಢ್ಯೆ or ಭಾವ ಯಿತಾಢ್ಯೆ	ಭಾವಿತಾಹೆ or ಭಾವ ಯಿತಾಹೆ	ಭಾವಿತಾಸ್ವಹೆ or ಭಾವಯಿ ತಾಸ್ವಹೆ	ಭಾವಿತಾಸ್ತಹೆ or ಭಾವಯಿ ತಾಸ್ತಹೆ
ಭೇದಿತಾಸೆ or ಭೇದ ಯಿತಾಸೆ	ಭೇದಿತಾಸಾಫೆ or ಭೇದಯಿ ತಾಸಾಫೆ	ಭೇದಿತಾಢ್ಯೆ or ಭೇದ ಯಿತಾಢ್ಯೆ	ಭೇದಿತಾಹೆ or ಭೇದ ಯಿತಾಹೆ	ಭೇದಿತಾಸ್ವಹೆ or ಭೇದಯಿ ತಾಸ್ವಹೆ	ಭೇದಿತಾಸ್ತಹೆ or ಭೇದಯಿ ತಾಸ್ತಹೆ
ಚೇತಿಸಾಸೆ ಚಯಿತಾಸೆ	ಚೇತಿಸಾಸಾಫೆ ಚಯಿತಾಸಾಫೆ	ಚೇತಿಸಾಢ್ಯೆ ಚಯಿತಾಢ್ಯೆ	ಚೇತಿಸಾಹೆ ಚಯಿತಾಹೆ	ಚೇತಿಸಾಸ್ವಹೆ ಚಯಿತಾಸ್ವಹೆ	ಚೇತಿಸಾಸ್ತಹೆ ಚಯಿತಾಸ್ತಹೆ

*generally and in ಇ in the 3rd person singular of the passive*

ಸ್	ತಂ	ತ್	ಅಂ	ಮ	
ಅತಿತ್ಯಜಃ	ಅತಿತ್ಯಜತಂ	ಅತಿತ್ಯಜತ	ಅತಿತ್ಯಜಂ	ತಿತ್ಯಜ @ If +ವ=ಅತಿತ್ಯ ಜಾವ	ತಿತ್ಯಜ @ If +ಮ=ಅತಿ ತ್ಯಜಾಮ
ಅಗಮಃ	ಅಗಮತಂ	ಅಗಮತ	ಅಗಮಂ	ಅಗಮಾವ	ಅಗಮಾಮ
ಅಧಃಕ್ಷಃ	ಅಧಃಕ್ಷತಂ	ಅಧಃಕ್ಷತ	ಅಧಃಕ್ಷಂ	ಅಧಃಕ್ಷಾವ	ಅಧಃಕ್ಷಾಮ
ಈಸ್	ತಂ	ತ್	ಅಂ	ವ	ಮ
ಅಕ್ಷೈಃ	ಅಕ್ಷೈಃ	ಅಕ್ಷೈಃ	ಅಕ್ಷೈಃ	ಅಕ್ಷೈಃ	ಅಕ್ಷೈಃ
ಅನೈಃ	ಅನೈಃ	ಅನೈಃ	ಅನೈಃ	ಅನೈಃ	ಅನೈಃ

## BASES.

## 3RD PERSON.

## Singular.

## Dual.

## Plural.

ಯಾಸಿಷ್ ... from ಯಾಸಿ ... from

E. ೯ <sup>4</sup> ಯಾ	...	...	ಅಯಾಸಿಷತ್	ಅಯಾಸಿಷ್ಯಾಂ	ಅಯಾಸಿಷುಃ
ಲಾವಿಷ್	....	from E ೮೨.	ಅಲಾವಿಷತ್	ಅಲಾವಿಷ್ಯಾಂ	ಅಲಾವಿಷುಃ

## ĀTMANEPADI.

1. Bases ending in ಅ. ... ತ, ಇಯ್+ತಾಂ, ಅನ್ತ,

ಚೀಕಮ ... from C ಕಮ ... from

ಕಮ	...	...	...	ಅಚೀಕಮತ	ಅಚೀಕಮೇತಾಂ	ಅಚೀಕಮನ್ತ
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2. Bases ending in ಸ and ಲ. ತ, ಆತಾಂ, ಅನ್ತ,

ದಿಕ್ಷ or ದಿಕ್ಷ	...	from ದಿಶ್.	ದಿಕ್ಷ+ತ=ಅ ದಿಕ್ಷತ	ದಿಕ್ಷ + ಆತಾಂ =ಅದಿಕ್ಷತಾಂ	ಅದಿಕ್ಷನ್ತ
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Bases ending in ಸ

ತ,

ಆತಾಂ,

ಅತ್,

ಧೃಷ್	...	from ಧೃ.	ಅಧೃತ	ಅಧೃಷಾತಾಂ	ಅಧೃಷತ
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ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಸ್	...	from ಕ್ಷಿಪ್.	ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ	ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಸಾತಾಂ	ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಸತ
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ಬೋಧಿಷ್	...	from ಬುಧ್.	ಅಬೋಧಿಷ್ಯ	ಅಬೋಧಿಷಾ ತಾಂ	ಅಬೋಧಿಷತ
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ಲನಿಷ್	...	from ಲೂ.	ಅಲನಿಷ್ಯ	ಅಲನಿಷಾತಾಂ	ಅಲನಿಷತ
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1ST.

2ND PERSON.

1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಅಯ್ಯಾಸೀ ಅಲಾವೀ	ಅಯ್ಯಾಸಿಪ್ಪಂ ಅಲಾವಿಪ್ಪಂ	ಅಯ್ಯಾಸಿಪ್ಪ ಅಲಾವಿಪ್ಪ	ಅಯ್ಯಾಸಿಪಂ ಅಲಾವಿಪಂ	ಅಯ್ಯಾಸಿಪ್ಪ ಅಲಾವಿಪ್ಪ	ಅಯ್ಯಾಸಿಪ್ಪ ಅಲಾವಿಪ್ಪ (2)
ಫಾಸ್,	ಇಯ್+ಫಾಂ,	ಧ್ವಂ,	ಇಟ್,	ಮು,	ಮುಜ್
ಅಚೀಕಮ ಫಾಃ	ಅಚೀಕಮೇ ಫಾಂ	ಅಚೀಕಮ ಧ್ವಂ	ಅಚೀಕಮೆ	ಚೀಕಮ @ If+ಮು = ಅಚೀಕಮಾ ಮು	ಚೀಕಮ @ If+ಮು = ಅಚೀಕಮಾ ಮು (1)
ಫಾಸ್,	ಅಫಾಂ,	ಧ್ವಂ,	ಇಟ್,	ಮು,	ಮುಜ್
ಅದಿಕ್ಷಫಾಃ	ಅದಿಕ್ಷಾಫಾಂ	ಅದಿಕ್ಷಧ್ವಂ	ಅದಿಕ್ಷಿ	ದಿಕ್ಷ @ If + ಮು = ಅ ದಿಕ್ಷಾಮು	ದಿಕ್ಷ @ If+ ಮು = ಅದಿ ಕ್ಷಾಮು(2)
ಫಾಸ್,	ಅಫಾಂ,	ಧ್ವಂ,	ಇಟ್	ಮು,	ಮುಜ್
ಅಧ್ಯಫಾಃ	ಅಧ್ಯವಾಫಾಂ	ಅಧ್ಯಧ್ವಂ	ಅಧ್ಯಪಿ	ಅಧ್ಯಪ್ಯು	ಅಧ್ಯಪ್ಯುಹಿ
ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಥಾಃ	ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಥಾಫಾಂ	ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಥಧ್ವಂ	ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಪಿ	ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಪ್ಯು	ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಪ್ಯುಹಿ
ಅಬೋಧಿ ಪ್ಥಾಃ	ಅಬೋಧಿಪಾ ಫಾಂ	ಅಬೋಧಿಧ್ವಂ	ಅಬೋಧಿಪಿ	ಅಬೋಧಿಪ್ಯುಹಿ	ಅಬೋಧಿಪ್ಯು ಹಿ
ಅಲವಿಪ್ಥಾಃ	ಅಲವಿಪ್ಥಾಫಾಂ	ಅಲವಿಪ್ಥಧ್ವಂ or ಅಲವಿ ಪ್ಥಂ	ಅಲವಿಪಿ	ಅಲವಿಪ್ಯುಹಿ	ಅಲವಿಪ್ಯುಹಿ



## BASES.

## 3RD PERSON.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಸ್ತ್ರೀರ್ಷ or ಸ್ತರಿಷ್ or ಸ್ತರಿಷ್ from ... .. ಸ್ತ್ರೀ.	ಅಸ್ತ್ರೀರ್ಷ or ಅಸ್ತರಿಷ್ or ಅಸ್ತರಿಷ್	ಅಸ್ತ್ರೀರ್ಷಾತಾಂ or ಅಸ್ತರಿಷಾ ತಾಂ or ಅಸ್ತ ರಿಷಾತಾಂ	ಅಸ್ತ್ರೀರ್ಷತ or ಅಸ್ತರಿಷ ತ or ಅಸ್ತ ರಿಷತ

## PASSIVE VOICE

## ĀTMANEPADI.

ತ<sub>2</sub> or ತ<sub>4</sub> ತ<sub>3</sub>    ಆತಾಂ<sub>2</sub>    ಆತ<sub>3</sub>

Bases ending in ಸ.

ಧಾರಿ, ಧಾರ್ಷ, and ಧೃಷ್... from ಧೃ.	ಧಾರಿ + ತ <sub>2</sub> = ಅಧಾರಿ or ಧಾರ್ಷ + ತ <sub>2</sub> = ಅಧಾರ್ಷ or ಧೃಷ್ + ತ <sub>2</sub> = ಅಧೃತ	ಧಾರ್ಷ + ಆ ತಾಂ = ಅಧಾ ರ್ಷಾತಾಂ or ಧೃಷ್ + ಆ ತಾಂ = ಅಧೃ ಷಾತಾಂ	ಅಧಾರ್ಷತ or ಅಧೃತ
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ಸ್ತಾರಿ, ಸ್ತ್ರೀರ್ಷ, ಸ್ತಾರಿಷ್, ಸ್ತರಿಷ್, and  
ಸ್ತರಿಷ್ from ಸ್ತ್ರೀ. ....

ಅಸ್ತಾರಿ or ಅ ಸ್ತ್ರೀರ್ಷ or ಅಸ್ತಾರಿಷ್ or ಅಸ್ತರಿ ಷ್ or ಅಸ್ತ ರಿಷ್	ಅಸ್ತ್ರೀರ್ಷಾತಾಂ or ಅಸ್ತಾರಿ ಷಾತಾಂ or ಅಸ್ತರಿಷಾತಾಂ or ಅಸ್ತರಿಷಾ ತಾಂ	ಅಸ್ತ್ರೀರ್ಷತ or ಅಸ್ತಾರಿ ಷತ or ಅಸ್ತ ರಿಷತ or ಅ ಸ್ತರಿಷತ
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ಚಾಯಿ, ಚಾಯಿಷ & ಚೇಷ್. from ಚಿ.

ಅಚಾಯಿ or ಅಚಾಯಿಷ್ or ಅಚೇಷ್	ಅಚಾಯಿಷಾತಾಂ or ಅಚೇಷಾತಾಂ ಮ	ಅಚಾಯಿಷತ or ಅಚೇಷತ
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IST.

## 2ND PERSON.

## 1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಅಸ್ತೀಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತರಿ ಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅ ಸ್ತೀಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಅಸ್ತೀಷ್ಠಾಃ ಫಾಂ or ಅ ಸ್ತರಿಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತರಿ ಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಅಸ್ತೀಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತೀ ಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅ ಸ್ತರಿಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತೀಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತೀಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತೀಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಅಸ್ತೀಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತರಿ ಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತೀ ಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಅಸ್ತೀಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತರಿ ಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅ ಸ್ತೀಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಅಸ್ತೀಷ್ಠಾಃ ಹಿ or ಅಸ್ತ ರಿಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತೀಷ್ಠಾಃ ಹಿ (3)

ಫಾಃ, ಅಫಾಃ, ಧ್ಯಾಃ, ಇತ್ಯಾಃ, ವಹಿ, ಮಹಿ

ಅಧಾಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಧ್ಯಾಃಃ ಧ್ಯಾಃಃ	ಅಧಾಷ್ಠಾಃ ಫಾಂ or ಅ ಧ್ಯಾಃಃ	ಅಧಾಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಧ್ಯಾಃಃ ಧ್ಯಾಃಃ	ಅಧಾಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಧ್ಯಾಃಃ	ಅಧಾಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಧ್ಯಾಃಃ ಹಿ	ಅಧಾಷ್ಠಾಃ ಹಿ or ಅಧ್ಯಾಃಃ ಧ್ಯಾಃಃ
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ಅಸ್ತೀಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತರಿ ಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅ ಸ್ತೀಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತೀ ಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಅಸ್ತೀಷ್ಠಾಃ ಫಾಂ or ಅ ಸ್ತರಿಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತರಿ ಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಅಸ್ತೀಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತೀ ಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅ ಸ್ತರಿಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತೀಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಅಸ್ತೀಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತರಿ ಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತ ರಿಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಅಸ್ತೀಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತರಿ ಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅ ಸ್ತೀಷ್ಠಾಃ ಧ್ಯಾಃಃ	ಅಸ್ತೀಷ್ಠಾಃ ಹಿ or ಅ ಸ್ತರಿಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಸ್ತರಿ ಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅ ಸ್ತೀಷ್ಠಾಃ
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ಅಜಾಯಿಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಜೇ ಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಅಜಾಯಿಷ್ಠಾಃ ಫಾಂ or ಅ ಜೇಷ್ಠಾಃಃ	ಅಜಾಯಿಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಜೇಷ್ಠಾಃಃ ಮ	ಅಜಾಯಿಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಜೇಷ್ಠಾಃಃ	ಅಜಾಯಿಷ್ಠಾಃ ಹಿ or ಅಜೇ ಷ್ಠಾಃಃ	ಅಜಾಯಿಷ್ಠಾಃ ಹಿ or ಅಜೇ ಷ್ಠಾಃಃ
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## BASES.

## 3RD PERSON.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ನಾವಿ, ನಾವಿಷ್ & ನೇವ್ ... from ನು.	ಅನಾವಿ or <u>ಅನಾವಿಷ್ಟ</u> or <u>ಅನೇಷ್ಟ</u>	ಅನಾವಿಷಾತಾಂ or ಅನೇಷಾ ತಾಂ	ಅನಾವಿಷತ or ಅನೇ ಷತ
ಲಾವಿ, ಲಾವಿಷ್, & ಲವಿಷ್ ... from ಲೂ.	ಅಲಾವಿ or <u>ಅಲಾವಿಷ್ಟ</u> or <u>ಅಲವಿಷ್ಟ</u>	ಅಲಾವಿಷಾತಾಂ or ಅಲವಿಷಾ ತಾಂ	ಅಲಾವಿಷತ or ಅಲವಿ ಷತ
ದಾಯಿ, ದಾಯಿಷ್, & ದಾನ್. from ದಾ.	ಅದಾಯಿ or <u>ಅದಾಯಿಷ್ಟ</u> or ಅದಾಸ್ತ,	ಅದಾಯಿಷಾತಾ ಮ್ or ಅದಾ ಸಾತಾಂ	ಅದಾಯಿಷ ತ or ಅ ದಾಸತ
ಕಮಿ, ಕಾಮಿ, ಕಮಿಷ್, ಕಾಮಿಷ್ and ಕಾಮಯಿಷ್ ... from C ಕಮ್ or ಕಾಮ್ ...	ಅಕಮಿ or ಅಕಾ ಮಿ	ಅಕಮಿಷಾತಾಂ or ಅಕಾಮಿಷಾ ತಾಂ or ಅಕಾ ಮಯಿಷಾತಾಂ	ಅಕಮಿಷತ or ಅಕಾ ಮಿಷತ or ಅಕಾಮಯಿ ಷತ
ಜೋರಿ, ಜೋರಿಷ್, and ಜೋರಯಿಷ್ from X ಜೂರ್ ...	ಅಜೋರಿ	ಅಜೋರಿಷಾ ತಾಂ or ಅ ಜೋರಯಿ ಷಾತಾಂ	ಅಜೋರಿಷ ತ or ಅ ಜೋರಯಿ ಷತ

IST.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಅನಾವಿಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಅನಾವಿಷಾ	ಅನಾವಿಷ್ಟಂ	ಅನಾವಿಷಿ or	ಅನಾವಿಷ್ಟಹಿ	ಅನಾವಿಷ್ಟಹಿ
or ಅನ್ಯೇಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಘಂ or ಅ	or ಅನ್ಯೇ	ಅನ್ಯೇಷಿ	or ಅನ್ಯೇಷ್ಟ	or ಅನ್ಯೇಷ್ಟ
	ನೇಷಾಘಂ	ಡ್ವಂ		ಹಿ	ಹಿ
ಅಲಾವಿಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಅಲಾವಿಷಾ	ಅಲಾವಿಷ್ಟಂ	ಅಲಾವಿಷಿ or	ಅಲಾವಿಷ್ಟಹಿ	ಅಲಾವಿಷ್ಟಹಿ
or ಅಲವಿ	ಘಂ or ಅ	or ಅಲವಿ	ಅಲವಿಷಿ	or ಅಲವಿ	or ಅಲವಿ
ಷಾಃ	ಲವಿಷಾಘಂ	ಡ್ವಂ		ಷ್ಟಹಿ	ಷ್ಟಹಿ
ಅದಾಯಿಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಅದಾಯಿಷಾ	ಅದಾಯಿಷ್ಟಂ	ಅದಾಯಿಷಿ or	ಅದಾಯಿಷ್ಟಹಿ	ಅದಾಯಿಷ್ಟಹಿ
or ಅದಾ	ಘಂ or ಅ	or ಅದಾಷ್ಟಂ	or ಅದಾಃ	ಹಿ or ಅದಾ	ಹಿ or ಅದಾ
ಸ್ಥಾಃ	ದಾಸಾಘಂ			ಸ್ಥಹಿ	ಸ್ಥಹಿ
ಅಕಮಿಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಅಕಮಿಷಾಘಂ	ಅಕಮಿಷ್ಟಂ	ಅಕಮಿಷಿ or	ಅಕಮಿಷ್ಟಹಿ	ಅಕಮಿಷ್ಟಹಿ
or ಅಕಾಮಿ	ಮ or ಅಕಾ	or ಅಕಾಮಿ	ಅಕಾಮಿಷಿ	or ಅಕಾಮಿ	or ಅಕಾಮಿ
ಷ್ಠಾಃ or	ಮಿಷಾಘಂ	ಡ್ವಂ or	or ಅಕಾಮಿ	ಷ್ಟಹಿ or ಅ	ಷ್ಟಹಿ or ಅ
ಅಕಾಮಯಿ	or ಅಕಾಮ	ಅಕಾಮಯಿ	ಯಿಷಿ	ಕಾಮಯಿಷ್ಟ	ಕಾಮಯಿಷ್ಟ
ಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಯಿಷಾಘಂ	ಡ್ವಂ		ಹಿ	ಹಿ
ಅಚೋರಿಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಅಚೋರಿಷಾ	ಅಚೋರಿಷ್ಟಂ	ಅಚೋರಿಷಿ or	ಅಚೋರಿಷ್ಟಹಿ	ಅಚೋರಿಷ್ಟಹಿ
or ಅಚೋರ	ಘಂ or ಅ	or ಅಚೋರ	or ಅಚೋ	or ಅಚೋರ	ಹಿ or ಅ
ಯಿಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಚೋರಯಿ	ಯಿಷ್ಟಂ	ರಯಿಷಿ	ಯಿಷ್ಟಹಿ	ಚೋರಯಿ
	ಷಾಘಂ				ಷ್ಟಹಿ

BASES.			3RD PERSON.		
			<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಭಾವಿ, ಭಾವಿಸ್, and ಭಾವಯಿಸ್ from					
C ಭಾವ್	....	....	ಅಭಾವಿ	ಅಭಾವಿಸಾತಾಂ or ಅಭಾವಯಿ ಸಾತಾಂ	ಅಭಾವಿಷತ or ಅಭಾವಯಿ ಷತ
ಭೇದಿ, ಭೇದಿಸ್, and ಭೇದಯಿಸ್ from					
C ಭೇದ್	....	...	ಅಭೇದಿ	ಅಭೇದಿಸಾತಾಂ or ಅಭೇದಯಿ ಷಾತಾಂ	ಅಭೇದಿಷತ or ಅಭೇದಯಿ ಷತ
ದೋಹಿ, ಧುಹ್, and ಧುಹ್ವ. from ದುಹ್.			ಅದೋಹಿ	ಅಧುಹ್ವಾತಾಂ	ಅಧುಹ್ವತ
ಹ್ವೇಪಿ and ಪ್ರೀಪಿಸ್ .... from ಪ್ರೀಪಿಸ್.			ಅಹ್ವೇಪಿ	ಅಹ್ವೇಪಿಸಾತಾಂ	ಅಹ್ವೇಪಿಷತ
ಬೋಧಿ and ಬೋಧಿಸ್ .... from ಬುಧ್.			ಅಬೋಧಿ	ಅಬೋಧಿಸಾ ತಾಂ	ಅಬೋಧಿಷ ತ

Note that the forms underlined of those given above for the ly in the reflective.

IST.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular,</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಅಭಾವಿಸ್ತಾಃ or ಅಭಾಸ ಯಿಸ್ತಾಃ	ಅಭಾವಿಸಾ ಥಾಂ or ಅ ಭಾವಯಿಸಾ ಥಾಂ	ಅಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಂ or ಅಭಾವ ಯಿಷ್ಯಂ	ಅಭಾವಿಷಿ or ಅಭಾವಯಿಷಿ	ಅಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಹಿ or ಅಭಾವ ಯಿಷ್ಯಹಿ	ಅಭಾವಿಷ್ಯ ಹಿ or ಅ ಭಾವಯಿ ಷ್ಯಹಿ
ಅಭೇದಿಸ್ತಾಃ or ಅಭೇದ ಯಿಸ್ತಾಃ	ಅಭೇದಿಸಾ ಥಾಂ or ಅಭೇದಯಿ ಸಾಥಾಂ	ಅಭೇದಿಷ್ಯಂ or ಅಭೇದ ಯಿಷ್ಯಂ	ಅಭೇದಿಷಿ or ಅಭೇದಯಿಷಿ	ಅಭೇದಿಷ್ಯಹಿ or ಅಭೇದ ಯಿಷ್ಯಹಿ	ಅಭೇದಿಷ್ಯ ಹಿ or ಅ ಭೇದಯಿ ಷ್ಯಹಿ
ಅಧುಕ್ಷಾಃ	ಅಧುಕ್ಷಾಥಾಂ	ಅಧುಕ್ಷಾಢ್ಯಂ	ಅಧುಕ್ಷಿ	ಅಧುಕ್ಷ @ If + ಮಹಿ = ಅ ಧುಕ್ಷಾವಹಿ	ಅಧುಕ್ಷ @ If + ಮಹಿ = ಅಧುಕ್ಷಾಮ ಹಿ
ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತಾಃ ಅಬೋಧಿಸ್ತಾಃ	ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತಾಥಾಂ ಅಬೋಧಿಸಾ ಥಾಂ	ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತಂ or ಅಬೋಧಿ ಷ್ಯಂ	ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತಿ ಅಬೋಧಿಷಿ	ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ್ಯಹಿ ಅಬೋಧಿಷ್ಯಹಿ	ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ್ಯಹಿ ಅಬೋಧಿ ಷ್ಯಹಿ

passive voice 3rd person singular are to be used only optional-

The roots which, before the personal affixes of the perfect remain, into those which are conjugated by the use of the auxiliary otherwise. The conjugation of the latter is as follows.—

## PARASMAI ACTIVE

### ROOTS.

3RD PERSON.

*Singular.      Dual.      Plural.*

#### I Roots ending in conjunct consonants

...	...	...	ಉಲ್	ಅತುನ್	ಉನ್
ಸ್ಕನ್ದ	....	....	ಚಸ್ಕನ್ದ	ಚಸ್ಕನ್ದತುಃ	ಚಸ್ಕನ್ದಃ
ಗರ್ಜ	...	....	ಜಗರ್ಜ	ಜಗರ್ಜತುಃ	ಜಗರ್ಜಃ
ಅರ್ಚ	....	...	ಆನರ್ಚ	ಆನರ್ಚತುಃ	ಆನರ್ಚಃ
ಅಚ್ಛ	....	...	ಅಚ್ಛ or ಆ ನಚ್ಛ	ಅಚ್ಛತುಃ or ಆನಚ್ಛತುಃ	ಅಚ್ಛ or ಆ ನಚ್ಛಃ

#### II Monosyllabic roots ending in ಅ

...	....	....	ಛಿ	ಅತುನ್ <sub>1</sub>	ಉನ್ <sub>1</sub>
ಧಾ	....	....	ದಧಾ	ಧಾ - f + ಅ ತುಃ = ದಧತುಃ	ಧಾ - f + ಉಃ = ದಧಃ

ಮ್ಲ	...	from ಮ್ಲ.	ಮಮ್ಲ	ಮಮ್ಲತುಃ	ಮಮ್ಲಃ
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#### III. Other roots than the above

...	...	...	ಉಲ್	ಅತುನ್ <sub>1</sub>	ಉನ್ <sub>1</sub>
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#### (a) Roots ending in ಇ or ಈ and beginning with non-conjunct consonants.

ಚಿ	....	....	ಚಿ @ ಇ	ಚಿ@ಯ್ for +ಅ = ಚಿ ಚಾಯ	ಚಿಚ್ಯುಃ f + ಅತುಃ = ಚಿಚ್ಯತುಃ
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as we have seen, unmodified by any tense affix, may be divided affix ಅಮ and the auxiliary verbs and those which are conjugated

## PADI.

### VOICE.

#### 2ND PERSON.

#### 1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಥಲ್	ಅಥುನ್	ಲ	ಱಲ್	ವ	ಮ
ಚೆಕ್ಕನ್ನಿಥ	ಚೆಕ್ಕನ್ನಿಥುಃ	ಚೆಕ್ಕನ್ನಿ	ಚೆಕ್ಕನ್ನಿ	ಚೆಕ್ಕನ್ನಿವ	ಚೆಕ್ಕನ್ನಿಮ
ಜಗರ್ಜಿಥ	ಜಗರ್ಜಿಥುಃ	ಜಗರ್ಜಿ	ಜಗರ್ಜಿ	ಜಗರ್ಜಿವ	ಜಗರ್ಜಿಮ
ಅನರ್ಚಿಥ	ಅನರ್ಚಿಥುಃ	ಅನರ್ಚಿ	ಅನರ್ಚಿ	ಅನರ್ಚಿವ	ಅನರ್ಚಿಮ
ಅಚ್ಚಿಥ or ಅ ನಚ್ಚಿಥ	ಅಚ್ಚಿಥುಃ or ಅನಚ್ಚಿಥುಃ	ಅಚ್ಚಿ or ಅ ನಚ್ಚಿ	ಅಚ್ಚಿ or ಅ ನಚ್ಚಿ	ಅಚ್ಚಿವ or ಅನಚ್ಚಿವ	ಅಚ್ಚಿಮ or ಅನಚ್ಚಿಮ

(1)

ಥಲ್	ಅಥುನ್ <sub>1</sub>	ಲ <sub>1</sub>	ಱಲ್	ವ <sub>1</sub>	ಮ <sub>1</sub>
ದಧಾಥ or ಧಾ - f + ಇ	ಧಾ - f + ಅ ಥುಃ = ದಧ	ಧಾ - f + ಅ = ದಧ	ದಧಾ	ಧಾ - f + ಇ ವ = ದಧಿವ	ಧಾ - f + ಇ ಮ = ದಧಿಮ
ಢ = ದಧಿಥ	ಥುಃ				ಮ
ಮಮ್ಲಾಥ or ಮಮ್ಲಿಥ	ಮಮ್ಲಾಥುಃ	ಮಮ್ಲಾ	ಮಮ್ಲಾ	ಮಮ್ಲಾವ	ಮಮ್ಲಾಮ

(2)

ಥಲ್	ಅಥುನ್ <sub>1</sub>	ಲ <sub>1</sub>	ಱಲ್	ವ <sub>1</sub>	ಮ <sub>1</sub>
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ಚಿ @ gf + ಥ = ಚಿಚ್ಚೇ ಥ or ಚಿಚ್ಚ ಮಿಥ	ಚಿಚ್ಚಿಥುಃ	ಚಿಚ್ಚಿ	ಚಿ @ rf or gf + ಅ = ಚಿಚಾಯ or ಚಿಚಯ	ಚಿಚ್ಚಿವ	ಚಿಚ್ಚಿಮ
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ROOTS.				3RD PERSON.		
				<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ನಿ	...	....	...	ನಿನಾಯ	ನಿನ್ಯತುಃ	ನಿನ್ಯುಃ
(b) Roots ending in ಇ or ಈ and beginning with conjunct consonants.						
ಕ್ಷಿ	...	....	....	ಚಿಕ್ಷಾಯ	ಕ್ಷಿ @ ಇಮ್ for f + ಅ ತುಃ = ಚಿಕ್ಷಿ ಯತುಃ	ಚಿಕ್ಷಿಯುಃ
ಕ್ರಿ	...	....	....	ಚಿಕ್ರಾಯ	ಚಿಕ್ರಿಯತುಃ	ಚಿಕ್ರಿಯುಃ
(c) Roots ending in ಉ or ಊ.						
ಜ್ಯ	...	...	...	ಜ್ಯ @ ಫ + ಅ = ಪುಜ್ಯಾವ	ಜ್ಯ @ ಉಮ್ for f + ಅ = ಪುಜ್ಯಾವ ತುಃ	ಪುಜ್ಯಾವುಃ
ಲೂ	...	....	...	ಲಾಲಾವ	ಲಾಲಾವತುಃ	ಲಾಲಾವುಃ
(d) Roots ending in ಋ and beginning with non-conjunct consonants.						
ಢ	...	...	...	ಢ @ ಫ + ಅ = ವಢಾರ	ವಢತುಃ	ವಢುಃ
(e) Roots ending in ಋ and beginning with conjunct consonants and roots ending in ಋ.						
ಸ್ತ	...	...	...	ತಸ್ತಾರ	ತಸ್ತಾರತುಃ	ತಸ್ತಾರುಃ

## PADI.

## VOICE

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ನಿನ್ನೇಥ or ನಿ ಸಮಿಥ	ನಿನ್ನೇಥಾಃ	ನಿನ್ನೈ	ನಿನಾಯ or ನನಯ	ನಿನ್ನಿವ	ನಿನ್ನಿಮ (3)
ಚಿಕ್ಷೇಥ or ಚಿಕ್ಷಯಿಥ	ಚಿಕ್ಷೀಯಥಾಃ	ಚಿಕ್ಷೀಯ	ಚಿಕ್ಷಾಯ or ಚಿಕ್ಷಯ	ಚಿಕ್ಷೀಯಿವ	ಚಿಕ್ಷೀಯಿಮ
ಚಿಕ್ರೇಥ or ಚಿಕ್ರಯಿಥ	ಚಿಕ್ರೀಯಥಾಃ	ಚಿಕ್ರೀಯ	ಚಿಕ್ರಾಯ or ಚಿಕ್ರಯ	ಚಿಕ್ರೀಯಿವ	ಚಿಕ್ರೀಯಿಮ (4)
ಪೌಚ್ಛ್ಯೇತ or ಪೌಚ್ಛ್ಯೇವಿಥ	ಪೌಚ್ಛ್ಯೇವಥಾಃ	ಪೌಚ್ಛ್ಯೇವ	ಪೌಚ್ಛ್ಯೇವ or ಪೌಚ್ಛ್ಯೇವ	ಪೌಚ್ಛ್ಯೇವಿವ	ಪೌಚ್ಛ್ಯೇವಿಮ
ಲಾಲಿಥ	ಲಾಲಿವಥಾಃ	ಲಾಲಿವ	ಲಾಲಿವ or ಲಾಲಿವ	ಲಾಲಿವಿವ	ಲಾಲಿವಿಮ (5)
ಧೃ @ gf + ಥ = ವಧರ್ಥ	ವಧ್ರಥಾಃ	ವಧ್ರ	ವಧ್ರೇವ or ವ ಧ್ರ	ವಧ್ರಿವ	ವಧ್ರಿಮ (6)
ತಸ್ತರ್ಥ	ತಸ್ತರಥಾಃ	ತಸ್ತರ	ತಸ್ತಾರ or ತ ಸ್ತರ	ತಸ್ತರಿವ	ತಸ್ತರಿಮ

ROOTS.				3RD PERSON.		
				<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಕೃ	....	...	....	ಚಕಾರ	ಚಕರತುಃ	ಚಕರಾಃ
(f) Roots beginning with ಚ, ಜ, ಟ, ಠ, ತ, ಡ, ಧ, ಬ, ಮ, ಯ, ರ, ಲ, ವ, ಶ, ಷ & ಸ and ending in consonants with penultimate ಅ.						
ಪಚ್	....	....	...	ಪಚ್ @ pf +ಅ = ಷ ಸಾಚ	ಪಚ್ @ ಎ for p + ಅ ತುಃ = ಪೇ ಚತುಃ	ಪೇಚುಃ
ತನ್	...	....	...	ತತುನ	ತೇನತುಃ	ತೇನುಃ

(g) Roots ending in consonants with penultimate light ಇಃ.

ಇಶ್	....	....	....	ಇಶ್ @ gp +ಅ = ಇ ಯೇಲ	ಈಲತುಃ	ಈಲಾಃ
ಭಿಷ್	...	....	...	ಬಿಭೇದ	ಬಿಭಿದತುಃ	ಬಿಭಿದಾಃ
ಉಚ್	...	...	...	ಉವೇದೇಚೆ	ಉವುಚತುಃ	ಉವುಚಾಃ
ತುದ್	....	....	...	ತುತೇದ	ತುತಾದತುಃ	ತುತಾದಾಃ
ಮಚ್	...	....	...	ಅನರ್ಚ	ಅನೃರ್ಚತುಃ	ಅನೃರ್ಚಾಃ
ದೃಶ್	....	....	...	ದದರ್ಶ	ದದೃಶತುಃ	ದದೃಶುಃ

(h) Other roots beginning with consonants & ending in consonants with penultimate ಅ.

ಭಜ್	....	...	....	ಭಜ್ @ vp + ಅ = ಬ ಭಾಜ	ಬಭಜತುಃ	ಬಭಜಾಃ
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## PADI.

## VOICE.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಜಕರಿದ್	ಜಕರಿದ್ಃ	ಜಕರ	ಜಕಾರ or ಜಕರ	ಜಕರಿವ	ಜಕರಿಮ (7)
ಪಪಕ or ಪೆಚಿಧ	ಪೇಚಧಃ	ಪೇಚ	ಪಪಾಚ or ಪಪಚ	ಪೇಚಿವ	ಪೇಚಿಮ
ತತನಿದ್	ತೇನಧಃ	ತೇನ	ತತಾನ or ತತನ	ತೇನಿವ	ತೇನಿಮ (8)
ಇಯೇಲಿದ್	ಈಲಧಃ	ಈಲ	ಇಯೇಲ	ಈಲಿವ	ಈಲಿಮ
ಬಿಭೇದಿದ್	ಬಿಭಿದಧಃ	ಬಿಭಿದ	ಬಿಭೇದ	ಬಿಭಿದಿವ	ಬಿಭಿದಿಮ
ಉವೋಚಿದ್	ಉವುಚಧಃ	ಉವುಚ	ಉವೋಚ	ಉವುಚಿವ	ಉವುಚಿಮ
ತುತೋದಿದ್	ತುತುದಧಃ	ತುತುದ	ತುತೋದ	ತುತುದಿವ	ತುತುದಿಮ
ಆನರ್ಚಿದ್	ಆಸೃಚಧಃ	ಆಸೃಚ	ಆನರ್ಚ	ಆಸೃಚಿವ	ಆಸೃಚಿಮ
ದದರ್ಪಿದ್	ದದೃಪಧಃ	ದದೃಪ	ದದರ್ಪ	ದದೃಪಿವ	ದದೃಪಿಮ (9)
ಬಭಕ್ತ or ಬಭಜಿದ್	ಬಭಜಧಃ	ಬಭಜ	ಭಕ್ @ 17+ ಅ or ಭಜ್ + ಆ = ಬಭಜ or ಬಭಜ	ಬಭಜಿವ	ಬಭಜಿಮ

## ROOTS.

## 3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

ಭ್ರಮ	...	...	...	ಬಭ್ರಾಮ	ಬಭ್ರಮತುಃ	ಬಭ್ರಮುಃ
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(i) Roots with penultimate ಯು.

ಕ್ಯಾತ್	...	...	...	ಕ್ಯಾತ್ @ ಈ ರ್ for p + ಲ = ಚ ಕೀರ್ತ	ಚಕೀರ್ತತುಃ	ಚಕೀರ್ತುಃ
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(j) Other roots than the above comprising.

1. Roots beginning with ಅ and ending in non-conjunct consonants.

2. Roots beginning with ಆ and ending in non-conjunct consonants.

3. Roots beginning with consonants and ending in consonants with penultimate long vowels except ಯು.

ಅಟ	...	....	....	ಅಟ	ಅಟತುಃ	ಅಟುಃ
ಅಠ	...	...	....	ಅಠ	ಅಠತುಃ	ಅಠುಃ
ಅಸ	....	....	....	ಅಸ	ಅಸತುಃ	ಅಸುಃ
ಸಾಧ	...	...	...	ಸಸಾಧ	ಸಸಾಧತುಃ	ಸಸಾಧುಃ
ನೀವ	...	...	...	ನಿನೀವ	ನಿನೀವತುಃ	ನಿನೀವುಃ
ಮೂಲ	....	....	...	ಮಾಮೂಲ	ಮಾಮೂಲತುಃ	ಮಾಮೂಲುಃ
ಚೀಲ	....	....	....	ಚಿಖೀಲ	ಚಿಖೀಲತುಃ	ಚಿಖೀಲುಃ

## PADI.

## VOICE.

## 2ND PERSON.

## 1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಬಭ್ರಮಿಥ	ಬಭ್ರಮುಥಾಃ	ಬಭ್ರಮಾ	ಬಭ್ರಾಮಾ or ಬಭ್ರಮಾ	ಬಭ್ರಮಿವ	ಬಭ್ರಮಿಮಾ (10)

ಚಕ್ರೀಥ	ಚಕ್ರೀಥಾಃ	ಚಕ್ರೀತ	ಚಕ್ರೀತ	ಚಕ್ರೀತವ	ಚಕ್ರೀತಮ (11)
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ಆಪಥ	ಆಪಥಾಃ	ಆಪ	ಆಪ	ಆಪಿವ	ಆಪಿಮಾ
ಆಪಿಥ	ಆಪಿಥಾಃ	ಆಪ	ಆಪ	ಆಪಿವ	ಆಪಿಮಾ
ಆಸಿಥ	ಆಸಿಥಾಃ	ಆಸ	ಆಸ	ಆಸಿವ	ಆಸಿಮಾ
ಸಸಾಧಿಥ	ಸಸಾಧಿಥಾಃ	ಸಸಾಧ	ಸಸಾಧ	ಸಸಾಧಿವ	ಸಸಾಧಿಮಾ
ನಿನೀವಿಥ	ನಿನೀವಿಥಾಃ	ನಿನೀವ	ನಿನೀವ	ನಿನೀವಿವ	ನಿನೀವಿಮಾ
ಮಾಮೂಲಿಥ	ಮಾಮೂಲಿಥಾಃ	ಮಾಮೂಲ	ಮಾಮೂಲ	ಮಾಮೂಲಿವ	ಮಾಮೂಲಿನು
ಚಿಹ್ನೀಲಿಥ	ಚಿಹ್ನೀಲಿಥಾಃ	ಚಿಹ್ನೀಲ	ಚಿಹ್ನೀಲ	ಚಿಹ್ನೀಲಿವ	ಚಿಹ್ನೀಲಿಮಾ

## ATMANE

BOTH ACTIVE AND

3RD PERSON.

## ROOTS.

Singular. Dual. Plural.

## MONOSYLLABIC ROOTS.

## I. Roots ending in conjunct consonants ...

			ಎ	ಆ	ಇರೇಚ್
ಸ್ಕನ್ದ	....	....	ಪೆಸ್ಕನ್ದ	ಚೆಸ್ಕನ್ದತೆ	ಚೆಸ್ಕನ್ದರೆ
ಗರ್ಜ್	....	....	ಜಗರ್ಜ್	ಜಗರ್ಜಾತೆ	ಜಗರ್ಜರೆ
ಅರ್ಚ್	....	....	ಅನರ್ಚ್	ಅನರ್ಚಾತೆ	ಅನರ್ಚರೆ
ಆಚ್ಛ	....	....	ಆಚ್ಛ or ಆ ಸಚ್ಛ	ಆಚ್ಛತೆ or ಅನಚ್ಛತೆ	ಆಚ್ಛರೆ or ಆ ಸಚ್ಛರೆ

II. Other roots than the above ಎ<sub>1</sub> ಆ<sub>1</sub> ಇರೇಚ್<sub>1</sub>

## (a) Roots ending in ಆ.

ಧಾ	....	....	ಧಾ - f + ಎ = ದಧೆ	ಧಾ - f + ಆ ತೆ = ದಧಾತೆ	ಧಾ - f + ಇರೆ = ದಧಿರೆ
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ಮ್ಲಾ	....	from ಮ್ಲಾ.	ಮಮ್ಲಾ	ಮಮ್ಲಾತೆ	ಮಮ್ಲಾರೆ
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## (b) Roots beginning with non-conjunct consonants and ending in ಇ or ಈ

ಚಿ	....	....	ಚಿ @ ಯ್ for f + ಎ = ಚಿಚೈ	ಚಚ್ಚಾತೆ	ಚಚ್ಚಿರೆ
ನೀ	....	....	ನಿನೈ	ನಿನೈತೆ	ನಿನೈರೆ

# PADI.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

### 2ND PERSON.

### 1ST PERSON.

*Singular Dual Plural Singular. Dual. Plural.*

ಸ	ಅಥೆ	ಥೈ	ಎ	ವಹೆ	ಮಹೆ
ಚಸ್ಕನ್ನಿಡೆ	ಚಸ್ಕನ್ನಾಥೆ	ಚಸ್ಕನ್ನಿಥೈ	ಚಸ್ಕನ್ನಿ	ಚಸ್ಕನ್ನಿವಹೆ	ಚಸ್ಕನ್ನಿಮಹೆ
ಜಗರ್ಜಿಡೆ	ಜಗರ್ಜಾಥೆ	ಜಗರ್ಜಿಥೈ	ಜಗರ್ಜಿ	ಜಗರ್ಜಿವಹೆ	ಜಗರ್ಜಿಮಹೆ
ಅನರ್ಜಿಡೆ	ಅನರ್ಜಾಥೆ	ಅನರ್ಜಿಥೈ	ಅನರ್ಜಿ	ಅನರ್ಜಿವಹೆ	ಅನರ್ಜಿಮಹೆ
ಅಚ್ಚಿಡೆ or ಅ ನಚ್ಚಿಡೆ	ಅಚ್ಚಾಥೆ or ಅನಚ್ಚಾಥೆ	ಅಚ್ಚಿಥೈ or ಅನಚ್ಚಿಥೈ	ಅಚ್ಚಿ or ಅ ನಚ್ಚಿ	ಅಚ್ಚಿವಹೆ or ಅನಚ್ಚಿವಹೆ	ಅಚ್ಚಿಮಹೆ or ಅನಚ್ಚಿಮಹೆ
ಸೆ <sub>1</sub>	ಅಥೆ <sub>1</sub>	ಥೈ <sub>1</sub>	ಎ <sub>1</sub>	ವಹೆ <sub>1</sub>	ಮಹೆ <sub>1</sub>

(1)

ಧಾ - f + ಇ	ಧಾ - f + ಅ	ಧಾ - f + ಇ	ಧಾ - f + ಎ	ಧಾ - f + ಇ	ಧಾ - f + ಇ
ಸ = ದಧಿಡೆ	ಥೆ = ದಧಾಥೆ	ಥೈ = ದಧಿಥೈ	== ದಧಿ	ವಹೆ = ದಧಿ ವಹೆ	ಮಹೆ = ದಧಿ ಮಹೆ
ಮವ್ವಿಡೆ	ಮವ್ವಾಥೆ	ಮವ್ವಿಥೈ	ಮವ್ವಿ	ಮವ್ವಿವಹೆ	ಮವ್ವಿಮಹೆ(2)

ಚಿಚ್ಚಿಡೆ ಚಿಚ್ಚಾಥೆ ಚಿಚ್ಚಿಥೈ ಚಿಚ್ಚಿ ಚಿಚ್ಚಿವಹೆ ಚಿಚ್ಚಿಮಹೆ

ನಿನ್ನಿಡೆ ನಿನ್ನಾಥೆ ನಿನ್ನಿಥೈ ನಿನ್ನಿ ನಿನ್ನಿವಹೆ ನಿನ್ನಿಮಹೆ (3)



## ROOTS.

## 3RD PERSON.

*Singular.**Dual.**Plural.*

(c) Roots beginning with conjunct consonants and ending in ಇ or ಈ.

ಕ್ಷಿ	....	...	...	ಕ್ಷಿ @ ಯ್ for f + ಎ = ಚಿಕ್ಷಿಯ	ಚಿಕ್ಷಿಯಾತೆ	ಚಿಕ್ಷಿಯಾರೆ
ಕ್ರಿ	....	....	...	ಚಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ	ಚಿಕ್ರಿಯಾತೆ	ಚಿಕ್ರಿಯಾರೆ

(d) Roots ending in ಉ or ಊ.

ಯು	...	...	...	ಯುಯುವೆ	ಯುಯುವಾತೆ	ಯುಯುವಾರೆ
ಊ	...	...	...	ಊ @ ಲುವ for f + ಎ = ಲುಲುವೆ	ಲುಲುವಾತೆ	ಲುಲುವಾರೆ

(e) Roots beginning with non-conjunct consonants and ending in ಋ.

ಢ	...	...	...	ಢಢ್ರೆ	ಢಢ್ರಾತೆ	ಢಢ್ರಾರೆ
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(f) Roots beginning with non-conjunct consonants and ending in ಋ.

ಸ್ತ	....	...	...	ಸ್ತ @ ಗ್ + ಎ = ತಸ್ತರೆ	ತಸ್ತರಾತೆ	ತಸ್ತರಾರೆ
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(g) Roots ending in ಋ.

ಕ್ವ	....	....	...	ಕ್ವ @ ಗ್ + ಎ = ಚಕ್ವರೆ	ಚಕ್ವರಾತೆ	ಚಕ್ವರಾರೆ
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## PADL

## PASSIVE VOICE.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಚಿಕ್ಷೆಯಿವೆ	ಚಿಕ್ಷೆಯಾಥೆ	ಚಿಕ್ಷೆಯಿಧ್ವೆ	ಚಿಕ್ಷೆಯೆ	ಚಿಕ್ಷೆಯಿವಹೆ	ಚಿಕ್ಷೆಯಿಮಹೆ
ಚಿಕ್ರಿಯಿವೆ	ಚಿಕ್ರಿಯಾಥೆ	ಚಿಕ್ರಿಯಿಧ್ವೆ	ಚಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ	ಚಿಕ್ರಿಯಿವಹೆ	ಚಿಕ್ರಿಯಿಮಹೆ (4)
ಯಾಯಾವಿ ಜೆ	ಯಾಯಾವಾ ಥೆ	ಯಾಯಾವಿ ಧ್ವೆ	ಯಾಯಾವೆ	ಯಾಯಾವಿ ವಹೆ	ಯಾಯಾವಿಮ ಹೆ (5)
ಲಲುವಿವೆ	ಲಲುವಾಥೆ	ಲಲುವಿಧ್ವೆ	ಲಲುವೆ	ಲಲುವಿವಹೆ	ಲಲುವಿಮಹೆ
ವಧ್ರಿವೆ	ವಧ್ರಾಥೆ	ವಧ್ರಿಧ್ವೆ	ವಧ್ರೆ	ವಧ್ರಿವಹೆ	ವಧ್ರಿಮಹೆ(6)
ತಸ್ತರಿವೆ	ತಸ್ತರಾಥೆ	ತಸ್ತರಿಧ್ವೆ	ತಸ್ತರೆ	ತಸ್ತರಿವಹೆ	ತಸ್ತರಿಮಹೆ (7)
ಚಕರಿವೆ	ಚಕರಾಥೆ	ಚಕರಿಧ್ವೆ	ಚಕರೆ	ಚಕರಿವಹೆ	ಚಕರಿಮಹೆ(8)

## ATMANE

## BOTH ACTIVE AND

## ROOTS.

## 3RD PERSON.

(h) Roots beginning with ಚ, ಜ, ಟ, ಡ, ತ, ದ, ಪ, ಬ, ಮ, ಯ, ರ, ಲ, ವ, ಕ, ಷ and ಸ and ending in consonants with penultimate ಅ.

				<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಪಚ್	....	....	...	ಪಚ್ + @ ಎ for p + ಎ = ಪೇಚೆ	ಪೇಚಾತೆ	ಪೇಚಿರೆ
ತನ	....	...	...	ತೇನೆ	ತೇನಂತೆ	ತೇನಿರೆ

(i) Other Roots beginning with consonants and ending in consonants with penultimate ಅ and roots ending in consonants with penultimate light ಇಕ್

ಭಜ್	...	....	...	ಬಜ್ಜೆ	ಬಜ್ಜಾತೆ	ಬಜ್ಜಿರೆ
ಬ್ರಮ್	....	....	....	ಬಬ್ರಮೆ	ಬಬ್ರಮಾತೆ	ಬಬ್ರಮಿರೆ
ಇಲ್	....	...	...	ಇಯಿಲೆ	ಇಯಿಲಂತೆ	ಇಯಿಲಿರೆ
ಉಚ್	....	...	....	ಉವುಚೆ	ಉವುಚಾತೆ	ಉವುಚಿರೆ
ಮಚ್	....	....	....	ಅಸ್ಯಚೆ	ಅಸ್ಯಚಾತೆ	ಅಸ್ಯಚಿರೆ
ಭಿದ್	....	...	...	ಬಿಭಿದೆ	ಬಿಭಿದಾತೆ	ಬಿಭಿದಿರೆ
ತುದ್	....	....	...	ತುತುದೆ	ತುತುದಾತೆ	ತುತುದಿರೆ
ದ್ಯಕ್	...	....	...	ದದ್ಯಪೆ	ದದ್ಯಪಾತೆ	ದದ್ಯಪಿರೆ

(j) Roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಋ.

ಕ್ಯಾತ್	....	...	...	ಕ್ಯಾತ್ @ ಈ 5 for p + ಎ = ಪಕ್ಯೀರ್	ಪಕ್ಯೀರ್ತಾತೆ	ಪಕ್ಯೀರ್ತಿರೆ
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## PADI.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

## 2ND PERSON.

## 1ST PERSON.

*Singular. Dual. Plural. Singular. Dual. Plural.*

ಹೊಚಿದೆ	ಹೊಚಾಥೆ	ಹೊಚಿಧ್ವೆ	ಹೊಚೆ	ಹೊಚಿವಹೆ	ಹೊಚಿಮಹೆ
ತೊನಿಬೆ	ತೊನಾಥೆ	ತೊನಿಧ್ವೆ	ತೊನೆ	ತೊನಿವಹೆ	ತೊನಿಮಹೆ (9)

ಬಭಡಿದೆ	ಬಭಡಾಥೆ	ಬಭಡಿಧ್ವೆ	ಬಭಡೆ	ಬಭಡಿವಹೆ	ಬಭಡಿಮಹೆ
ಬಭ್ರಮಿದೆ	ಬಭ್ರಮಾಥೆ	ಬಭ್ರಮಿಧ್ವೆ	ಬಭ್ರಮೆ	ಬಭ್ರಮಿವಹೆ	ಬಭ್ರಮಿಮಹೆ
ಇಯಿಲಿದೆ	ಇಯಿಲಾಥೆ	ಇಯಿಲಿಧ್ವೆ	ಇಯಿಲೆ	ಇಯಿಲಿವಹೆ	ಇಯಿಲಿಮಹೆ
ಉವುಚಿದೆ	ಉವುಚಾಥೆ	ಉವುಚಿಧ್ವೆ	ಉವುಚೆ	ಉವುಚಿವಹೆ	ಉವುಚಿಮಹೆ
ಅನ್ಯಚಿದೆ	ಅನ್ಯಚಾಥೆ	ಅನ್ಯಚಿಧ್ವೆ	ಅನ್ಯಚೆ	ಅನ್ಯಚಿವಹೆ	ಅನ್ಯಚಿಮಹೆ
ಬಿಭಿದಿದೆ	ಬಿಭಿದಾಥೆ	ಬಿಭಿದಿಧ್ವೆ	ಬಿಭಿದೆ	ಬಿಭಿದಿವಹೆ	ಬಿಭಿದಿಮಹೆ
ತುತುದಿದೆ	ತುತುದಾಥೆ	ತುತುದಿಧ್ವೆ	ತುತುದೆ	ತುತುದಿವಹೆ	ತುತುದಿಮಹೆ
ದದ್ಯಪಿದೆ	ದದ್ಯಪಾಥೆ	ದದ್ಯಪಿಧ್ವೆ	ದದ್ಯಪೆ	ದದ್ಯಪಿವಹೆ	ದದ್ಯಪಿಮಹೆ (10)

ಪರ್ಕೀತಿದೆ	ಪರ್ಕೀತಾಥೆ	ಪರ್ಕೀತಿಧ್ವೆ	ಪರ್ಕೀತೆ	ಪರ್ಕೀತಿವಹೆ	ಪರ್ಕೀತಿಮಹೆ
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(11)

## ATMANE

## BOTH ACTIVE AND

## ROOTS.

## 3RD PERSON.

*Singular.**Dual.**Plural.*

(k) Other roots than the above comprising.

(1). Roots beginning with ಅ and ending in non-conjunct consonants.

(2). Roots beginning with ಆ and ending in non-conjunct consonants.

(3). Roots beginning with consonants and ending in consonants with penultimate long vowels except ಮೂ.

ಅದ್	...	...	...	ಅದೆ	ಅದಾತೆ	ಅದಿರೆ
ಅಟ್	....	...	....	ಅಟೆ	ಅಟಾತೆ	ಅಟಿರೆ
ಅಢ್	...	....	....	ಅಢೆ	ಅಢಾತೆ	ಅಢಿರೆ
ಅನ್	...	...	....	ಅನೆ	ಅನಾತೆ	ಅನಿರೆ
ಸಾಧ್	....	...	....	ಸಸಾಧೆ	ಸಸಾಧಾತೆ	ಸಸಾಧಿರೆ
ನಿವ್	....	....	...	ನಿನಿವೆ	ನಿನಿವಾತೆ	ನಿನಿವಿರೆ
ಮೂಲ್	...	...	...	ಮೂಮೂರೆ	ಮೂಮೂಲಾತೆ	ಮೂಮೂಲಿರೆ
ಬೀಲ್	...	...	...	ಬಿಬೀಲೆ	ಬಿಬೀಲಾತೆ	ಬಿಬೀಲಿರೆ

## PADL.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

## 2ND PERSON.

## 1ST PERSON.

*Singular. Dual. Plural. Singular. Dual. Plural.*

ಆದಿವೆ.	ಆದಾಥೆ	ಆದಿಧ್ಯೆ	ಆದೆ	ಆದಿವಹೆ	ಆದಿಮಹೆ
ಆಟವೆ	ಆಟಾಥೆ	ಆಟಧ್ಯೆ	ಆಟ	ಆಟವಹೆ	ಆಟಮಹೆ
ಆಪಿವೆ	ಆಪಾಥೆ	ಆಪಿಧ್ಯೆ	ಆಪೆ	ಆಪಿವಹೆ	ಆಪಿಮಹೆ
ಆಸಿವೆ	ಆಸಾಥೆ	ಆಸಿಧ್ಯೆ	ಆಸೆ	ಆಸಿವಹೆ	ಆಸಿಮಹೆ
ಸಸಾಧಿವೆ	ಸಸಾಧಾಥೆ	ಸಸಾಧಿಧ್ಯೆ	ಸಸಾಥೆ	ಸಸಾಧಿವಹೆ	ಸಸಾಧಿಮಹೆ
ನಿನೀವಿವೆ	ನಿನೀವಾಥೆ	ನಿನೀವಿಧ್ಯೆ	ನಿನೀವೆ	ನಿನೀವಿವಹೆ	ನಿನೀವಿಮಹೆ
ಮುಮೂಲಿವೆ	ಮುಮೂಲಾ ಥೆ	ಮುಮೂಲಿ ಧ್ಯೆ	ಮುಮೂಲೆ	ಮುಮೂಲಿ ವಹೆ	ಮುಮೂಲಿಮ ಹೆ
ಚಿಹೀಲಿವೆ	ಚಿಹೀಲಾಥೆ	ಚಿಹೀಲಿಧ್ಯೆ	ಚಿಹೀಲೆ	ಚಿಹೀಲಿವಹೆ	ಚಿಹೀಲಿಮಹೆ

(12)

The roots which in the perfect are conjugated by the auxiliary affix ಅಮ and the auxiliary verbs are (1) monosyllabic roots beginning with ಇಚ್ and containing a heavy vowel and (2) non-monosyllabic roots; and they are conjugated as follows :—

(1). (a) Roots being long single ಇಚ್ & (b) non-monosyllabic roots ending in ಇಚ್.

ಈ = ಈ @  $gf + ಅಂ = ಅಯಾಂ$ ; ಋ = ಅರಾಂ. FP ಚೇಚಿ = ಚೇಚಯಾಂ; FP ನೇನೀ = ನೇನಯಾಂ. FP ತೋಸ್ತು = ತೋಸ್ತವಾಂ; FP ಲೋಲಾ = ಲೋಲವಾಂ. ಜಾಗ್ಯ = ಜಾಗರಾಂ; ಚಕ್ರ = ಚಕ್ರರಾಂ; FP ಚಾಕ್ರಾ = ಚಾಕ್ರರಾಂ .... (1)

(2). Non-monosyllabic roots ending in consonants with penultimate light ಇಚ್.

FP ಲೇರಿಚ್ = ಲೇರಿಚ್ @  $gp + ಅಂ = ಲೇರೇಚಾಂ$ ; FP ಮೋಮುಚ್ = ಮೋಮೋಚಾಂ; FP ತತ್ತ್ವ = ತತ್ತ್ವರಾಂ ... (2)

(3). Non-monosyllabic roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಋ.

FP ಚೇಕ್ರಾತ್ = ಚೇಕ್ರಾತ್ @ ಈರ್ for  $p + ಅಂ = ಚೇಕ್ರೇತಾಂ$  ... (3)

(4). Non-monosyllabic roots ending in open ಯ preceded by a consonant.

FA ಬೇಧಿಧ್ಯ = ಬೇಧಿದ್ - ( $f + p$ ) + ಅಂ = ಬೇಧಿದಾಂ ... (4)

(5). Other non-monosyllabic roots ending in ಅ.

ಕಥ = ಕಥ -  $f + ಅಂ = ಕಥಾಂ$ ; D ಪಿಪಾಸ = ಪಿಪಾಸಾಂ; FP ಲೋಲಾಯ = ಲೋಲಾಯಾಂ (5)

(6). Other roots than the above comprising.

(1). Monosyllabic roots beginning with short ಇಚ್ and ending in conjunct consonants.

ಇನ್ದ = ಇನ್ದ + ಅಂ = ಇನ್ದಾಂ; ಉನ್ದ = ಉನ್ದಾಂ; ಮುಚ್ಚ = ಮುಚ್ಚಾಂ; ಈಶ್ವ = ಈಶ್ವಾಂ; ಉರ್ಜ್ = ಉರ್ಜಾಂ; ನಿಧ್ = ನಿಧಾಂ; ಓಜ್ = ಓಜಾಂ; ದರಿದ್ರಾ = ದರಿದ್ರಾಂ; FP ಜಾಜ್ಞ = ಜಾಜ್ಞಾಂ; X ಚೇರಯ್ = ಚೇರಯಾಂ; C ಚೇರಯ್ = ಚೇರಯಾಂ; FP ರಾರಾಧ್ = ರಾರಾಧಾಂ; FP ದೇದೀಸ = ದೇದೀಸಾಂ; FP ದೋಧೂಸ = ದೋಧೂಸಾಂ; FP ಚೇಚೇಲಾ = ಚೇಚೇಲಾಂ; FP ಡೋಡಾಕ್ = ಡೋಡಾಕಾಂ; FP ಸಾಪ್ಯಚ್ಚ = ಸಾಪ್ಯಚ್ಚಾಂ ... (6)

(2). Monosyllabic roots beginning with long ಇಚ್ and ನಿಚ್ and ending in consonants whether conjunct or non-conjunct.

(3). Non-monosyllabic roots ending in ಅ.

(4). Non-monosyllabic roots ending in consonants with penultimate long vowels except ಋ.

(5). Non-Monosyllabic roots ending in conjunct consonants.

Observe that the final ಮ in the affix ಅಂ is not indicative and therefore the affix should come after the final letter of the root and not after the last vowel of it. (B. 504).

The auxiliary verbs which come after the affix ಅಂ are formed from the root (1) ಕೃ, (2) ಭೂ, or (3) ಅಸ್ by reduplication according to the rules already mentioned for the perfect and are made to agree in number and person with the number and person in which the principal roots that have taken the affix ಅಂ are intended to be employed. But except in the passive voice when both the *ātmanepadi* and *parasmaipadi* roots equally admit of only *ātmanepadi*, the auxiliary roots should be used in their own mode of conjugation, whatever may be the mode of the principal roots, except when the auxiliary is ಕೃ which should agree also in the mode of conjugation with the principal roots (III. 1. 40 ; Kās thereon ; I. 3. 63 ; Sid. II. 23). Thus :—

#### ACTIVE VOICE.

ಉನ್ದಾಂ from P ಉನ್ = ಉನ್ದಾವಾಸ or ಉನ್ದಾಂ ಬಭೂವ or ಉನ್ದಾಂ ಕಾರ.

ವಿಧಾಂ from A ವಿಧ್ = ವಿಧಾವಾಸ or ವಿಧಾಂ ಬಭೂವ or ವಿಧಾಂಜಕ್ರ.

#### PASSIVE VOICE.

ಉನ್ದಾಂ though from P ಉನ್ = ಉನ್ದಾವಾಸ, or ಉನ್ದಾಂ ಬಭೂವ, or ಉನ್ದಾಂಜಕ್ರ.

ವಿಧಾಂ ... .. = ವಿಧಾವಾಸ, or ವಿಧಾಂ ಬಭೂವ, or ವಿಧಾಂಜಕ್ರ.

Observe further that though generally the auxiliary verbs come immediately after the word formed by the affix ಅಂ, yet they may sometimes be found separated from the word as in the following examples :—

(1). ತಂಪಾತಯಾಂ ಪ್ರಥಮಂ ಆನ (Ragh. IX. 61).

(2). ಪ್ರಭ್ರಂಕಯಾಂ ಯೋನಘಂ ಜಕಾರ (Ragh. XIII. 36).



*The conjugation of the roots in the benedictive in which also they, follows :—*

## 3RD PERSON.

## ACTIVE VOICE

## PARASMAIPADI.

Singular.      Dual.      Plural.

Roots ending in ಅ	...	ಯಸು+ತ್	ಯಸು+ತಾಂ	ಯಸು+ಜಸು
ಕಥೆ	....	...	ಕಥೆ - f + ಯಾತ್ = ಕಥ್ಯಾತ್	ಕಥ್ಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ ಕಥ್ಯಾಸುಃ
D ಪಿಮಾಪ	....	...	ಪಿಮುಷ್ಯಾತ್	ಪಿಮುಷ್ಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ ಪಿಮುಷ್ಯಾಸುಃ

Roots beginning with conjunct consonants and ending in ಅ.

ಗ್ಲಾ	...	... from ಗ್ಲೈ.	ಗ್ಲಾ+ಯಾತ್ or ಗ್ಲಾ @ ಎ for f+ಯಾ ತ=ಗ್ಲಾ ಯಾ ತ=ಗ್ಲೈಯಾತ್	ಗ್ಲಾಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ or ಗ್ಲೈಯಾ ಸ್ತಾಂ	ಗ್ಲಾಯಾಸುಃ or ಗ್ಲೈಯಾಸುಃ
FP ಜಾಜ್ಞಾ	...	...	ಜಾಜ್ಞಾಯಾತ್ or ಜೇಜ್ಞೇ ಯಾತ್	ಜಾಜ್ಞಾಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ ಮ or ಜೇಜ್ಞೇ ಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಜಾಜ್ಞಾಯಾಸುಃ or ಜೇಜ್ಞೇ ಯಾಸುಃ

Roots ending in ಇ and ಈ.

ಇ	....	...	...	ಇ @ If + ಯಾತ್ = ಈಯಾತ್	ಈಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ ಈಯಾಸುಃ
ಉ	...	...	...	ಉಯಾತ್	ಉಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ ಉಯಾಸುಃ
ಚಿ	....	....	...	ಚೀಯಾತ್	ಚೀಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ ಚೀಯಾಸುಃ
ಸ್ತು	....	....	...	ಸ್ತುಯಾತ್	ಸ್ತುಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ ಸ್ತುಯಾಸುಃ
FP ತೋಮ್ವ	...	...	...	ತೋಮ್ವಯಾತ್	ತೋಮ್ವಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ ತೋಮ್ವಯಾಸುಃ

as we have seen, do not get modified by any tense affix is as

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಯಾನ್‌+ನ್ <sub>1</sub>	ಯಾನ್‌+ತಂ <sub>1</sub>	ಯಾನ್‌+ತ <sub>1</sub>	ಯಾನ್‌+ಅಂ <sub>1</sub>	ಯಾನ್‌+ವ <sub>1</sub>	ಯಾನ್‌+ಮ <sub>1</sub>
ಕಛ್ಯಾಃ	ಕಛ್ಯಾನ್ತಂ	ಕಛ್ಯಾನ್ತ	ಕಛ್ಯಾಸಂ	ಕಛ್ಯಾನ್ವ	ಕಛ್ಯಾನ್ತ
ಪಿಪಠಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಪಿಪಠಿಷ್ಯಾನ್ತಂ	ಪಿಪಠಿಷ್ಯಾನ್ತ	ಪಿಪಠಿಷ್ಯಾಸಂ	ಪಿಪಠಿಷ್ಯಾನ್ವ	ಪಿಪಠಿಷ್ಯಾನ್ತ

(1)

ಗ್ಲಾಯಾಃ or ಗ್ಲೇಯಾಃ	ಗ್ಲಾಯಾನ್ತಂ or ಗ್ಲೇಯಾ ನ್ತಂ	ಗ್ಲಾಯಾನ್ತ or ಗ್ಲೇಯಾನ್ತ	ಗ್ಲಾಯಾಸಂ or ಗ್ಲೇಯಾ ಸಂ	ಗ್ಲಾಯಾನ್ವ or ಗ್ಲೇಯಾ ನ್ವ	ಗ್ಲಾಯಾನ್ತ or ಗ್ಲೇಯಾ ನ್ತ
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ಜಾಘ್ರಾಯಾಃ or ಜೇಜ್ಞೇ ಯಾಃ	ಜಾಘ್ರಾಯಾನ್ತ ಮ or ಜೇಜ್ಞೇ ಯಾನ್ತಂ	ಜಾಘ್ರಾಯಾನ್ತ or ಜೇಜ್ಞೇ ಯಾನ್ತ	ಜಾಘ್ರಾಯಾಸಂ or ಜೇಜ್ಞೇ ಯಾಸಂ	ಜಾಘ್ರಾಯಾನ್ವ or ಜೇಜ್ಞೇ ಯಾನ್ವ	ಜಾಘ್ರಾಯಾ ನ್ತ or ಜೇ ಜ್ಞೇಯಾನ್ತ
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(2)

ಈಯಾಃ	ಈಯಾನ್ತಂ	ಈಯಾನ್ತ	ಈಯಾಸಂ	ಈಯಾನ್ವ	ಈಯಾನ್ತ
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ಊಯಾಃ	ಊಯಾನ್ತಂ	ಊಯಾನ್ತ	ಊಯಾಸಂ	ಊಯಾನ್ವ	ಊಯಾನ್ತ
ಛೇಯಾಃ	ಛೇಯಾನ್ತಂ	ಛೇಯಾನ್ತ	ಛೇಯಾಸಂ	ಛೇಯಾನ್ವ	ಛೇಯಾನ್ತ
ಸ್ತಯಾಃ	ಸ್ತಯಾನ್ತಂ	ಸ್ತಯಾನ್ತ	ಸ್ತಯಾಸಂ	ಸ್ತಯಾನ್ವ	ಸ್ತಯಾನ್ತ
ತೋದ್ಯಾ ಯಾಃ	ತೋದ್ಯಾ ಯಾನ್ತಂ	ತೋದ್ಯಾ ಯಾನ್ತ	ತೋದ್ಯಾ ಯಾಸಂ	ತೋದ್ಯಾ ಯಾನ್ವ	ತೋದ್ಯಾ ಯಾನ್ತ (3)

## 3RD PERSON.

Roots beginning with non-conjunct consonants and ending in ಯ.

				Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಕ್ಯ	...	...	...	ಕ್ಯ @ ರಿ for f+ಯಾತ್= ಕ್ರಿಯಾತ್	ಕ್ರಿಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಕ್ರಿಯಾಸುಃ
FP ಚಕ್ಯ	...	...	...	ಚಕ್ರಿಯಾತ್	ಚಕ್ರಿಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಚಕ್ರಿಯಾಸುಃ

Roots beginning with conjunct consonants and ending in ಯ.

ಸ್ಯ	...	...	...	ಸ್ಯ @ qf+ ಯಾತ್=ಸ್ಯ ರಾತ್	ಸ್ಯರಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಸ್ಯರಾಸುಃ
FP ಸಸ್ಯ	...	...	...	ಸಸ್ಯರಾತ್	ಸಸ್ಯರಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಸಸ್ಯರಾಸುಃ

Roots ending in ಯೋ (non-labial.)

ಯೋ	...	...	...	ಯೋ @ ಕಿರಿ for f+ಯಾ ತ್=ಕಾರ್ಯಾತ್	ಕಾರ್ಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಕಾರ್ಯಾಸುಃ
ಕ್ಯೋ	...	...	...	ಕ್ರಿಯಾತ್	ಕ್ರಿಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಕ್ರಿಯಾಸುಃ
FP ಚ್ಯೋ	...	...	...	ಚಕ್ರಿಯಾತ್	ಚಕ್ರಿಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಚಕ್ರಿಯಾಸುಃ

Roots ending in ಬೋ (labial.)

ಭ್ಯೋ	...	...	...	ಭ್ಯೋ @ ಉರಿ for f+ಯಾ ತ್=ಪೂರಾತ್	ಪೂರಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಪೂರಾಸುಃ
ಪ್ಯೋ	...	...	...	ಪೂರಾತ್	ಪೂರಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಪೂರಾಸುಃ
FP ಫ್ಯೋ	...	...	...	ಫೋಪೂರಾತ್	ಫೋಪೂರಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಫೋಪೂರಾಸುಃ

## 2ND PERSON.

## 1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಕ್ರಿಯಾಃ	ಕ್ರಿಯಾಸ್ತಂ	ಕ್ರಿಯಾಸ್ತು	ಕ್ರಿಯಾಸಂ	ಕ್ರಿಯಾಸ್ವ	ಕ್ರಿಯಾಸ್ತು
ಚಕ್ರಿಯಾಃ	ಚಕ್ರಿಯಾಸ್ತಂ	ಚಕ್ರಿಯಾಸ್ತು	ಚಕ್ರಿಯಾಸಂ	ಚಕ್ರಿಯಾಸ್ವ	ಚಕ್ರಿಯಾಸ್ತು
ಸ್ಮರಾಃ	ಸ್ಮರಾಸ್ತಂ	ಸ್ಮರಾಸ್ತು	ಸ್ಮರಾಸಂ	ಸ್ಮರಾಸ್ವ	ಸ್ಮರಾಸ್ತು
ಸಸ್ಮರಾಃ	ಸಸ್ಮರಾಸ್ತಂ	ಸಸ್ಮರಾಸ್ತು	ಸಸ್ಮರಾಸಂ	ಸಸ್ಮರಾಸ್ವ	ಸಸ್ಮರಾಸ್ತು
ಈರಾಃ	ಈರಾಸ್ತಂ	ಈರಾಸ್ತು	ಈರಾಸಂ	ಈರಾಸ್ವ	ಈರಾಸ್ತು
ಕೀರಾಃ	ಕೀರಾಸ್ತಂ	ಕೀರಾಸ್ತು	ಕೀರಾಸಂ	ಕೀರಾಸ್ವ	ಕೀರಾಸ್ತು
ಜೇಕೀರಾಃ	ಜೇಕೀರಾಸ್ತಂ	ಜೇಕೀರಾಸ್ತು	ಜೇಕೀರಾಸಂ	ಜೇಕೀರಾಸ್ವ	ಜೇಕೀರಾಸ್ತು
ಪೂರಾಃ	ಪೂರಾಸ್ತಂ	ಪೂರಾಸ್ತು	ಪೂರಾಸಂ	ಪೂರಾಸ್ವ	ಪೂರಾಸ್ತು
ವೂರಾಃ	ವೂರಾಸ್ತಂ	ವೂರಾಸ್ತು	ವೂರಾಸಂ	ವೂರಾಸ್ವ	ವೂರಾಸ್ತು
ಪೋವೂರಾಃ	ಪೋವೂರಾಸ್ತಂ	ಪೋವೂರಾಸ್ತು	ಪೋವೂರಾಸಂ	ಪೋವೂರಾಸ್ವ	ಪೋವೂರಾಸ್ತು

## 3RD PERSON.

*Singular. Dual. Plural.*

Roots ending in consonants  
with penultimate *ಋ*.

ಕೃತಃ ... ..	ಕೃತಃ @ ಈರಿ for <i>p</i> +ಯ ಓ=ಕೀರ್ತ್ಯಾ ತಃ	ಕೀರ್ತ್ಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಕೀರ್ತ್ಯಾಸುಃ
FP ಜೀಕೃತಃ ... ..	ಜೀಕೀರ್ತ್ಯಾತಃ	ಜೀಕೀರ್ತ್ಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಜೀಕೀರ್ತ್ಯಾಸುಃ

Roots ending in conjunct con-  
sonants with penultimate nasal,  
the roots not being distinguish-  
ed by indicative *ಇ*.

ದಂಶಃ ... ..	ದಂಶಃ - <i>p</i> + ಯತಃ = ದ ಶ್ಯತಃ	ದಂಶ್ಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ದಂಶ್ಯಾಸುಃ
FP ದಂದಂಶಃ ... ..	ದಂದಂಶ್ಯತಃ	ದಂದಂಶ್ಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ದಂದಂಶ್ಯಾಸುಃ

Other roots than the above  
comprising

1. Roots beginning with non-  
conjunct consonants and ending  
in *ಅ*.
2. Roots ending in *ಈ* & *ಊ*.
3. Roots ending in conso-  
nants with other penultimate  
vowels than *ಋ*.
4. Roots ending in conjunct  
consonants with penultimate  
nasal, the roots being distin-  
guished by indicative *ಇ*.
5. Other roots ending in  
conjunct consonants.

ಪಾ ... ..	ಪಾಯತಃ	ಪಾಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಪಾಯಾಸುಃ
FP ಪಾಮಾ ... ..	ಪಾಮಾಯತಃ	ಪಾಮಾಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಪಾಮಾಯಾಸುಃ

## 2ND PERSON.

## 1ST PERSON.

*Singular. Dual. Plural. Singular. Dual. Plural.*

ಕೆರ್ತಾರ್ಃ ಕೆರ್ತಾರ್ತುಂ ಕೆರ್ತಾರ್ತು ಕೆರ್ತಾರಸಂ ಕೆರ್ತಾರ್ತು ಕೆರ್ತಾರ್ತು

ಬೇರ್ಕೆರ್ತಾರ್ಃ ಬೇರ್ಕೆರ್ತಾರ್ತುಂ ಬೇರ್ಕೆರ್ತಾರ್ತು ಬೇರ್ಕೆರ್ತಾರಸಂ ಬೇರ್ಕೆರ್ತಾರ್ತು ಬೇರ್ಕೆರ್ತಾರ್ತು

ದರ್ತಾರ್ಃ ದರ್ತಾರ್ತುಂ ದರ್ತಾರ್ತು ದರ್ತಾರಸಂ ದರ್ತಾರ್ತು ದರ್ತಾರ್ತು

ದಂದರ್ತಾರ್ಃ ದಂದರ್ತಾರ್ತುಂ ದಂದರ್ತಾರ್ತು ದಂದರ್ತಾರಸಂ ದಂದರ್ತಾರ್ತು ದಂದರ್ತಾರ್ತು

ಪಾಯಾಃ ಪಾಯಾರ್ತುಂ ಪಾಯಾರ್ತು ಪಾಯಾಸಂ ಪಾಯಾರ್ತು ಪಾಯಾರ್ತು  
 ಪಾಪಾಯಾಃ ಪಾಪಾಯಾರ್ತುಂ ಪಾಪಾಯಾರ್ತು ಪಾಪಾಯಾಸಂ ಪಾಪಾಯಾರ್ತು ಪಾಪಾಯಾರ್ತು

## BASES.

## 3RD PERSON.

			<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ನೀ	...	...	... ನೀಯತ	ನೀಯಸ್ತಾಂ	ನೀಯಸುಃ
FP ನೇನೀ	...	...	... ನೇನೀಯತ	ನೇನೀಯಸ್ತಾಂ ಮ	ನೇನೀಯಸುಃ
ಭೂ	....	....	.... ಭೂಯತ	ಭೂಯಸ್ತಾಂ	ಭೂಯಸುಃ
FP ಬೋಭೂ	...	...	... ಬೋಭೂಯತ	ಬೋಭೂಯಸ್ತಾಂ	ಬೋಭೂಯಸುಃ
ಪಚ್	...	...	... ಪಚ್ಯಾತ	ಪಚ್ಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಪಚ್ಯಾಸುಃ
ದಿವ್	...	...	... ದೀವ್ಯಾತ	ದೀವ್ಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ದೀವ್ಯಾಸುಃ
ಪುರ್	...	....	... ಪೂರ್ವಾತ	ಪೂರ್ವಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಪೂರ್ವಾಸುಃ
ಮೂರ್ಘ್	...	....	... ಮೂರ್ಘಾತ	ಮೂರ್ಘಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಮೂರ್ಘಾಸುಃ
ಗೂರ್ವ್	....	...	.... ಗೂರ್ವಾತ	ಗೂರ್ವಾಸ್ತಾಂ ಮ	ಗೂರ್ವಾಸುಃ
FP ಪಾಪಚ್	....	....	.... ಪಾಪಚ್ಯಾತ	ಪಾಪಚ್ಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ ಮ	ಪಾಪಚ್ಯಾಸುಃ
FP ದೇದಿವ್	...	....	.... ದೇದೀವ್ಯಾತ	ದೇದೀವ್ಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ ಮ	ದೇದೀವ್ಯಾಸುಃ
FP ಪೊಪುರ್	....	....	.... ಪೊಪೂರ್ವಾತ	ಪೊಪೂರ್ವಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಪೊಪೂರ್ವಾಸುಃ
PF ಮೋಮೂರ್ಘ್	...	....	.... ಮೋಮೂರ್ಘಾತ	ಮೋಮೂರ್ಘಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ಮೋಮೂರ್ಘಾಸುಃ
ನಿನ್ದ from ನಿದಿ	....	...	... ನಿನ್ದಾತ್	ನಿನ್ದಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ನಿನ್ದಾಸುಃ
ರಕ್ಷ	...	...	... ರಕ್ಷಾತ್	ರಕ್ಷಾಸ್ತಾಂ	ರಕ್ಷಾಸುಃ

## 2ND PERSON.

## 1st PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ನೀಯಾಃ	ನೀಯಾಸ್ತು	ನೀಯಾಸ್ತು	ನೀಯಾಸಂ	ನೀಯಾಸ್ವ	ನೀಯಾಸ್ತು
ನೇನೀಯಾಃ	ನೇನೀಯಾ	ನೇನೀಯಾಸ್ತು	ನೇನೀಯಾಸಂ	ನೇನೀಯಾಸ್ವ	ನೇನೀಯಾಸ್ತು
	ಸ್ತು				
ಭೂಯಾಃ	ಭೂಯಾಸ್ತು	ಭೂಯಾಸ್ತು	ಭೂಯಾಸಂ	ಭೂಯಾಸ್ವ	ಭೂಯಾಸ್ತು
ಬೋಭೂಯಾಃ	ಬೋಭೂಯಾ	ಬೋಭೂಯಾ	ಬೋಭೂಯಾಸಂ	ಬೋಭೂಯಾಸ್ವ	ಬೋಭೂಯಾಸ್ತು
	ಸ್ತು	ಸ್ತು	ಸಂ	ಸ್ವ	ಸ್ತು
ವಚ್ಯಾಃ	ವಚ್ಯಾಸ್ತು	ವಚ್ಯಾಸ್ತು	ವಚ್ಯಾಸಂ	ವಚ್ಯಾಸ್ವ	ವಚ್ಯಾಸ್ತು
ದೀವ್ಯಾಃ	ದೀವ್ಯಾಸ್ತು	ದೀವ್ಯಾಸ್ತು	ದೀವ್ಯಾಸಂ	ದೀವ್ಯಾಸ್ವ	ದೀವ್ಯಾಸ್ತು
ಪೂರಾಃ	ಪೂರಾಸ್ತು	ಪೂರಾಸ್ತು	ಪೂರಾಸಂ	ಪೂರಾಸ್ವ	ಪೂರಾಸ್ತು
ಮೂರ್ಛಾಃ	ಮೂರ್ಛಾಸ್ತು	ಮೂರ್ಛಾಸ್ತು	ಮೂರ್ಛಾಸಂ	ಮೂರ್ಛಾಸ್ವ	ಮೂರ್ಛಾಸ್ತು
	ಸ್ತು		ಸಂ		ಸ್ತು
ಗೂರ್ವಾಃ	ಗೂರ್ವಾಸ್ತು	ಗೂರ್ವಾಸ್ತು	ಗೂರ್ವಾಸಂ	ಗೂರ್ವಾಸ್ವ	ಗೂರ್ವಾಸ್ತು
	ಸ್ತು				
ಪಂವಚ್ಯಾಃ	ಪಂವಚ್ಯಾ	ಪಂವಚ್ಯಾಸ್ತು	ಪಂವಚ್ಯಾಸಂ	ಪಂವಚ್ಯಾಸ್ವ	ಪಂವಚ್ಯಾಸ್ತು
	ಸ್ತು				
ದೇದೀವ್ಯಾಃ	ದೇದೀವ್ಯಾ	ದೇದೀವ್ಯಾಸ್ತು	ದೇದೀವ್ಯಾಸಂ	ದೇದೀವ್ಯಾಸ್ವ	ದೇದೀವ್ಯಾಸ್ತು
	ಸ್ತು				
ಪೂಪೂರಾಃ	ಪೂಪೂರಾ	ಪೂಪೂರಾಸ್ತು	ಪೂಪೂರಾಸಂ	ಪೂಪೂರಾಸ್ವ	ಪೂಪೂರಾಸ್ತು
	ಸ್ತು	ಸ್ತು	ಸಂ		ಸ್ತು
ಮೂಮೂ	ಮೂಮೂ	ಮೂಮೂ	ಮೂಮೂ	ಮೂಮೂ	ಮೂಮೂ
ಭ್ಯಾಃ	ಭ್ಯಾಸ್ತು	ಭ್ಯಾಸ್ತು	ಭ್ಯಾಸಂ	ಭ್ಯಾಸ್ವ	ಭ್ಯಾಸ್ತು
ನಿನ್ದಾಃ	ನಿನ್ದಾಸ್ತು	ನಿನ್ದಾಸ್ತು	ನಿನ್ದಾಸಂ	ನಿನ್ದಾಸ್ವ	ನಿನ್ದಾಸ್ತು
ರಕ್ಷಾಃ	ರಕ್ಷಾಸ್ತು	ರಕ್ಷಾಸ್ತು	ರಕ್ಷಾಸಂ	ರಕ್ಷಾಸ್ವ	ರಕ್ಷಾಸ್ತು



## ATMANE

ACTIVE AND

## ROOTS.

3RD PERSON.

## FIRST DIVISION. ...

*Singular.**Dual.**Plural.*ನೀಯ್ + ನ್  
+ ತ or ತ<sub>1</sub>ನೀಯ್ + ಆತಾಂ  
or ಆತಾಂ<sub>1</sub>ನೀಯ್ + ರನ್  
or ರನ್<sub>1</sub>

1. Roots beginning with con-  
junct consonants and ending in  
ಯ.

ಸ್ತೃ	...	...	...	ಸ್ತೃ @ ಫ + ಇನೀದ್ವ or ಸ್ತೃ + ನೀ ದ್ವ = ಸ್ತೃ ನೀದ್ವ or ಸ್ತೃನೀದ್ವ	ಸ್ತೃನೀದಾತಾಂ ಮ or ಸ್ತೃನೀ ಆತಾಂ	ಸ್ತೃನೀರನ್ or ಸ್ತೃನೀ ರನ್
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2. Roots ending in ಯಾ (labial.)

ಘೃ	...	...	...	ಘೃ @ ಫ + ಇನೀದ್ವ or ಘೃ @ ಲಾರ್ for ಫ + ನೀ ದ್ವ = ಪ ನೀದ್ವ or ಘೃನೀದ್ವ	ಪನೀದಾತಾಂ or ಪೂರ್ಣ ಯಾತಾಂ	ಪನೀರನ್ or ಪೂರ್ಣ ನ್
ಪೃ	...	...	...	ಪನೀದ್ವ or ಪೂರ್ಣದ್ವ	ಪನೀದಾತಾಂ or ಪೂರ್ಣ ಯಾತಾಂ	ಪನೀರನ್ or ಪೂರ್ಣರನ್

## PADI.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

## 2ND PERSON.

## 1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಸೀಯ್ + ನ್	ಸೀಯ್ + ಆ	ಸೀಯ್ + ಧ್ವಂ	ಸೀಯ್ + ಅ	ಸೀಯ್ + ವ	ಸೀಯ್ + ಮು
+ ಥಾನ್ or	ಥಾಂ or ಅ	ಮ್ or ಧ್ವಂ	or ಅ	ಹಿ or ವಹಿ	ಹಿ or ಮಹಿ
ಥಾನ್	ಥಾಂ				

ಸ್ಥಿರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಸ್ಥಿರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಸ್ಥಿರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಸ್ಥಿರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಸ್ಥಿರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಸ್ಥಿರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ
or ಸ್ಥಿರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಥಾಮ್ or	or ಸ್ಥಿರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	or ಸ್ಥಿರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	or ಸ್ಥಿರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	or ಸ್ಥಿರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ
ಮಾಃ	ಸ್ಥಿರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಧ್ವಂ or ಸ್ಥಿರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಯ	ಮಹಿ	ಮಹಿ (1)
	ಯಾಥಾಂ	ಷ್ಯಾಃ			

ಪರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಪರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಪರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಪರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಪರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಪರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ
or ಪೂರ್ವಾಃ	ಥಾಂ or ಪೂರ್ವಾಃ	or ಪರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಪೂರ್ವಾಃ	ಪೂರ್ವಾಃ	or ಪೂರ್ವಾಃ
ಮಾಃ	ಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಧ್ವಂ or ಪೂರ್ವಾಃ		ಮಹಿ	ಮಹಿ
	ಥಾಂ	ಷ್ಯಾಃ			

ಪರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಪರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಪರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಪರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಪರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಪರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ
or ಪೂರ್ವಾಃ	ಥಾಂ or	or ಪರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಪೂರ್ವಾಃ	ಪೂರ್ವಾಃ	or ಪೂರ್ವಾಃ
ಮಾಃ	ಪೂರ್ವಾಃ	ಧ್ವಂ or ಪೂರ್ವಾಃ		ಮಹಿ	ಮಹಿ (2)
	ಯಾಥಾಂ	ಷ್ಯಾಃ			

## ROOTS.

## 3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

3. Roots ending in ੲ, (non-labial).

ಕೃ	...	....	...	ಕೃ @ gf + ಇಸೀದ್ವ or ಕೃ @ ಈರ್ for f + ಸೀ ವ್ವ = ಕರೀ ದ್ವ or ಕೀ ರ್ವೀದ್ವ	ಕರೀಯಾತಾಂ or ಕೀರ್ವೀಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಕರೀರನ್ or ಕೀರ್ವೀ ರನ್
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## SECOND DIVISION.

ಸೀಯ + ನ  
+ ತ

ಸೀಯ + ಆತಾಂ

ಸೀಯ + ರ  
ನ್

1. Roots beginning with non-conjunct consonants and ending in ੲ.

2. E. Roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಇಕ್.

ಕೃ	...	...	....	ಕೃ + ಸೀದ್ವ = ಕರೀದ್ವ	ಕರೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಕರೀರನ್
E. ಭಿ	...	...	...	ಭಿಸೀದ್ವ	ಭಿಸೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಭಿಸೀರನ್
E. ಮುಚ್	...	....	...	ಮುಕ್ಷೀದ್ವ	ಮುಕ್ಷೀಯಾತಾ ಮ್	ಮುಕ್ಷೀರನ್
E. ದೃ	...	...	...	ದೃಕ್ಷೀದ್ವ	ದೃಕ್ಷೀಯಾತಾಂ	ದೃಕ್ಷೀರನ್
E. ವಿ	...	....	...	ವಿಕ್ಷೀದ್ವ	ವಿಕ್ಷೀಯಾತಾಂ	ವಿಕ್ಷೀರನ್

## PADI.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

## 2ND PERSON.

## 1ST PERSON.

*Singular. Dual. Plural. Singular. Dual. Plural.*

ಕರಿಸ್ತಾಃ or ಕರಿಸ್ತಾಃ	ಕರಿಸ್ತಾಃ or ಕರಿಸ್ತಾಃ	ಕರಿಸ್ತಾಃ or ಕರಿಸ್ತಾಃ	ಕರಿಸ್ತಾಃ or ಕರಿಸ್ತಾಃ	ಕರಿಸ್ತಾಃ or ಕರಿಸ್ತಾಃ	ಕರಿಸ್ತಾಃ or ಕರಿಸ್ತಾಃ
ಕರಿಸ್ತಾಃ	ಕರಿಸ್ತಾಃ	ಕರಿಸ್ತಾಃ	ಕರಿಸ್ತಾಃ	ಕರಿಸ್ತಾಃ	ಕರಿಸ್ತಾಃ
	ಕರಿಸ್ತಾಃ	ಕರಿಸ್ತಾಃ		ಕರಿಸ್ತಾಃ	ಕರಿಸ್ತಾಃ
	ಕರಿಸ್ತಾಃ	ಕರಿಸ್ತಾಃ		ಕರಿಸ್ತಾಃ	ಕರಿಸ್ತಾಃ
	ಕರಿಸ್ತಾಃ	ಕರಿಸ್ತಾಃ		ಕರಿಸ್ತಾಃ	ಕರಿಸ್ತಾಃ

ಸೀಯಾಃ + ನ + ಫಾಸ	ಸೀಯಾಃ + ತಿ ಫಾಃ	ಸೀಯಾಃ + ಧ್ವಂ	ಸೀಯಾಃ + ತಿ ಫಾಃ	ಸೀಯಾಃ + ಮ ಹಿ	ಸೀಯಾಃ + ಮ ಹಿ
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ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಃ	ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಃ	ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಃ	ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಃ	ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಃ	ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಃ
ಭಿಕ್ಷಾಃ	ಭಿಕ್ಷಾಃ	ಭಿಕ್ಷಾಃ	ಭಿಕ್ಷಾಃ	ಭಿಕ್ಷಾಃ	ಭಿಕ್ಷಾಃ
ಮಾರ್ಜಾಃ	ಮಾರ್ಜಾಃ	ಮಾರ್ಜಾಃ	ಮಾರ್ಜಾಃ	ಮಾರ್ಜಾಃ	ಮಾರ್ಜಾಃ
ದೃಷ್ಟಾಃ	ದೃಷ್ಟಾಃ	ದೃಷ್ಟಾಃ	ದೃಷ್ಟಾಃ	ದೃಷ್ಟಾಃ	ದೃಷ್ಟಾಃ
ವಿಕ್ಷಾಃ	ವಿಕ್ಷಾಃ	ವಿಕ್ಷಾಃ	ವಿಕ್ಷಾಃ	ವಿಕ್ಷಾಃ	ವಿಕ್ಷಾಃ

## ROOTS.

## 3RD PERSON.

## THIRD DIVISION

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

...

ಸಿಂಹ + ಸಿ  
+ ತ

ಸಿಂಹ + ಆತಾ  
ಮ

ಸಿಂಹ + ರ  
ನ್

## E. Roots.

Roots ending in ಇ, ಈ, and ಉ.

ಇ	....	...	...	ಇ @ ಫ + ಸಿ ಪ್ಪ = ವಿಸ್ತ ಪ್ಪ	ವಿಸ್ತಯಾತಾಂ	ವಿಸ್ತರನ್
ಈ	....	....	...	ವಿಸ್ತಪ್ಪ	ವಿಸ್ತಯಾತಾಂ	ವಿಸ್ತರನ್
ಉ	....	....	....	ಜೇಷ್ಠಪ್ಪ	ಜೇಷ್ಠಯಾತಾಂ	ಜೇಷ್ಠರನ್
ಉ	....	....	....	ನೇಷ್ಠಪ್ಪ	ನೇಷ್ಠಯಾತಾಂ	ನೇಷ್ಠರನ್
ಉ	...	....	...	ಓಷ್ಠಪ್ಪ	ಓಷ್ಠಯಾತಾಂ	ಓಷ್ಠರನ್
ಉ	....	....	...	ನೋಷ್ಠಪ್ಪ	ನೋಷ್ಠಯಾತಾಂ	ನೋಷ್ಠರನ್

Roots ending in ಸ.

ವಸ್	...	....	....	ವಸ್ @ ತ for ಫ + ಸಿ ಪ್ಪ = ವ ಶ್ವಪ್ಪ	ವಶ್ವಯಾತಾಂ	ವಶ್ವರನ್
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Other roots than the above, comprising.

1. Roots ending in ಆ.

2. Roots ending in other consonants than ಸ with penultimate ಉ &amp; ಆ.

3. Roots ending in conjunct consonants.

ಪಾ	...	....	....	ಪಾ + ಸಿಪ್ಪ = ಪಾಸಿಪ್ಪ	ಪಾಸಿಯಾತಾಂ	ಪಾಸಿರನ್
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## PADI.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ನೀಯ್ + ಸ್	ನೀಯ್ + ಆ	ನೀಯ್ + ಛ್ವ	ನೀಯ್ + ಆ	ನೀಯ್ + ವ	ನೀಯ್ + ಮ
+ ಥಾಸ್	ಥಾಂ	ಮ್		ಹಿ	ಹಿ (4)

ವಿಷ್ಣುಪ್ರಾಃ	ವಿಷ್ಣುಯಾಥಾಂ	ವಿಷ್ಣುತ್ವಂ	ವಿಷ್ಣುಯ	ವಿಷ್ಣುವಹಿ	ವಿಷ್ಣುವಹಿ
ವಿಷ್ಣುಪ್ರಾಃ	ವಿಷ್ಣುಯಾಥಾಂ	ವಿಷ್ಣುತ್ವಂ	ವಿಷ್ಣುಯ	ವಿಷ್ಣುವಹಿ	ವಿಷ್ಣುವಹಿ
ಚೇಷ್ಣುಪ್ರಾಃ	ಚೇಷ್ಣುಯಾಥಾಂ	ಚೇಷ್ಣುತ್ವಂ	ಚೇಷ್ಣುಯ	ಚೇಷ್ಣುವಹಿ	ಚೇಷ್ಣುವಹಿ
ನೇಷ್ಣುಪ್ರಾಃ	ನೇಷ್ಣುಯಾಥಾಂ	ನೇಷ್ಣುತ್ವಂ	ನೇಷ್ಣುಯ	ನೇಷ್ಣುವಹಿ	ನೇಷ್ಣುವಹಿ
ಓಷ್ಣುಪ್ರಾಃ	ಓಷ್ಣುಯಾಥಾಂ	ಓಷ್ಣುತ್ವಂ	ಓಷ್ಣುಯ	ಓಷ್ಣುವಹಿ	ಓಷ್ಣುವಹಿ
ನೋಷ್ಣುಪ್ರಾಃ	ನೋಷ್ಣುಯಾಥಾಂ	ನೋಷ್ಣುತ್ವಂ	ನೋಷ್ಣುಯ	ನೋಷ್ಣುವಹಿ	ನೋಷ್ಣುವಹಿ

(5)

ವತ್ಸೀಪ್ರಾಃ	ವತ್ಸೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ವತ್ಸೀಧ್ವಂ	ವತ್ಸೀಯ	ವತ್ಸೀವಹಿ	ವತ್ಸೀವಹಿ
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(6)

ಪಾಸ್ವೀಪ್ರಾಃ	ಪಾಸ್ವೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ಪಾಸ್ವೀಧ್ವಂ	ಪಾಸ್ವೀಯ	ಪಾಸ್ವೀವಹಿ	ಪಾಸ್ವೀವಹಿ
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## ATMANE

## ACTIVE AND

ROOTS.			3RD PERSON.		
			<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಗ್ಲಾ from ಗ್ಲೆ	...	...	ಗ್ಲಾಸೀವ್ವ	ಗ್ಲಾಸೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಗ್ಲಾಸೀರನ್
ಅವ್	....	...	ಅತ್ಸೀವ್ವ	ಅತ್ಸೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಅತ್ಸೀರನ್
ವಬ್	...	...	ವರ್ದೀವ್ವ	ವರ್ದೀಯಾತಾಂ	ವರ್ದೀರನ್
ತ್ಯಾಜ್	...	....	ತ್ಯಾರ್ದೀವ್ವ	ತ್ಯಾರ್ದೀಯಾತಾಂ	ತ್ಯಾರ್ದೀರನ್
ರಬ್	....	...	ರಪ್ಪೀವ್ವ	ರಪ್ಪೀಯಾತಾಂ	ರಪ್ಪೀರನ್
ದಕ್	...	....	ದರ್ದೀವ್ವ	ದರ್ದೀಯಾತಾಂ	ದರ್ದೀರನ್
ಗಮ್	....	...	ಗಂಸೀವ್ವ	ಗಂಸೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಗಂಸೀರನ್
ಮನ್	....	...	ಮಂಸೀವ್ವ	ಮಂಸೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಮಂಸೀರನ್
ಅಪ್	....	...	ಅಪ್ಪೀವ್ವ	ಅಪ್ಪೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಅಪ್ಪೀರನ್
ಸಾಧ್	....	...	ಸಾತ್ಸೀವ್ವ	ಸಾತ್ಸೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಸಾತ್ಸೀರನ್
ಪ್ರಜ್ಞ್	...	....	ಪ್ರರ್ದೀವ್ವ	ಪ್ರರ್ದೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಪ್ರರ್ದೀರನ್
ಭಿಜ್	...	...	ಭಿಜ್ಜೀವ್ವ	ಭಿಜ್ಜೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಭಿಜ್ಜೀರನ್
ಭ್ರಸ್	...	...	ಭ್ರರ್ದೀವ್ವ	ಭ್ರರ್ದೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಭ್ರರ್ದೀರನ್
ದಂಕ್	....	...	ದಜ್ಜೀವ್ವ	ದಜ್ಜೀಯಾತಾಂ	ದಜ್ಜೀರನ್

## E Roots.

Roots ending in open ು preceded by a consonant

FA ಬೇಛಿದ್ಯ	...	...	ಬೇಛಿದ್ಯ - (f + p) + ಇಸೀ ವ್ವ = ಬೇಛಿ ದೀವ್ವ	ಬೇಛಿದೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಬೇಛಿದೀರನ್
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## Other roots ending in ು

ಕಥ್	...	....	ಕಥ್ - f + ಇಸೀ ವ್ವ = ಕಥೀವ್ವ	ಕಥೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಕಥೀರನ್
D ಪಿಪಾಡ			ಪಿಪಾಡೀವ್ವ	ಪಿಪಾಡೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಪಿಪಾಡೀರನ್

## PADI.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

## 2ND PERSON.

## 1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಗ್ಲಾಸೀಪಾಠಃ	ಗ್ಲಾಸೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ಗ್ಲಾಸೀಧ್ವಂ	ಗ್ಲಾಸೀಯ	ಗ್ಲಾಸೀವಹಿ	ಗ್ಲಾಸೀಮಹಿ
ಅತ್ತೀಪಾಠಃ	ಅತ್ತೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ಅತ್ತೀಧ್ವಂ	ಅತ್ತೀಯ	ಅತ್ತೀವಹಿ	ಅತ್ತೀಮಹಿ
ಪತ್ತೀಪಾಠಃ	ಪತ್ತೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ಪತ್ತೀಧ್ವಂ	ಪತ್ತೀಯ	ಪತ್ತೀವಹಿ	ಪತ್ತೀಮಹಿ
ತ್ಯತ್ತೀಪಾಠಃ	ತ್ಯತ್ತೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ತ್ಯತ್ತೀಧ್ವಂ	ತ್ಯತ್ತೀಯ	ತ್ಯತ್ತೀವಹಿ	ತ್ಯತ್ತೀಮಹಿ
ರಪ್ಪೀಪಾಠಃ	ರಪ್ಪೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ರಪ್ಪೀಧ್ವಂ	ರಪ್ಪೀಯ	ರಪ್ಪೀವಹಿ	ರಪ್ಪೀಮಹಿ
ದತ್ತೀಪಾಠಃ	ದತ್ತೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ದತ್ತೀಧ್ವಂ	ದತ್ತೀಯ	ದತ್ತೀವಹಿ	ದತ್ತೀಮಹಿ
ಗಂಸೀಪಾಠಃ	ಗಂಸೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ಗಂಸೀಧ್ವಂ	ಗಂಸೀಯ	ಗಂಸೀವಹಿ	ಗಂಸೀಮಹಿ
ಮಂಸೀಪಾಠಃ	ಮಂಸೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ಮಂಸೀಧ್ವಂ	ಮಂಸೀಯ	ಮಂಸೀವಹಿ	ಮಂಸೀಮಹಿ
ಅಪ್ಪೀಪಾಠಃ	ಅಪ್ಪೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ಅಪ್ಪೀಧ್ವಂ	ಅಪ್ಪೀಯ	ಅಪ್ಪೀವಹಿ	ಅಪ್ಪೀಮಹಿ
ಸಾತ್ತೀಪಾಠಃ	ಸಾತ್ತೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ಸಾತ್ತೀಧ್ವಂ	ಸಾತ್ತೀಯ	ಸಾತ್ತೀವಹಿ	ಸಾತ್ತೀಮಹಿ
ಪ್ರತ್ತೀಪಾಠಃ	ಪ್ರತ್ತೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ಪ್ರತ್ತೀಧ್ವಂ	ಪ್ರತ್ತೀಯ	ಪ್ರತ್ತೀವಹಿ	ಪ್ರತ್ತೀಮಹಿ
ಭಜ್ಜೀಪಾಠಃ	ಭಜ್ಜೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ಭಜ್ಜೀಧ್ವಂ	ಭಜ್ಜೀಯ	ಭಜ್ಜೀವಹಿ	ಭಜ್ಜೀಮಹಿ
ಭ್ರತ್ತೀಪಾಠಃ	ಭ್ರತ್ತೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ಭ್ರತ್ತೀಧ್ವಂ	ಭ್ರತ್ತೀಯ	ಭ್ರತ್ತೀವಹಿ	ಭ್ರತ್ತೀಮಹಿ
ದಜ್ಜೀಪಾಠಃ	ದಜ್ಜೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ದಜ್ಜೀಧ್ವಂ	ದಜ್ಜೀಯ	ದಜ್ಜೀವಹಿ	ದಜ್ಜೀಮಹಿ(7)

ಬೇಭಿದಿಪೀಪಾಠಃ	ಬೇಭಿದಿಪೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ಬೇಭಿದಿಪೀಧ್ವಂ	ಬೇಭಿದಿಪೀಯ	ಬೇಭಿದಿಪೀವಹಿ	ಬೇಭಿದಿಪೀಮಹಿ (8)
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ಕಥಿಪೀಪಾಠಃ	ಕಥಿಪೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ಕಥಿಪೀಧ್ವಂ	ಕಥಿಪೀಯ	ಕಥಿಪೀವಹಿ	ಕಥಿಪೀಮಹಿ
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ವಿಪಠಿಪೀಪಾಠಃ	ವಿಪಠಿಪೀಯಾಥಾಂ	ವಿಪಠಿಪೀಧ್ವಂ	ವಿಪಠಿಪೀಯ	ವಿಪಠಿಪೀವಹಿ	ವಿಪಠಿಪೀಮಹಿ
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## ATMANE

## ACTIVE AND

## ROOTS.

## 3RD PERSON.

## Singular.

## Dual.

## Plural.

FA ಲೋಲಾಯು ...

.... ಲೋಲಾಯು  
ಪೀಡ್ಯಲೋಲಾಯುಪೀ  
ಯಾತಾಂಲೋಲಾಯು  
ಪೀರನ್

Roots ending in ಇಕ್.

ಭೂ

ಭೂಪೀಡ್ಯ

ಭೂಪೀಯಾತಾ  
ಮು

ಭೂಪೀರನ್

ಜೋರಿ

ಜೋರಯುಪೀ  
ಡ್ಯಜೋರಯುಪೀ  
ಯಾತಾಂಜೋರಯು  
ಪೀರನ್

ಭಾವಿ

...

...

.... ಭಾವಯುಪೀಡ್ಯ

ಭಾವಯುಪೀಯಾ  
ತಾಂಭಾವಯುಪೀ  
ರನ್Roots ending in consonants  
with light penultimate ಇಕ್.

ಇಷ್

....

...

.... ಇಷ್@gp+  
ಇಷ್ಯ=ವಿ  
ಪೀಡ್ಯವಿಪೀಯಾತಾ  
ಮು

ವಿಪೀರನ್

ಜಿತ್

....

...

.... ಜೀತಿಪೀಡ್ಯ

ಜೀತಿಪೀಯಾತಾ  
ಮು

ಜೀತಿಪೀರನ್

ಉಚ್

...

....

.... ಓಚಿಪೀಡ್ಯ

ಓಚಿಪೀಯಾತಾ  
ಮು

ಓಚಿಪೀರನ್

ಘೋಷ್

...

....

.... ಘೋಷಿಪೀಡ್ಯ

ಘೋಷಿಪೀಯಾ  
ತಾಂಘೋಷಿಪೀರ  
ನ್

ಯಚ್

....

....

.... ಅರ್ಚಿಪೀಡ್ಯ

ಅರ್ಚಿಪೀಯಾ  
ತಾಂಅರ್ಚಿಪೀರ  
ನ್

## PADI.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

2ND PERSON.			1st PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಲೋಲೂಯಿ ಪ್ಪಿಪ್ಪಾಃ	ಲೋಲೂಯಿಪ್ಪಿ ಯಾಫಾಂ	ಲೋಲೂಯಿ ಪ್ಪಿಧ್ವಂ	ಲೋಲೂಯಿ ಪ್ಪಿಯು	ಲೋಲೂಯಿ ಪ್ಪಿವಹು	ಲೋಲೂಯಿ ಮಹಿ (9)
ಭವಿಷ್ಯಪ್ಪಾಃ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಯಾಫಾಂ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಧ್ವಂ OR ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ಧ್ವಂ	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಯು	ಭವಿಷ್ಯವಹು	ಭವಿಷ್ಯಮಹಿ
ಜೋರಯಿಪ್ಪಿ ಪ್ಪಾಃ	ಜೋರಯಿಪ್ಪಿ ಯಾಫಾಂ	ಜೋರಯಿಪ್ಪಿ ಧ್ವಂ OR ಜೋರಯಿ ಪ್ಪಿಧ್ವಂ	ಜೋರಯಿ ಪ್ಪಿಯು	ಜೋರಯಿಪ್ಪಿ ವಹು	ಜೋರಯಿ ಪ್ಪಿಮಹಿ
ಭಾವಯಿಪ್ಪಿ ಪ್ಪಾಃ	ಭಾವಯಿಪ್ಪಿ ಯಾಫಾಂ	ಭಾವಯಿಪ್ಪಿಧ್ವಂ ಮು OR ಭಾವ ಯಿಪ್ಪಿಧ್ವಂ	ಭಾವಯಿಪ್ಪಿ ಯು	ಭಾವಯಿಪ್ಪಿ ವಹು	ಭಾವಯಿಪ್ಪಿ ಮಹಿ (10)
ವಪಿಷ್ಯಪ್ಪಾಃ	ವಪಿಷ್ಯಯಾ ಫಾಂ	ವಪಿಷ್ಯಧ್ವಂ	ವಪಿಷ್ಯಯು	ವಪಿಷ್ಯವಹು	ವಪಿಷ್ಯಮಹಿ
ಜೇತಪ್ಪಿಪ್ಪಾಃ	ಜೇತಪ್ಪಿಯಾ ಫಾಂ	ಜೇತಪ್ಪಿಧ್ವಂ	ಜೇತಪ್ಪಿಯು	ಜೇತಪ್ಪಿವಹು	ಜೇತಪ್ಪಿಮಹಿ
ಪಿಚಿಪ್ಪಿಪ್ಪಾಃ	ಪಿಚಿಪ್ಪಿಯಾ ಫಾಂ	ಪಿಚಿಪ್ಪಿಧ್ವಂ	ಪಿಚಿಪ್ಪಿಯು	ಪಿಚಿಪ್ಪಿವಹು	ಪಿಚಿಪ್ಪಿಮಹಿ
ಘೋಷಿಪ್ಪಿ ಪ್ಪಾಃ	ಘೋಷಿಪ್ಪಿಯಾ ಫಾಮು	ಘೋಷಿಪ್ಪಿ ಧ್ವಂ	ಘೋಷಿಪ್ಪಿ ಯು	ಘೋಷಿಪ್ಪಿವ ಹು	ಘೋಷಿಪ್ಪಿ ಮಹಿ
ಅರ್ಚಿಪ್ಪಿ ಪ್ಪಾಃ	ಅರ್ಚಿಪ್ಪಿಯಾ ಫಾಂ	ಅರ್ಚಿಪ್ಪಿಧ್ವಂ	ಅರ್ಚಿಪ್ಪಿಯು	ಅರ್ಚಿಪ್ಪಿವ ಹು	ಅರ್ಚಿಪ್ಪಿಮಹಿ

## ATMANE

## ACTIVE AND

## ROOTS.

## 3RD PERSON.

## Singular.

## Dual.

## Plural.

ವೃಧ್	..	...	....	ವರ್ಧಿಷೀತ್ಯ	ವರ್ಧಿಷೀಯಾ ತಾಂ	ವರ್ಧಿಷೀರನ್
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Roots ending in consonants  
with penultimate ಋ.

ಕೃತ್	....	...	...	ಕೃತ್ @ ಈ for p + ಇ ಸೀತ್ಯ = ಕೀ ತಿಷೀತ್ಯ	ಕೀರ್ತಿಷೀಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಕೀರ್ತಿಷೀರನ್
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Other roots than the above,  
comprising.

1. Roots ending in conson-  
ants with penultimate ಅ.

2. Roots ending in conson-  
ants with penultimate long  
vowels except ಋ.

3. Roots ending in conjunct  
consonants.

ತನ್	...	...	....	ತನಿಷೀತ್ಯ	ತನಿಷೀಯಾತಾಂ	ತನಿಷೀರನ್
ಅನ್	....	...	...	ಅನಿಷೀತ್ಯ	ಅನಿಷೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಅನಿಷೀರನ್
ಆನ್	....	....	....	ಆನಿಷೀತ್ಯ	ಆನಿಷೀಯಾತಾಂ	ಆನಿಷೀರನ್
ಧಾನ್	...	....	....	ಧಾವಿಷೀತ್ಯ	ಧಾವಿಷೀಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಧಾವಿಷೀರನ್
ನೀನ್	....	...	....	ನೀನಿಷೀತ್ಯ	ನೀನಿಷೀಯಾತಾಂ	ನೀನಿಷೀರನ್

## PADI.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

## 2ND PERSON.

## 1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ವರ್ಧಿಷೀಷ್ಠಾಃ	ವರ್ಧಿಷೀಯಾಃ	ವರ್ಧಿಷೀಧ್ವಂ	ವರ್ಧಿಷೀಯ	ವರ್ಧಿಷೀವಹು	ವರ್ಧಿಷೀಮಹು
	ಫಾಂ				ಹ (11)

ಕೀರ್ತಿಷೀಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಕೀರ್ತಿಷೀಯಾಃ	ಕೀರ್ತಿಷೀಧ್ವಂ	ಕೀರ್ತಿಷೀಯ	ಕೀರ್ತಿಷೀವಹು	ಕೀರ್ತಿಷೀಮಹು
	ಫಾಂ				ಹ (12)

ತನಿಷೀಷ್ಠಾಃ	ತನಿಷೀಯಾಃ	ತನಿಷೀಧ್ವಂ	ತನಿಷೀಯ	ತನಿಷೀವಹು	ತನಿಷೀಮಹು
ಅನಿಷೀಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಅನಿಷೀಯಾಃ	ಅನಿಷೀಧ್ವಂ	ಅನಿಷೀಯ	ಅನಿಷೀವಹು	ಅನಿಷೀಮಹು
ಆನಿಷೀಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಆನಿಷೀಯಾಃ	ಆನಿಷೀಧ್ವಂ	ಆನಿಷೀಯ	ಆನಿಷೀವಹು	ಆನಿಷೀಮಹು
ಧಾವಿಷೀಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಧಾವಿಷೀಯಾಃ	ಧಾವಿಷೀಧ್ವಂ	ಧಾವಿಷೀಯ	ಧಾವಿಷೀವಹು	ಧಾವಿಷೀಮಹು
	ಫಾಂ	or ಧಾವಿಷೀ ಡ್ವಂ			
ನೀವಿಷೀಷ್ಠಾಃ	ನೀವಿಷೀಯಾಃ	ನೀವಿಷೀಧ್ವಂ	ನೀವಿಷೀಯ	ನೀವಿಷೀವಹು	ಧಾವಿಷೀಮಹು
	ಫಾಂ	or ನೀವಿಷೀ ಡ್ವಂ			

## ATMANE

## ACTIVE AND

## ROOTS.

## 3RD PERSON.

			<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಮೂಲ್	....	....	ಮೂಲಿಷ್ಠ್ಯ	ಮೂಲಿಷ್ಠ್ಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಮೂಲಿಷ್ಠರ ನ್
ವಿಧ್	....	...	ವಿಧಿಷ್ಠ್ಯ	ವಿಧಿಷ್ಠ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ವಿಧಿಷ್ಠರನ್
ನಿನ್ದ	...	...	ನಿನ್ದಿಷ್ಠ್ಯ	ನಿನ್ದಿಷ್ಠ್ಯಾತಾಂ	ನಿನ್ದಿಷ್ಠರನ್

## ATMANE

## FOR ONLY

Original roots ending in ಇಕ್.

ಸೀಯ್ + ಸ್  
+ ತ - ಚಿಣ್ಸೀಯ್ + ತತಾಂ  
- ಚಿಣ್ಸೀಯ್ + ತ  
ನ್ - ಚಿಣ್

ಕ್ಷಿ	...	....	....	ಕ್ಷಿ @ ಖಿ + ಇ ಸೀಷ್ಠ್ಯ = ಕ್ಷಾ ಯಿಷ್ಠ್ಯ	ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಠ್ಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಕ್ಷಾಯಿಷ್ಠರ ನ್
ನೀ	....	...	...	ನಾಯಿಷ್ಠ್ಯ	ನಾಯಿಷ್ಠ್ಯಾ ತಾಂ	ನಾಯಿಷ್ಠರ ನ್
ಕ್ರಿ	...	....	...	ಕ್ರಾಯಿಷ್ಠ್ಯ	ಕ್ರಾಯಿಷ್ಠ್ಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಕ್ರಾಯಿಷ್ಠರ ನ್
ಯಾ -	...	....	...	ಯಾವಿಷ್ಠ್ಯ	ಯಾವಿಷ್ಠ್ಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಯಾವಿಷ್ಠರ ನ್

## PADI.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

2ND PERSON.			1ST PERSON.		
Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಮೂಲಿಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಮೂಲಿಷ್ಠಯಾಃ	ಮೂಲಿಷ್ಠಭ್ಯಃ ಮ or ಮೂ ಲಿಷ್ಠಭ್ಯಃ	ಮೂಲಿಷ್ಠಿ	ಮೂಲಿಷ್ಠಿವ	ಮೂಲಿಷ್ಠಮಹಿ
ವಧಿಷ್ಠಾಃ	ವಧಿಷ್ಠಯಾಃ	ವಧಿಷ್ಠಭ್ಯಃ	ವಧಿಷ್ಠಿ	ವಧಿಷ್ಠಿವ	ವಧಿಷ್ಠಮಹಿ
ನಿನ್ದಿಷ್ಠಾಃ	ನಿನ್ದಿಷ್ಠಯಾಃ	ನಿನ್ದಿಷ್ಠಭ್ಯಃ	ನಿನ್ದಿಷ್ಠಿ	ನಿನ್ದಿಷ್ಠಿವ	ನಿನ್ದಿಷ್ಠಮಹಿ

(13)

## PADI.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

ಸೀಯ್ + ಸ್	ಸೀಯ್ + ಆಫಾಂ	ಸೀಯ್ + ಧ್ವಃ	ಸೀಯ್ + ಅ	ಸೀಯ್ + ವ	ಸೀಯ್ + ಮಾ
+ ಫಾಸ್ -	- ಚಿಣ್	ಮ - ಚಿಣ್	- ಚಿಣ್	ಹಿ - ಚಿಣ್	ಹಿ - ಚಿಣ್
ಚಿಣ್					
ಪ್ರಾಯಿಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಪ್ರಾಯಿಷ್ಠಯಾಃ	ಪ್ರಾಯಿಷ್ಠಭ್ಯಃ or ಪ್ರಾಯಿಷ್ಠ ಭ್ಯಃ	ಪ್ರಾಯಿಷ್ಠಿ	ಪ್ರಾಯಿಷ್ಠಿವ	ಪ್ರಾಯಿಷ್ಠಮಹಿ
ನಾಯಿಷ್ಠಾಃ	ನಾಯಿಷ್ಠಯಾಃ	ನಾಯಿಷ್ಠಭ್ಯಃ ಮ or ನಾ ಯಿಷ್ಠಭ್ಯಃ	ನಾಯಿಷ್ಠಿ	ನಾಯಿಷ್ಠಿವ	ನಾಯಿಷ್ಠಮಹಿ
ಕ್ರಾಯಿಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಕ್ರಾಯಿಷ್ಠಯಾಃ	ಕ್ರಾಯಿಷ್ಠಭ್ಯಃ ಮ or ಕ್ರಾ ಯಿಷ್ಠಭ್ಯಃ	ಕ್ರಾಯಿಷ್ಠಿ	ಕ್ರಾಯಿಷ್ಠಿವ	ಕ್ರಾಯಿಷ್ಠಮಹಿ
ಯಾವಿಷ್ಠಾಃ	ಯಾವಿಷ್ಠಯಾಃ	ಯಾವಿಷ್ಠಭ್ಯಃ or ಯಾವಿ ಷ್ಠಭ್ಯಃ	ಯಾವಿಷ್ಠಿ	ಯಾವಿಷ್ಠಿವ	ಯಾವಿಷ್ಠಮಹಿ

## ROOTS.

## 3RD PERSON.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

ಭೂ	....	....	...	ಭಾವಿಸ್ಸಿಪ್ಪ	ಭಾವಿಸ್ಸಿಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಭಾವಿಸ್ಸಿರನ್
ವೈ	....	..	....	ವಾರಿಸ್ಸಿಪ್ಪ	ವಾರಿಸ್ಸಿಯಾತಾ ಮ್	ವಾರಿಸ್ಸಿರನ್
ಶೈ	....	....	....	ತಾರಿಸ್ಸಿಪ್ಪ	ತಾರಿಸ್ಸಿಯಾತಾ ಮ್	ತಾರಿಸ್ಸಿರನ್

Original roots ending in ಅ.

ದಾ	...	..	...	ದಾ + ಯ್ + ಇಸ್ಸಿಪ್ಪ = ದಾ ಯಿಸ್ಸಿಪ್ಪ	ದಾಯಿಸ್ಸಿಯಾ ತಾಂ	ದಾಯಿಸ್ಸಿರ ನ್
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ಇi roots from roots with in-  
dicatory ಮ or ಮಿ.

C ಕಮ್ or ಕಾಮ್	....	...	ಕಮ್ or ಕಾಮ್ + ಇಸ್ಸಿಪ್ಪ = ಕಮಿಸ್ಸಿ ಪ್ಪ or ಕಾ ಮಿಸ್ಸಿಪ್ಪ	ಕಮಿಸ್ಸಿಯಾತಾ ಮ್ or ಕಾಮಿ ಸ್ಸಿಯಾತಾಂ	ಕಮಿಸ್ಸಿರನ್ or ಕಾಮಿ ಸ್ಸಿರನ್
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Other ಇi roots than the above

X ಜೋರ್	....	...	ಜೋರ್ + ಇ ಸ್ಸಿಪ್ಪ = ಜೋ ರಿಸ್ಸಿಪ್ಪ	ಜೋರಿಸ್ಸಿಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಜೋರಿಸ್ಸಿರ ನ್
C ಭಾವ್	....	....	ಭಾವಿಸ್ಸಿಪ್ಪ	ಭಾವಿಸ್ಸಿಯಾ ತಾಂ	ಭಾವಿಸ್ಸಿರನ್

## FADI.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

## 2ND PERSON.

## 1ST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಾಃ ಫಾಂ	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ or ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯ ಢ್ಯಂತಃ	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯೇಯ	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಂತು	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಂತು ಹಿ
ವಾರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ವಾರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ ಫಾಂ	ವಾರಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ or ವಾರಿಷ್ಯ ಢ್ಯಂತಃ	ವಾರಿಷ್ಯೇಯ	ವಾರಿಷ್ಯಂತು	ವಾರಿಷ್ಯಂತು ಹಿ
ತಾರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ತಾರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ ಫಾಂ	ತಾರಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ or ತಾರಿಷ್ಯ ಢ್ಯಂತಃ	ತಾರಿಷ್ಯೇಯ	ತಾರಿಷ್ಯಂತು	ತಾರಿಷ್ಯಂತು (14)
ದಾಯಿಷ್ಯ ಪ್ತಾಃ	ದಾಯಿಷ್ಯಾಃ ಫಾಂ	ದಾಯಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ	ದಾಯಿಷ್ಯೇ ಯ	ದಾಯಿಷ್ಯಂತು ಹಿ	ದಾಯಿಷ್ಯಂತು ಹಿ (15)
ಕಮಿಷ್ಯಾಃ or ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯ ಪ್ತಾಃ	ಕಮಿಷ್ಯಾಃ ಮು or ಕಾಮಿ ಷ್ಯಾಃಫಾಂ	ಕಮಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ or ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯ ಢ್ಯಂತಃ or ಕಮಿ ಷ್ಯಂತಃ or ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ	ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯೇಯ or ಕಾಮಿ ಷ್ಯೇಯ	ಕಮಿಷ್ಯಂತು or ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯ ಂತು	ಕಮಿಷ್ಯಂತು or ಕಾಮಿ ಷ್ಯಂತು (16)
ಜೋರಿಷ್ಯ ಪ್ತಾಃ	ಜೋರಿಷ್ಯಾಃ ಫಾಂ	ಜೋರಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ or ಜೋರಿ ಷ್ಯಂತಃ	ಜೋರಿಷ್ಯೇಯ	ಜೋರಿಷ್ಯಂತು ಹಿ	ಜೋರಿಷ್ಯಂತು ಹಿ
ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಾಃ ಫಾಂ	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಂತಃ or ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯ ಢ್ಯಂತಃ	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯೇಯ	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಂತು	ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಂತು ಹಿ (17)



Observe that when the verbs are formed optionally by affixes augmented with ಸ್ವಯಾಟ್ - ಚಿತ್ in the passive voice, even those roots which are E- roots when the simple ಸ್ವಯಾಟ್ is used become E roots.

Observe also that ಗಿ roots in the passive voice, if formed from roots with indicatory ವು or ವಿ, give three forms, and if formed from other roots two forms as follows:—

C root from ಕೃ which is distinguished by indicatory ವು = ಕೃವಿಸ್ವದ್ವ or ಕೃವಿಸ್ವದ್ವ or ಕೃವಯಿಸ್ವದ್ವ and so on.

C root from ಭೂ and ಭಿದ್ which are not so distinguished = ಭಾವಿಸ್ವದ್ವ or ಭಾವಯಿಸ್ವದ್ವ and ಭೇದಿಸ್ವದ್ವ or ಭೇದಯಿಸ್ವದ್ವ and so on.

X ಚೋರ್ = ಚೋರಿಸ್ವದ್ವ or ಚೋರಯಿಸ್ವದ್ವ.

Observe further that even other original roots ending in vowels give two forms in the passive voice as follows:—

ಕ್ಷಿ = ಕ್ಷಿಸ್ವದ್ವ or ಕ್ಷಯಿಸ್ವದ್ವ. ಕ್ರಿ = ಕ್ರಿಸ್ವದ್ವ or ಕ್ರಯಿಸ್ವದ್ವ. ಡಾ = ಡಾಸ್ವದ್ವ or ಡಾಯಿಸ್ವದ್ವ.

46. We may now conveniently refer to what we have termed the verbal secondary affixes. These affixes are attached to verbs after their complete formation in the manner we have seen above, to strengthen their meaning. The affixes and the additional sense they impart are as follows:—

#### *Description of affixes.*

#### *Affixes.*

(i) Affixes connoting superiority in the action of one out of two or more persons or things.

ತರತ್ + ಅಮು (V. 4. 11; V. 3. 57.) e. g., ಪಚತಿ + ತರ + ಅಂ = ಪಚತಿತರಾಂ. "He cooks better (than another)".

(ii) Affixes connoting superiority in one out of more than two persons or things under the same circumstances.

ತಮತ್ + ಅಮು (V. 3. 56; V. 4. 11) e. g., ಪಚತಿ + ತಮ + ಅಂ = ಪಚತಿತಮಾಂ. "He cooks best."

(iii) Affixes expressive of imperfection or slight incompleteness in the action.

ಕಲ್ಪಂ or ದೇಶ್ಯಂ or ದೇಶ್ಯಯಂ. (V. 3. 67). *e.g.*, ಪಚತಿ + ಕಲ್ಪಂ &c., = ಪಚತಿಕಲ್ಪಂ or ಪಚತಿ ದೇಶ್ಯಂ or ಪಚತಿ ದೇಶ್ಯಯಂ. "He cooks imperfectly" or "he does not finish cooking".

(vi) Affixes used to express that the action denoted by the verbs with which they are used is unknown, that is to say, when it is desired to suggest in connection with it the force of the expression "is it" and so on; also to express that the action is insignificant, contemptible, or worthy of pity; also to express that the action is connected as a means of relief with some object worthy of pity.

ಅಶಬ್ which is to be used before the "ೞ" of the base. (V. 3. 73, 74, 76, 77, 85). *e.g.* ಪಚತತಿ, "he cooks, is it?" ಜಲ್ಪತತಿ "he speaks insignificantly"; ವಿಶ್ವಸಿತತಿ "fie, he trusts"; ಸ್ವಪಿತತಿ "alas he sleeps", ವಿಹತಿ ಅದ್ವತಿ. "O, dear, come and eat" (these words are supposed to be addressed to a person who is starving by one who wants to relieve him.)

(v) Affixes used to express that the action denoted by the verbs with which they are used is praiseworthy.

ರೂಪಂ (V. 3. 66). *e.g.*, ಪಚತಿರೂಪಂ. "He cooks very well."

47. We now proceed to deal with the formation of participles, gerunds, and the infinitive. Strictly speaking, as the participles and gerunds as well as the infinitive are as much crude nouns as words formed by other primitive affixes we should refer to them along with other primitive nouns. But we may conveniently confine our attention here to the former, reserving the formation of other primitive nouns for the part relating to nouns.

The affixes by which participles are formed are used as follows :—



3. There are also some other words which, though formed by the aforesaid affixes, may be found in sense not to be confined to the passive voice or, to the past time. They are *ಜೀವಿತ*, *ರಕ್ಷಿತ*, *ಪ್ರಾಣ*, *ಅಕುಪ್ತ*, *ಜಪ್ತ*, *ಸೃಪ್ತ*, *ರೂಪಿತ*, *ಅಭಿವ್ಯಾಪ್ತ*, *ಹೃಪ್ತ*, *ತುಪ್ತ*, *ಕಾನ್*, *ಕಪ್ತ*, *ಅಮೃತ*, *ಸುಪ್ತ*, *ಕುರಿತ*, *ಅರಿತ*, *ವಿವೃತ*, *ತೃಪ್ತ* (ಅತ್ಯಂತಿಗಣ). (Kās. on III. 2. 188). Here mark specially that the time indicated by the words *ಕಪ್ತ* and *ಅಮೃತ* is respectively future and present.

4. Before the affixes *ಕೃತ್* and *ಕಾನ್* are used which, it should be remembered, are *Sārvadhātuka* affixes, the roots should have their proper tense affixes attached exactly as they ought to have before the personal affixes of the present and future; and it should also be borne in mind as regards *ಕಾನ್* that after bases so formed with the tense affixes, when they end in *ಅ*, that is, after bases of the first division, part I, the augment *ಮುಕ್* should be inserted before the affixes are added. So the affixes *ಕೃನು* and *ಕಾನ್* of the perfect will come exactly as the personal affixes of this tense, causing a reduplication of the roots when such reduplication is required by the rules already given on the subject, and when this is not allowed, 'connecting themselves with the roots by the help of the auxiliary verbs *ಕೃ*, *ಅಸ್*, and *ಘ*, and the auxiliary affix *ಅಂ*. Remark also that as *ಕೃತ್* and *ಕಾನ್* are distinguished by indicatory *ಙ*, and *ಕೃನು* and *ಕಾನ್* by indicatory *ಕ್*, the bases and roots should take them as they respectively would take the personal affixes referred to when they begin with similar letters and have similar indicatory letters.

5. The participles by *ಕೃತ್* and *ಕಾನ್* are formed as follows:—

(a) Active voice. *Parasmaipadi*.

(1) Present participle by *ಕೃತ್*.

*ಧರ* from *ಧೃ* = *ಧರ* + *ಅತ್* = *ಧರ* + *ಅತ್* = *ಧರತ್*; *ಜೀರಯ* = *ಜೀರ* + *ಯತ್*; *ವಿಮಿಷ* = *ವಿಮಿಷತ್*; *ತುದ* = *ತುದತ್*; *ತನು* from *ತನ್* = *ತನ್ಯತ್*;

ಸುನು from ಸು = ಸುನ್ಯತ್; ಕಕ್ಕು from ಕಕ್ = ಕಕ್ಕುಮತ್; ಕ್ರೇಣ್ from ಕ್ರೇ = ಕ್ರೇಣತ್; ಸಧ್ನಾ from ಸಧ್ = ಸಧ್ನತ್; ಯಾ = ಯಾತ್; ಯು = ಯುಮತ್; ಇ = ಇಯತ್; ರುಂಧ್ = ರುಂಧತ್; III ಹಾ = ಜಹತ್; FP ಜಾ ಛಾ = ಜಾಘ್ರತ್; III ಕಿ = ಚಿಕ್ಕುತ್; III ಪ್ರ = ಜಿಪ್ರಯತ್; III ದ್ವ = ಪಿಪ್ರತ್; FP ಪರಿಕ್ಕ = ಪರಿಕ್ರತ್; III ಧ್ವಾ = ಸಾಘ್ರರತ್; FP ನಾಘ್ರಾ = ನಾಘ್ರರತ್; FP ಜಾಘ್ರಾ = ಜಾಘ್ರರತ್; III ಧನ್ = ವಧನತ್; FP ಕುಕಮು = ಕುಕಮುಮತ್ and so on.

(2) Future participle by ಕೃತ್.

ಹ್ಲೇದ್ಯ from ಹ್ಲಿ = ಹ್ಲೇದ್ಯತ್; ಭವಿಷ್ಯ from ಭೂ = ಭವಿಷ್ಯತ್; ಜೇ ತಿಷ್ಯ = ಜೇತಿಷ್ಯತ್.

(b) Active voice. *Ātmanepadi.*

(1) Present participle by ಕಾನಜ್.

ಧರ from ಧೃ = ಧರ + ಮುಕ್ + ಆನ = ಧರಮಾನ; F A ಜೇಕ್ರಿಯ = ಜೇಕ್ರಿಯಮಾನ; ಜೋರಯ = ಜೋರಯಮಾನ; ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿ = ಪಿಪರ್ಚಿಮಾನ; ತುಪ = ತುಪಮಾನ; ತನು = ತನ್ವಾನ; ಸುನು = ಸುನ್ವಾನ; ಅಕ್ಕುನ್ from ಅಕ್ = ಅಕ್ಕುಮಾನ; ಕ್ರೇಣ್ from ಕ್ರೇ = ಕ್ರೇಣಾನ; ದುಹ = ದುಹಾನ; ಭಿಂದ = ಭಿಂದಾನ and so on.

(2) Future participle by ಕಾನಜ್.

ಹ್ಲೇದ್ಯ = ಹ್ಲೇದ್ಯಮಾನ; ಭವಿಷ್ಯ = ಭವಿಷ್ಯಮಾನ; ಜಯಿಷ್ಯ = ಜಯಿಷ್ಯಮಾನ.

(c) Passive voice. *Ātmanepadi.*

(1) Present participle by ಕಾನಜ್.

ಧ್ರಿಯ from ಧೃ = ಧ್ರಿಯಮಾನ; ಜೋರ್ದ್ಯ from ಜುಕ್ = ಜೋರ್ದ್ಯಮಾನ.

(2) Future participle by ಕಾನಜ್.

ಹ್ಲೇದ್ಯ or ಹ್ಲಾಯಿಷ್ಯ from ಹ್ಲಿ = ಹ್ಲೇದ್ಯಮಾನ or ಹ್ಲಾಯಿಷ್ಯಮಾನ; ಭವಿಷ್ಯ = ಭವಿಷ್ಯಮಾನ or ಭಾವಿಷ್ಯಮಾನ; ಕುಮಿಷ್ಯ or ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯ from ಕು = ಕುಮಿಷ್ಯಮಾನ or ಕಾಮಿಷ್ಯಮಾನ; ಜೋರಿಷ್ಯ or ಜೋರಯಿಷ್ಯ from X ಜುಕ್ = ಜೋರಿಷ್ಯಮಾನ or ಜೋರಯಿಷ್ಯಮಾನ; ಭೇದಿಷ್ಯ or ಭೇದ

ಯಿದ್ಯ from C ಭಿದ್ = ಭೇದಿದ್ಯವಾನ or ಭೇದಯಿದ್ಯವಾನ; ಕುಮಿದ್ಯ or ಕಾಮಿದ್ಯ or ಕಾಮಯಿದ್ಯ from C ಕಮ್ or ಕಾಮ್ = ಕುಮಿದ್ಯವಾನ or ಕಾಮಿದ್ಯವಾನ or ಕಾಮಯಿದ್ಯವಾನ.

6. Remembeting that ಕ್ವಸು as beginning with ವ್ ಸ್ does not admit the augment ಇಟ್ except after roots ending in ಲ and roots which when reduplicated are reduced to single syllables, perfect participles from ಕ್ವಸು and ಕಾನಜ್ may be formed as follows:—

ACTIVE VOICE PARASMAIPADI.	ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICES ĀTMANEPADI.
By ಕ್ವಸು.	By ಕಾನಜ್.
ಧಾ = ದಧಿವನ್	ದಧಾನ
ಮ್ಲಾ from ಮ್ಲಾ ಮ್ಲಾ } = ಮಮ್ಲಿವನ್	ಮಮ್ಲಾನ
ಅಶ್ = ಅಶಿವನ್	ಅಶಾನ
ಸ್ತಂದ್ = ಚಸ್ತಂದ್ವನ್	ಚಸ್ತಂದಾನ
ಅರ್ಚ್ = ಅನರ್ಚ್ವನ್	ಅನರ್ಚಾನ
ಅಚ್ಛ್ = ಅಚ್ಛಿವನ್ or ಅನಾಚ್ಛಿವನ್	ಅಚ್ಛಾನ or ಅನಾಚ್ಛಾನ
ಚಿ = ಚಿಚಿವನ್	ಚಿಚ್ಯಾನ
ನೀ = ನಿನೀವನ್	ನಿನ್ಯಾನ
ಶ್ರೀ = ಶ್ರೀಶ್ರೀವನ್	ಶ್ರೀಶ್ರೀಶ್ರೀವನ್
ಸ್ತು = ತುಷ್ಟವನ್	ತುಷ್ಟವಾನ
ಕೃ = ಚಕರ್ವನ್	ಚಕರಾಣ
ಸ್ತೃ = ತಸ್ತರ್ವನ್	ತಸ್ತರಾನ
ಕೃ = ಚಕರ್ವನ್	ಚಕರಾನ
ಭಿದ್ = ಬಿಧಿದ್ವನ್	ಬಿಧಿದಾನ
ವಚ್ = ವೇಚಿವನ್	ವೇಚಾನ
ಭಜ್ = ಬಿಜ್ಜವನ್	ಭಿಜ್ಜವಾನ
ಕ್ರಾತ್ = ಚಕ್ರೀತ್ವವನ್	ಚಕ್ರೀತ್ವಾನ
ಅಶ್ = ಅಶಿವನ್	ಅಶಾನ

## 7. Of the *nishkha* affixes

*ನವತ್* is used (a) after roots ending in ಳ if they begin with conjunct consonants containing ಯ, ರ, ಲ, and ವ ; (b) after roots ending in ಋ ; (c) after other monosyllabic roots ending in vowels, and having indicator ಃ as well as the following roots called ಲ್ವಾದಿ, viz. (1) ಲೂಞ್, (2) ಸ್ತೂಞ್, (3) ಕ್ತೂಞ್, (4) ನೂಞ್, (5) ಧೂಞ್, (6) ಕ್ತಾ, (7) ಪ್ತಾ, (8) ವ್ತಾ, (9) ಭ್ತಾ, (10) ಮ್ತಾ, (11) ಜ್ತಾ, (12) ಝ್ತಾ, (13) ಞ್ತಾ, (14) ಣ್ತಾ, (15) ದ್ವಿತ್ವಾ, (16) ಕ್ವತ್, (17) ಋ, (18) ಸ್ತಾ, (19) ಜ್ಯಾ, (20) ರೀ and (21) ವೀ ; and (d) such roots as would not allow the cognate affixes ತವತ್ and ಕ್ರವತ್ to be augmented with ಇಟ್, if these had been intended to be used provided the roots end in ರ or ದ, or if in other consonants, have an indicator ಓ ; ತವತ್ and ಕ್ರವತ್ after roots of the 1st class ending in consonants with penultimate ಉ, provided the roots are employed impersonally, or so as to denote an action that has been simply begun, and provided they are such as require the augmentation of *nish* by ಇಟ್ ; and ಕ್ರವತ್, in all other cases.

And it should be observed with regard to the affixes ನಿ, ತ, and ಕ್ರ, whether used in the active voice or in the passive, that the same distinction as to roots obtains respectively in connection with them as in the case of ನವತ್, ತವತ್, and ಕ್ರವತ್ (I. 2. 21 ; VIII. 2. 42 to 45 ; Sid. II. 355).

8. Remember that in regard to *nish* affixes the only roots that take the augment ಇಟ್ are (1) derivative roots and non-monosyllabic original roots, and (2) E roots ending in consonants and not ending in ಇನ್, with the exception (a) absolutely of such roots as have been distinguished by indicator ಃ and ಉ, and (b) optionally of such roots as have been distinguished by indicator ಳ.

9. By *nishkha* affixes participles are formed as follows:—

## A. By ಕ್ರ AND ಕ್ರವತ್. OR ತ AND ತವತ್.

## ROOTS.

Monosyllabic roots of the 1st class ending in consonants and not distinguished by indicator ಁ, ಃ, ಉ, and ಊ; if they have penultimate ಉ.

## EXAMPLES.

ಮೂಡ್ = ಮೂದ್ + ಇತ and ಇತವತ್, or ಮೂದ್ @ gp + ಇತ and ಇತವತ್, = ಮೂದಿತ and ಮೂದಿತವತ್ or ಮೂದಿತ and ಮೂದಿತವತ್; ದ್ವ್ಯುತ್ = ದ್ವ್ಯುತಿತ and ದ್ವ್ಯುತಿತವತ್ or ದ್ವ್ಯೋತಿತ and ದ್ವ್ಯೋತಿತವತ್.

## B. By ಕ್ರ AND ಕ್ರವತ್.

## (a) ಉ. 10 roots.

1. Monosyllabic roots having indicator ಁ and ending in ಳ.

ಸ್ಪರ್ಶ್ from ಸ್ಪರ್ಶ್ and ಹರ್ಷ್ from ಹರ್ಷ್ = ಸ್ಪರ್ಶ್ ಓ. -f + ತ and ತವತ್ = ಸ್ಪರ್ಶ್ತ and ಸ್ಪರ್ಶ್ತವತ್; or ಸ್ಪರ್ಶ್ ಓ. + ಇತ and ಇತವತ್ = ಸ್ಪರ್ಶಿತ and ಸ್ಪರ್ಶಿತವತ್; ಹರ್ಷಿತ and ಹರ್ಷಿತವತ್ ... (1)

2. Other monosyllabic roots having indicator ಁ.

ಸ್ಪರ್ಶ್ and ಫಲ್ = ಸ್ಪರ್ಶ್ ಓ. + ತ and ತವತ್ or ಇತ and ಇತವತ್ = ಸ್ಪರ್ಶ್, ಸ್ಪರ್ಶ್ವವತ್ and ಸ್ಪರ್ಶ್ವಿತ ಸ್ಪರ್ಶ್ವಿತವತ್; ಫಲ್, ಫಲ್ವವತ್ and ಫಲಿತ, ಫಲಿತವತ್ ... (2)

## (b) ಉ. 10 roots.

3. Roots ending in open ಯ preceded by a consonant.

FA ಬೇಧಿವ್ಯ = ಬೇಧಿವ್ಯ - (f + p) + ಇತ and ಇತವತ್ = ಬೇಧಿತ and ಬೇಧಿತವತ್. (3)

4. Other roots ending in ಁ.

ಕಥ = ಕಥ - f + ಇತ and ಇತವತ್ = ಕಥಿತ and ಕಥಿತವತ್; D ಬಿಠವ = ಬಿಠವಿತ and ಬಿಠವಿತವತ್ ... (4)

5. FP roots ending in ಁ.

FP ಜಾಹಾ = ಜಾಹಾ - f + ಇತ and ಇತವತ್ = ಜಾಹಿತ and ಜಾಹಿತವತ್; FP ಜಾಗ್ನಾ from ಗ್ನೈ = ಜಾಗ್ನಿತ and ಜಾಗ್ನಿತವತ್. ... (5)



## ROOTS.

## EXAMPLES.

6. FP Roots ending in *ಇ* and *ಈ*.

FP ಕೇರಿ = ಕೇರಿ @ ಯ್ for *f* + ಇತ and ಇತವತ್ = ಕೇರೈತ and ಕೇರೈತವತ್ FP ನೇನೀ = ನೇನೈತ and ನೇನೈತವತ್. (6)

7. FP Roots ending in *ಉ* and *ಊ*.

FP ದೋಧು = ದೋಧು @ ಉವ್ for *f* + ಇತ and ಇತವತ್ = ದೋಧುನಿತ and ದೋಧುನಿತವತ್; FP ಭೋಭೂ = ಭೋಭುನಿತ and ಭೋಭುನಿತವತ್. (7)

8. FP Roots ending in *ಮಾ* (non-labial)

FP ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ = ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ @ ಈರ್ for *f* + ಇತ and ಇತವತ್ = ಚಾಕ್ರೈತ and ಚಾಕ್ರೈತವತ್ (8)

9. FP Roots ending in *ಮಾ* (labial).

FP ಮಾಪ್ಯಾ = ಮಾಪ್ಯಾ @ ಊರ್ for *f* + ಇತ and ಇತವತ್ = ಮಾಪುನಿತ and ಮಾಪುನಿತವತ್; FP ವಾಮ್ಯಾ = ವಾಮುನಿತ and ವಾಮುನಿತವತ್. (9)

10. Roots ending in consonants with penultimate *ಮೂ*.

FP ಚಾಕ್ಯಾತ್ = ಚಾಕ್ಯಾತ್ @ ಈರ್ for *p* + ಇತ and ಇತವತ್ = ಚಾಕ್ರೈತ and ಚಾಕ್ರೈತವತ್. ... .... (10)

11. Roots other than the above except 1st class roots ending in consonants with penultimate *ಉ*.

FP ವರಿವ್ಯ = ವರಿವ್ಯ + ಇತ and ಇತವತ್ = ವರಿವ್ರಿತ and ವರಿವ್ರಿತವತ್; ಧನ್ = ಧನಿತ and ಧನಿತವತ್. FP ಕಂಕಂ = ಕಂಕುನಿತ and ಕಂಕುನಿತವತ್; FP ವರಿವ್ಯತ್ = ವರಿವ್ಯತ and ವರಿವ್ಯತವತ್; FP ಚಾಸ್ಕಂಸ್ = ಚಾಸ್ಕುನಿತ and ಚಾಸ್ಕುನಿತವತ್; ಭಾಸ್ = ಭಾನಿತ and ಭಾನಿತವತ್; FP ಮೋಮೂರ್ಘ = ಮೋಮೂರ್ಘತ and ಮೋಮೂರ್ಘತವತ್; ಗಞ್ = ಗುನಿತ and ಗುನಿತವತ್; ಚಕ್ = ಚಕಿತ and ಚಕಿತವತ್; ನಿಂದ್ from ನಿದಿ = ನಿದಿತ and ನಿದಿತವತ್; ರೂಘ್ = ರೂಪಿತ and ರೂಪಿತವತ್; ಸ್ವಾದ್ = ಸ್ವಾದಿತ and ಸ್ವಾದಿತವತ್; X ಜೋರ್ = ಜೋರಿತ and ಜೋರಿತವತ್; O ಭಾವ = ಭಾವಿತ and ಭಾವಿತವತ್. (11)

(c) *e.<sup>10</sup> roots.***ROOTS.**

12. (a) Monosyllabic roots beginning with conjunct consonants and ending in *ಅ* and not containing ಯ್ letters; (b) monosyllabic roots not beginning with conjunct consonants but ending in *ಅ* and (c) monosyllabic roots ending in vowels other than *ಅ* and *ಋ* and not distinguished by indicator *ಃ* and not being included in ಲ್ಯಾ *಼* roots.

13. Monosyllabic roots ending in *ವ* with penultimate *ರ*.

14. Monosyllabic roots ending in *ವೆ*.

15. Monosyllabic roots ending in *ಃ* except ಸ್ಫಲ್ಘ್ and ಪುಲ್ಘ್.

16. Monosyllabic roots ending in nasals, having short penultimate vowels, and not being distinguished by indicator *ಃ*.

**EXAMPLES.**

ಸ್ನಾ = ಸ್ನಾ + ತ and ತವತ್ = ಸ್ನಾತ and ಸ್ನಾತವತ್. ಯಾ = ಯಾತ and ಯಾತವತ್; ಚಿ = ಚಿತ and ಚಿತವತ್; ಶ್ರಿ = ಶ್ರಿತ and ಶ್ರಿತವತ್; ನಿ = ನಿತ and ನಿತವತ್; ಯು = ಯುತ and ಯುತವತ್; ಭೂ = ಭೂತ and ಭೂತವತ್; ಕೃ = ಕೃತ and ಕೃತವತ್. (12)

ದುರ್ವ from ದುರ್ವಿ = ದುರ್ವ - *f* + ತ and ತವತ್ = ದೂರ್ತ and ದೂರ್ತವತ್; ಧುರ್ವ from ಧುರ್ವಿ = ಧೂರ್ತ and ಧೂರ್ತವತ್ (13)

ಧಾವ್ from ಧಾವು = ಧಾವ್ @ ಉ (ಉಠ್) for *f* + ತ and ತವತ್ = ಧೌತ and ಧೌತವತ್; ದಿವ್ = ದ್ಯೂತ and ದ್ಯೂತವತ್ .... (14)

ಉಬ್ಬ from ಉಬ್ಬಿ = ಉಬ್ಬ + ತ and ತವತ್ = ಉಬ್ಬ and ಉಬ್ಬವತ್ .... (15)

ಋಕ್ from ಋಣು = ಋಕ್ @ ಲ್ಪ + ತ and ತವತ್ = ಋಲ್ಪ and ಋಲ್ಪವತ್; ಕ್ಷೌ from ಕ್ಷೌಣು = ಕ್ಷೌಲ್ಪ and ಕ್ಷೌಲ್ಪವತ್; ತನ್ from ತನು = ತಾನ್ತ and ತಾನ್ತವತ್; ಯಮ್ from ಯಮು = ಯಾನ್ತ and ಯಾನ್ತವತ್; ವಮ್ from ವಮು = ವಾನ್ತ and ವಾನ್ತವತ್; ಕಮ್ from ಕಮು = ಕಾನ್ತ and ಕಾನ್ತವತ್ .... (16)

## ROOTS.

## EXAMPLES.

17. Monosyllabic roots ending in consonants other than ದ, ರ, ಲ, ಳ and nasals, and having penultimate nasals but not distinguished by indicative ಂ or indicatory ಇ.

ರಜ್ಜ್ = ರಜ್ಜ - ಪ + ತ and ತವತ್ = ರಜ್ಜ and ರಜ್ಜವತ್; ಸಜ್ಜ್ = ಸಜ್ಜ and ಸಜ್ಜವತ್; ಬಂಭ್ = ಬಂಭ and ಬಂಭವತ್; ದಂಭ್ from ದಂಭೂ = ದಂಭ and ದಂಭವತ್; ಅಂಜ್ from ಅಂಜು = ಅಂಜ and ಅಂಜವತ್; ಸ್ತಂಭ್ from ಸ್ತಂಭು = ಸ್ತಂಭ and ಸ್ತಂಭವತ್; ತ್ಯನ್ದ್ from ತ್ಯನ್ದು = ತ್ಯಂದ್ and ತ್ಯಂದವತ್; ಧ್ವಂಸ್ from ಧ್ವಂಸು = ಧ್ವಂಸ್ and ಧ್ವಂಸ್ವತ್; ಭ್ರಂಕ್ from ಭ್ರಂಕು = ಭ್ರಂಕ್ and ಭ್ರಂಕ್ವತ್ ... (17)

18. Monosyllabic roots ending in nasals without short penultimate vowels and in consonants other than ರ, ದ, ವ, ಳ, and nasals without penultimate nasals, and not being distinguished by indicative ಂ.

ದಾನ್ from ದಾನು = ದಾನ್ and ದಾನ್ವತ್; ಲಭ್ = ಲಬ್ಧ and ಲಬ್ಧವತ್; ತ್ಯಜ್ = ತ್ಯಜ್ and ತ್ಯಜವತ್; ಕಕ್ = ಕಕ್ and ಕಕ್ವತ್; ಮುಚ್ = ಮುಕ್ and ಮುಕ್ವತ್; ದುಹ್ = ದುಗ್ಧ and ದುಗ್ಧವತ್; ಅಕ್ from ಅಕೂ = ಅವ್ಯ and ಅವ್ಯವತ್; ಅಕ್ಷ್ from ಅಕ್ಷೂ = ಅವ್ಯ and ಅವ್ಯವತ್; ಉಯ್ from ಉಯಿ = ಉತ and ಉತವತ್; ಕ್ಲಿಕ್ from ಕ್ಲಿಕು = ಕ್ಲಿವ್ಯ and ಕ್ಲಿವ್ಯವತ್; ಕಟ್ from ಕಟೀ = ಕಟ್ಟ and ಕಟ್ಟವತ್; ಗೃಧ್ from ಗೃಧೂ = ಗೃಧ್ and ಗೃಧ್ವತ್; ಗುಹ್ from ಗುಹೂ = ಗೂಢ and ಗೂಢವತ್; ಚಿತ್ from ಚಿತಿ = ಚಿತ್ and ಚಿತ್ವತ್; ಭ್ರಕ್ from ಭ್ರಕು ಭ್ರವ್ಯ and ಭ್ರವ್ಯವತ್; ಕುಚ್ from ಕುಚೀ = ಕುಕ್ and ಕುಕ್ವತ್; ಕೃಧ್ from ಕೃಧು = ಕೃಧ್ and ಕೃಧ್ವತ್ ... (18)

## C. Br ನ, AND ಸವತ್.

e.<sup>10</sup> roots.

## ROOTS.

## EXAMPLES.

1. Monosyllabic roots beginning with conjunct consonants containing ಯಣ್ and ending in ಲ.

ದ್ರ from ದ್ರೈ = ದ್ರ + ನ and ಸವತ್ = ದ್ರಾಣ and ದ್ರಾಣವತ್; ಗ್ಲ from ಗ್ಲೈ = ಗ್ಲಾನ and ಗ್ಲಾನವತ್ ... (1)

2. Monosyllabic roots ending in ಲೂ (labial).

ಫ್ಲೂ = ಫ್ಲೂ @ ಲೂರ್ for ಫ + ನ and ಸವತ್ = ಫೂರ್ಣ and ಫೂರ್ಣವತ್; ವ್ಲೂ = ವೂರ್ಣ and ವೂರ್ಣವತ್ ... (2)

3. Monosyllabic roots ending in ಲೂ (non-labial).

ಸ್ಲೂ = ಸ್ಲೂ @ ಲೂರ್ for ಫ + ನ and ಸವತ್ = ಸ್ಲೂರ್ಣ and ಸ್ಲೂರ್ಣವತ್; ಕ್ಲೂ = ಕ್ಲೂರ್ಣ and ಕ್ಲೂರ್ಣವತ್ ... (3)

4. Other monosyllabic roots ending in vowels and having indicative ಓ or coming under the head of ಲ್ಯಾದಿ roots.

ಡಿ from ಓಡಿಜಿ = ಡಿ + ನ or ಸವತ್ = ಡಿನ and ಡಿನವತ್; ಹಾ from ಓಹಾ = ಹಾನ and ಹಾನವತ್; ವಾ from ಓವೈ = ವಾನ and ವಾನವತ್; ಗು from ಓಗು = ಗುಣ and ಗುಣವತ್; ಲೂ = ಲೂನ and ಲೂನವತ್; ಧೂ = ಧೂನ and ಧೂನವತ್ ... (4)

5. Monosyllabic roots ending in ರ without penultimate nasals.

ತೂರ್ from ತೂರಿ = ತೂನ್ and ತೂನ್ವತ್; ಧೂರ್ from ಧೂರಿ = ಧೂನ್ + ಧೂನ್ವತ್ ... (5)

6. Monosyllabic roots ending in ದ without penultimate nasals.

ಭಿದ್ + ನ or ಸವತ್ = ಭಿದ್ @ ನ್ for ಫ + ನ and ಸವತ್ = ಭಿನ್ನ and ಭಿನ್ನವತ್; ಛದ್ = ಛಿನ್ನ and ಛಿನ್ನವತ್; ಮದ್ from ಮದೀ = ಮನ್ನ and ಮನ್ನವತ್; ತೃದ್ from ತೃದು = ತೃನ್ನ and ತೃನ್ನವತ್; ಕ್ಲಿದ್ from ಕ್ಲಿದು = ಕ್ಲಿನ್ನ and ಕ್ಲಿನ್ನವತ್ ... (6)

## ROOTS.

## EXAMPLES.

7. Monosyllabic roots ending in  $\text{ದ}$  with penultimate nasals.

ಸ್ಯಂದ್ = ಸ್ಯಂದ್ -  $p$  (a) ನ್ for  $f + \text{ನ}$  + ನವತ್ = ಸ್ಯನ್ನ and ಸ್ಯನ್ನವತ್; ಉಂದ್ from ಉಂದೀ = ಉನ್ನ and ಉನ್ನವತ್; ಬುಂದ್ from ಬುಮ = ಬುನ್ನ + ಬುನ್ನವತ್ ..... (7)

8. Monosyllabic roots ending in consonants other than  $\text{ರ}$  or  $\text{ದ}$  without penultimate nasals but distinguished by indicative ಓ.

ಲಸ್ from ಓಲಸ್ = ಲಜ್ + ನ and ನವತ್ = ಲಗ್ನ and ಲಗ್ನವತ್; ಲಜ್ from ಓಲಜೀ = ಲಜ್ಜ and ಲಜ್ಜವತ್ ರುಜ್ = ರುಗ್ನ and ರುಗ್ನವತ್; ಮಸ್ from ಓಮಸ್ = ಮಗ್ನ and ಮಗ್ನವತ್... (8)

9. Monosyllabic roots ending in consonants other than  $\text{ದ}$  or  $\text{ರ}$  and having penultimate nasals and distinguished by indicative ಓ.

ಭಂಜ್ from ಭಂಜೋ = ಭಂಜ್ -  $p$  + ನ and ನವತ್ = ಭಗ್ನ and ಭಗ್ನವತ್ ... (9)

## 10. Of the gerundial affixes,

ಲ್ಯಪ್ comes after roots whose gerunds are intended to be used with indeclinables except ನಜ as their prefixes under such circumstances as render the gerunds together with the prefixes compound words under rules to be mentioned hereafter ;

ಕ್ಯಾ after all original monosyllabic roots ending in vowels and ಒ roots ending in consonants ;

ಕ್ಯಾ or ತ್ಯಾ after (1) ಒ Roots and (2) ಒ roots distinguished by indicative ಉ (both these classes of roots when they reject the augment ಇಟ್ taking ಕ್ಯಾ and when they take the augment ಇಟ್ taking either ಕ್ಯಾ or ತ್ಯಾ if they begin with consonants and end in ರಲ್ with a penultimate ಇ, or ಉ, but only ತ್ಯಾ otherwise) and (3) after ಒ roots, beginning with consonants and ending in ರಲ್ with penultimate ಇ, or ಉ, or in ಫ and ಭ with penultimate nasals ;

ಕ್ಯಾ after all other roots than those above mentioned; and

ಋಮುಲ್ optionally after all roots after which ಲ್ಯಪ್, ಕ್ಯಾ, and ಕ್ಯಾ may be used as abovesaid when reiteration on account of continualness and succession of the action is intended to be expressed. (I. 2. 18, 23, 26; III. 4. 21, 22; VII. 1. 37; VII. 2. 56).

11. By a affix ಋಮುಲ್ except in the case of roots ending in ಲ, words can be formed after the first form of the models given for the formation of C roots omitting of course the distinction due to the indicatory letters ಮ and ಮಿ. Thus, FA ಬೇಧಿದ್ಯ = ಬೇಧಿದಂ ; ಕಥ = ಕಥಂ ; D ಪಿಪರಿಷ = ಪಿಪರಿಷಂ ; X ಜೋರ್ = ಜೋರಂ ; C ಲಾವ = ಲಾವಂ ; ಚಿ = ಚಾಯಂ ; ಧೈ = ಧಾರಂ ; ನೀ = ನಾಯಂ ; FP ನೇನಿ = ನೇನಾಯಂ ; ಜ್ವಪ್ = ಜ್ವಪಂ ; ಚಿತ್ = ಚೇತ್ ; FP ಜೇಚಿತ್ = ಜೇಚೇತ್ ; ಪೃಕ್ = ಪರ್ಷಂ ; ಕ್ಷಪ್ = ಕಲ್ಪಂ ; ಕೃತ್ = ಕೇತ್ . But from roots ending in ಲ, words are formed as follows : ಪಾ = ಪಾ + ಯುಕ್ + ಋಮುಲ್ = ಪಾ + ಯ್ + ಲಂ = ಪಾಯಂ ; ಗ್ಲ from ಗ್ಲೈ = ಗ್ಲಾಯಂ ; FP ಜಾಜ್ಞೈ = ಜಾಜ್ಞಾಯಂ .

12. The models given for the benedictive *parasmaipadi* may be followed in the formation of words by ಲ್ಯಪ್, except in the case of roots ending in short vowels other than ಲ and of roots ending in ಲ. Thus, when preceded by any indeclinable except ನಜ, ಕ್ಯಾ = ಕೇರ್ಯ್ ; ವ್ಯಾ = ವೋರ್ಯ್ ; ವ್ಯಾ = ವೋರ್ಯ್ ; FP ಪಾವ್ಯಾ = ಪಾವೋರ್ಯ್ ; ಕ್ಯಾತ್ = ಕೇರ್ತ್ಯ್ ; FP ಜಾಕ್ಯಾತ್ = ಜಾಕೇರ್ತ್ಯ್ ; ದಂಕ್ = ದಕ್ಯ ; ನೀ = ನೀಯ ; ಭೂ = ಭೂಯ ; ಪಚ್ = ಪಚ್ಯ ; ದಿವ್ = ದೀವ್ಯ ; ಪುರ್ = ಪೂರ್ಯ ; ಮುರ್ಭ್ = ಮೂರ್ಭ್ಯ ; ನಿಂದ್ from ನಿದಿ = ನಿಂದ್ಯ ; ಜೋರ್ = ಜೋರ್ಯ ; C ಭಾವ್ = ಭಾವ್ಯ ; C ಕಮಯ್ = ಕಮಯ್ಯ ; X ಕಥಯ್ = ಕಥಯ್ಯ ; FA ಬೇಧಿದ್ಯ = ಬೇಧಿದ್ಯ ; FA ರೋಲಾಯ = ರೋಲಾಯ್ಯ ; D ಪಿಪರಿಷ = ಪಿಪರಿಷ್ಯ ; ಕಥ = ಕಥ್ಯ . But as regards roots ending in short vowels other than ಲ the following is the form to be observed :— ಇ = ಇತ್ಯ ; ಉ = ಉತ್ಯ ; ಚಿ = ಚಿತ್ಯ ; ಸ್ತು = ಸ್ತುತ್ಯ ; FP ತೋಸ್ತು = ತೋಸ್ತುತ್ಯ ; ಕೃ = ಕೃತ್ಯ ; ಸ್ತೃ = ಸ್ತೃತ್ಯ . And as to roots ending in ಲ, the following is the form :— ಗ್ಲ from ಗ್ಲೈ = ಗ್ಲಾಯ ; ಯಾ = ಯಾಯ ; FP ಜಾಜ್ಞಾ = ಜಾಜ್ಞಾಯ .

14. Words can be formed by the affix **वा३** after the models given for the formation of bases by the tense affixes of the 1st Future not being the special optional affixes of the passive voice, so far as they are applicable, and words can be likewise formed by the affix **वा२** after the models given for **nish** affixes. Thus :—

### EXAMPLES.

**E** Roots not being roots beginning with consonants and ending in *o*<sup>6</sup> with penultimate *a*, or *o*, and not being roots ending in *ə* and *ɛ* with penultimate nasals.

FA ಬೆದಿದ್ಯ = ಬೆದಿದಿತ್ಯಾ ; ಕಥ = ಕಥಿತ್ಯಾ ;  
D ಪಿಪರಿಷ = ಪಿಪರಿಷಿತ್ಯಾ ; FA ಲೋಲೂಯ =  
ಲೋಲೂಯಿತ್ಯಾ ; •X ಜೋರಿ = ಜೋರಿನಿತ್ಯಾ ;  
C ಭೇದಿ = ಭೇದಿನಿತ್ಯಾ ; FP ಜೇಜಿ = ಜೇಜಿಯಿ  
ತ್ಯಾ ; FP ಯೋಯಾ = ಯೋಯವಿತ್ಯಾ ; FP  
ಮನ್ಯ = ಮನಿಮಿತ್ಯಾ ; FP ಪಾದ್ಯಾ = ಪಾದ್ಯಾ ;  
ಸ್ವತ್ = ಸರ್ವಿತ್ಯಾ ; FP ಸರೀಸ್ವತ್ = ಸರೀಸರ್ವಿ  
ತ್ಯಾ ; ಕ್ಯಾತ್ = ಕೀರ್ವಿತ್ಯಾ ; ವೂಲ್ = ವೂಲಿ  
ತ್ಯಾ ; ಬೇಜ್ = ಬೇಜಿತ್ಯಾ ; ಜೂಪ್ = ಜೂಪಿತ್ಯಾ .

**B. BY தாய் OR காய்.**

1. E Roots beginning with consonants and ending in *o* with penultimate *a*, or *ev* and not being roots having indicative *ev*.

ಚಿತ್, ದ್ಯುತ್ = ಜ್ಞೇತಿತ್ವಾ or ಚಿತಿತ್ವಾ ; ದ್ವ್ಯೇ  
ತಿತ್ವಾ or ದ್ಯುತಿತ್ವಾ .... (1)

2. **E** Roots ending in **ṭ** and **ṣ** with penultimate nasals.

ಗ್ರಂಥ, ಗುಂಪೆ = ಗ್ರಂಥಿತ್ವಾ or ಗ್ರಂಥಿತಾ ; ಗು  
ಪಿತ್ವಾ or ಗುಂಪಿತ್ವಾ ... (2)





15. The infinitive affix ತುಮಾನ್ produces words also after the models given for the affixes of the 1st future so far as they are applicable, as follows:—

ಕ್ಷಿ = ಕ್ಷೇತುಂ; ನಿ = ನೇತುಂ; ಜ್ಯು = ಜ್ಯೋತುಂ; ಕ್ಯ = ಕರ್ತುಂ; ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ = ಕ್ಷೇಪುಂ; ಮುಜ್ = ಮೋಕ್ಷುಂ; ತ್ಯು = ತರ್ತುಂ; ದಾ = ದಾತುಂ; ವಜ್ = ವಕ್ತುಂ; ರಾಧ್ = ರಾದ್ಧುಂ; ರಂಜ್ = ರಂಜುಂ; X ಜೋರಿ = ಜೋರಯಿತುಂ; ಭೂ = ಭವಿತುಂ; ತ್ಯಾ = ತರಿತುಂ; C ಭಾವಿ = ಭಾವಯಿತುಂ; FP ಲೋ = ಲೋಲಯಿತುಂ; ದ್ಯುತ = ದ್ಯೋತಯಿತುಂ; FP ಬೇಭಿದ್ = ಬೇಭೇದಿತುಂ; FA ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ = ಬೇಭಿದಿತುಂ; ಕಫ್ = ಕಫಿತುಂ; D ಪಿಪಾಷ = ಪಿಪಾಷಯಿತುಂ; ಕೃತ = ಕೀರ್ತಯಿತುಂ; ಪ್ಯಾ = ಪರಿತುಂ or ಪರೀತುಂ; FP ಸಾಪಜ್ = ಸಾಪಜಿತುಂ; ಭ್ರಾಜ್ = ಭ್ರಾಜಿತುಂ; ಲೋಕ್ = ಲೋಕಿತುಂ; ಡೌಕ್ = ಡೌಕಿತುಂ; ರಕ್ಷ್ = ರಕ್ಷಿತುಂ.

## CHAPTER XII.

### IRREGULAR VERBS.

1. Proceeding now to irregular verbs or verbs formed from roots in a manner more or less at variance with the rules already given, we may first advert to roots whose irregularity consists simply in being liable to become fit for use in language only after taking certain self-descriptive affixes in the manner of roots of the 10th class. Of these some take the affix ಯಕ್ while others take the affix ಸನ್ which is attached to them in the same manner as the desiderative affix E. ಸನ್. And there are some roots which likewise take ಅಸು as their self-descriptive affixes, but reject them optionally before affixes other than those of the special tenses (III. 1. 28. 31). The roots alluded to are as follows:—

## A. ROOTS TAKING ಯಕ್ (III. 1. 27.)

ಅಗದ	ಪವ್ವಸು
ಅವ್ಬರ	ಪಯಸು
ಅರ	ಛಿಪ್ಪಜ್
ಅಸು	ಛಿಪ್ಪಜ್
ಅಸ್ರ	ಭುರಣ
ಅಸು	ಮಗಧ
ಅಸೂಜ್	ಮನಸು
ಅರರ	ಮನ್ತುಜ್
ಇರಜ್	ಮಹೀಜ್
ಇರಜ್	ಮೋಧಾ
ಇರಸು	ರೇಖಾ
ಇಪ್ಪುಧ	ಲಾಟ
ಉರಸು	ಲಿಟ
ಉಪ್ಪಸು	ಲಿಟ
ಎಲಾ	ಲೇಖ
ಕಣ್ಣುಜ್	ಲೇಖಾ
ಕುಪ್ಪುಭ	ಲೇಟ
ಕೇಲಾ	ಲೇಲಾ
ಹೇಲಾ	ಲೋಟ
ಗದ್ಗದ	ನರಣ
ಜರಣ	ವಲ್ಗು
ಜುರಣ	ಸಪರ
ತನ್ನಸು	ಸವ್ವರ
ತರಣ	ಸಮ್ಭಯಸು
ತಿರಸು	ಸುಖ
ತುರಣ	ಹೈಣೀಜ್
ಪ್ರವಸು	ಹೈಣೀಜ್ (ಅಕೃತಿಗಣಃ)
ದುವಸು (ದುವಸುಜ್)	ಃ. g. ಕಂಡನಯ,
ದುಖ	ಸುಖ್ಯ, ದುಖ್ಯ &c.
ಸಮಸು	

## B. ROOTS TAKING ಸ್ (III. 1. 5. 6.)

Original form.		Form after taking affix
A. ಗುಪ್ "to blame or censure"	....	ಜಗ.ಪ್.
A. ತೀಜ್ "to endure"	...	ತೀಜ್.
A. ಬಧ್ "to loathe"	....	ಬೀಜ್.
A. ಕಾನ್ "to sharpen"	....	ಕೀಕಾನ್.
A. ವಾನ್ "to investigate"	....	ವೀವಾನ್.
U. ದಾನ್ "to straighten"	....	ದೀದಾನ್.
P. ಕಿತ್ "to cure"	....	ಚಿಕಿತ್.

## C. ROOTS TAKING ಆಯ (III. 1. 28. 31.)

ಗುಪ್ (ಗುಪ್ತಾ) ಧೇವ್, ಪಣ್, ಪನ್ and ವಿಚ್ಛ್. e. g. ಗೋಪಾಯ, ಧೇವಾಯ, ಪಣಾಯ, ಪನಾಯ, ವಿಚ್ಛಾಯ in the special tenses but ಗೋಪಾಯ &c. or ಗುಪ್ &c. otherwise.

3. Note that the vowel of the reduplicates of ಬಧ್, ಕಾನ್, and ವಾನ್ in B above *has* been irregularly lengthened. (III. 1. 6)

4. Next we may refer to roots which are irregular regarding their mode of conjugation as judged by the mode indicated in the list of roots, and by the ordinary rules. And their peculiarity depends upon their being used with or without *upasargáh* or only some particular *upasargáh* and whether with or without *upasargáh* upon their being used or not in certain specified senses or in connection with certain nouns governed by them. For instance, ರಮ್, when used with the *upasargáh* ವಿ, ಪಿ, and ಅಜ್, becomes A ರಮಿ, and when used with the *upasarga* ಉಪ್, becomes P ರಮಿ absolutely if used in a *transitive* sense but optionally if used in an *intransitive* sense (I. 3. 83. 85). Thus we get as the 3rd per singular present ವಿರಮತಿ, ಅರಮತಿ, ಪಿರಮತಿ, and ಉಪರಮತಿ or ಉಪರಮತಿ, though otherwise we have only ರಮತಿ. So, U ಕೃ with ಅನು and ಪರಾ is not a U root, but a P. root and when not used with the above *upasarga*, is an A root

if it is used in the sense of "to inform against," "to revile" "to threaten," "to serve," "to use violence" "to cause change" and so forth; and it is an A root when preceded by ಅಧಿ, if ಅಧಿ + ಕೃ means "to overcome" or "to bear patiently" (I. 3. 32, 33. 79). Thus, we get ಅನುಕರೋತಿ and ಪರಾಕರೋತಿ; but ಉತ್ಕುರುತಿ or ಉದಾಕುರುತಿ "he informs against" (some one) &c.; ತಮಧಿಬಕ್ತು "he overcame that man" So, I P ವಾ preceded by ಸಮ- immediately or with the intervention of any other *upasarga* becomes A root, provided it governs a noun in the instrumental case and this instrumental case has the force of the dative case as it has when in respect of the action denoted by the root the insinuation is that it is an unworthy action (I. 3. 55). e. g., ದಾಸ್ಯಸಂಪ್ರಯಚ್ಛತಿ "he gives to the prostitute." The following is an alphabetical list of all roots of this description.

ROOTS.	Mode of conjugation according to the ordinary rules.	Irregular mode of conjugation.	EXAMPLES.
IV. ಅನ್ coming after <i>upasargāḥ</i> .	P.	P. or A. (Kās. on I. 3. 30).	ನಿರಕೃತಿ, ನಿರಸೃತಿ.
ಊನ್ coming after <i>upasargāḥ</i> .	P.	P. or A. (Kās. on I. 3. 30).	ಸಮೂಹತಿ, ಸಮೂಹತೆ.
ಋನ್ } Coming after I. ಋ } ಸಂ in an intran- II. ಋ } sitive sense.	P.	A. (I. 3. 29).	ಸಮೃಚ್ಛತಿ, ಸಮರತೆ, ಸಮಿಯುತಿ.
ಕೃ (ಕೃಷ್) coming after ಅನು and ಪರಾ even when the fruit of the action accrues to the agent.	A.	P. (I. 3. 79.)	ಅನುಕರೋತಿ. ಪರಾಕರೋತಿ.

ROOTS.	Mode of conjugation according to the ordinary rules.	Irregular mode of conjugation.	EXAMPLES.
<p>ಕೃ (ಕೃಷ್) not coming after ಅನು and ಪರಾ even when the fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent, if it is used in these senses viz, informing against," "reviling or threatening" "serving" using violence. "causing change," "reciting" and "doing an action tending to effect a desired purpose."</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 32.)	<p>ಉತ್ಕುರುತೆ. ಉದಾಕುರುತೆ. ಉಪಕುರುತೆ. ಪ್ರಕುರುತೆ. ಉಪಸ್ಕುರುತೆ.</p>
<p>ಕೃ (ಕೃಷ್) coming after ಅಧಿ if it is used in the sense of overcoming or bearing patiently even when the fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent.</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 33.)	ಅಧಿಕುರುತೆ
<p>ಕೃ (ಕೃಷ್) coming after ವಿ if it is used in the sense of uttering a sound or in any intransitive sense, even when the fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent.</p>	P.	A. (I.3.34, 35)	ವಿಕುರುತೆ.
<p>VI. ಕೃ in the sense of scratching, digging, scattering or throwing up for the sake of evincing joy, or earning livelihood, or making a nest.</p>	P.	A. (Kás. on I. 3. 21.)	ಅಪಸ್ಕುರುತೆ.

ROOTS.	Mode of conjugation according to the ordinary rules.	Irregular mode of conjugation.	EXAMPLES.
<p>ಕ್ರಮ coming after ಉಪ in these senses only, viz "proceeding uninterruptedly," "persevering," "growing or increasing" and "beginning an action."</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 39.)	ಪ್ರಕ್ರಮತೆ.
<p>ಕ್ರಮ coming after ಮಹ in these senses viz "proceeding uninterruptedly," "persevering or increasing."</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 39.)	ಪ್ರಕ್ರಮತೆ.
<p>ಕ್ರಮ coming after ಅಜ in the sense of rising as a star or planet.</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 40.)	ಅಕ್ರಮತೆ.
<p>ಕ್ರಮ coming after ವಿ in the sense of stepping or walking.</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 41.)	ವಿಕ್ರಮತೆ.
<p>ಕ್ರಮ coming after ಪ್ರ in the sense of beginning an action.</p>	P.	A. (I. 9. 42.)	ಪ್ರಕ್ರಮತೆ.
<p>ಕ್ರಮ not conjoined with any <i>upasarga</i>, if used in these senses only viz "proceeding uninterruptedly," "persevering," "growing or increasing."</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 38.)	ಕ್ರಮತೆ.
<p>ಕ್ರಮ not conjoined with any <i>upasarga</i> if used otherwise than in the above senses.</p>	P.	A. or P. (I. 3. 43.)	ಕ್ರಮತೆ or ಕ್ರಮತಿ.
<p>ಕ್ರೇಡ coming after ಅನು, ಪರಿ, and ಅಜ.</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 21.)	ಅನುಕ್ರೇಡತೆ. ಪರಿಕ್ರೇಡತೆ. ಅಕ್ರೇಡತೆ.

ROOTS.	Mode of conjugation according to the ordinary rules.	Irregular mode of conjugation.	EXAMPLES.
ಕ್ರೇಡ್ coming after ಸಂ in other senses than that of making an inarticulate sound.	P.	A. (I. 3. 21.) (Kás. thereon.)	ಸಂಕ್ರೇಡತೆ.
ಕ್ರೇ (ಕ್ರೇಷ್) coming after ಪರಿ, ಎ or ಅವ even when the fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent.	P.	A. (I. 3. 19.)	ಪರಿಕ್ರೇಷೀತೆ. ವಿಕ್ರೇಷೀತೆ. ಅವಕ್ರೇಷೀತೆ.
VI. ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ preceded by ಅಭಿ, ಪ್ರತಿ, and ಅತಿ though the fruit of the action accrues to the agent, and though it is distinguished by an indicative vowel circumflexly accented.	A.	P. (I. 3. 80.)	ಅಭಿಕ್ಷಿಪತಿ, ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ಷಿಪತಿ, ಅತಿಕ್ಷಿಪತಿ.
ಕ್ಷೈ coming after ಸಂ.	P.	A. (I. 3. 65.)	ಸಂಕ್ಷೈತೆ.
ಗಮ coming after ಅಪ್ in the sense of forgiving, waiting for, or delaying.	P.	A. (Kás. on.) (I. 3. 21.)	ಅಗಮಯತೆ.
ಗಮ coming after ಸಂ in an intransitive sense.	P.	A. (I. 3. 29.)	ಸಂಗಮ್ಯತೆ.
VI. ಗೃಹ coming after ಅವ.	P.	A. (I. 3. 51.)	ಅವಗೀರತೆ.
VI. ಗೃಹ coming after ಸಂ in the sense of "promising" or "assenting" or "affirming".	P.	A. (I. 3. 52.)	ಸಂಗೀರತೆ.

ROOTS.	Mode of conjugation according to the ordinary rules.	Irregular mode of conjugation.	EXAMPLES.
ಚರ' coming after ಉತ್ if used in a transitive sense.	P.	A. (I. 3. 53.)	ಉಚ್ಚರತೆ.
ಚರ' coming after ಸಂ, and connected with a noun in the instrumental case expressedly.	P.	A. (I. 3. 54.)	ಅಕ್ಷನಸಂಚರತೆ.
ಜಿ coming after ಎ and ವರಾ.	P.	A. (I. 3. 19.)	ವಿಜಯತೆ, ವರಂಜಯತೆ.
ಜ್ಞಾ not coming after an <i>upasarga</i> when the fruit of the action accrues to the agent.	P.	A. (I. 3. 76.)	ಜಾನೀತೆ.
ಜ್ಞಾ in an intransitive sense even when the fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent.	P.	A. (I. 3. 45.)	ಸರ್ವಿಷಃ ಜಾನೀತೆ.
ಜ್ಞಾ coming after an <i>upasarga</i> in the sense of denying.	P.	A. (Kás. on.) (I. 3. 44.)	ಅಪಜಾನೀತೆ.
ಜ್ಞಾ coming after ಸಂ or ಪ್ರತಿ when not used in the sense of "to recollect or remember with sorrow or regret."	P.	A. (I. 3. 46.)	ಸಂಜಾನೀತೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಜಾನೀತೆ.
ತರ' coming after ಉತ್ and ಎ when used in an intransitive sense, or, when it governs a word denoting a part of the agent's own body as an object.	P.	A. (I. 3. 27.)	ಉತ್ಪದತೆ "It shines" ಉತ್ಪದತೆಪಾಣಿಂ. ವಿತಪತೆದೃಶ್ಯಂ.



ROOTS.	Mode of conjugation according to the ordinary rules.	Irregular mode of conjugation.	EXAMPLES.
<p>III. <b>ದಾ</b> coming after <b>ಆ</b> in any other sense than that of opening the mouth or of any other action like it, which affects the agent's own person.</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 20.) (Kás. thereon.)	ಆವತ್ರೆ.
<p><b>1 ದಾ</b> coming after <b>ಸಂ</b> immediately or with the intervention of any other <i>upasarga</i> and connected with a noun in the instrumental case, provided this case has the sense of the dative case.</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 55.)	ದಾನ್ಯಾಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಾ ಜ಼಼ತ್ರೆ.
<p><b>ದೃಙ್</b> coming after <b>ಸ</b> in an intransitive sense.</p>	P.	A. (Kás. on I. 3. 29.)	ಸಂವತ್ಯತೆ.
<p><b>ನಾಢ್</b> in the sense of blessing.</p>	P.	A. (Kás. on I. 3. 21.)	ನಾಢತೆ.
<p><b>ನೀ</b> (ನೀಡ) even when the fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent when used in these senses <i>viz.</i> "to guide so as to render the person guided worthy" (<i>i. e.</i> "instruct,") "to lift up," "to make one a spiritual guide, (<i>i. e.</i> to perform the ceremony of <i>upanayanam</i>,") "to determine the true sense," "to pay wages," "to pay as debt," "to give as in charity &amp;c."</p>	P.	A. (I. 3. 36.)	ನಯತೆ.

ROOTS.	Mode of conjugation according to the ordinary rules.	Irregular mode of conjugation.	EXAMPLES.
ನೀ when it governs an incorporeal object existing in the agent.	P.	A. (I. 3. 37.)	ವಿನಯತೆ.
ಸು coming after ಅಜ್.	P.	A. Kās. on.) (I. 3. 21.)	ಅನುತೆ.
ಪ್ರಜ್ಞ coming after ಅಜ್.	P.	A. (Kās. on.) (I. 3. 21.)	ಅಪ್ರಜ್ಞತೆ.
ಪ್ರಜ್ಞ coming after ಸಂ in an intransitive sense.	P.	A. (I. 3. 29.)	ಸಂಪ್ರಜ್ಞತೆ.
ಭಜ in other senses than that of "preserve or cherish."	P.	A. (I. 3. 66.)	ಭಾಜ್ಯತೆ.
IV. ಮೃಷ coming after ಪರಿ, even when the fruit of the action accrues to the agent, and though it is distinguished by an indicative vowel circumflexly accented.	A.	P. (I. 3. 82.)	ಪರಿಮೃಷತೆ.
ಯಮ coming after ಅಜ್ in an intransitive sense.	P.	A. (I. 3. 28.)	ಅಯಮ್ಯತೆ.
ಯಮ coming after ಉಪ in the sense of "to marry."	P.	A. (I. 3. 56.)	ಉಪಯಮ್ಯತೆ.
ಯಮ coming after ಅಜ್ in a transitive sense, when the fruit of the action accrues to the agent if it does not refer to a book or compilation	P.	A. (I. 3. 75.)	ಅಯಮ್ಯತೆ.

ROOTS.	Mode of conjugation according to the ordinary rules.	Irregular mode of conjugation.	EXAMPLES.
ಯಮ್ coming after ಸಂ and ಉದ್ when the fruit of the action accrues to the agent if it does not refer to a book or compilation.	P.	A. (I. 3. 75.)	ಸಂಯುಜ್ಯತೆ. ಉದ್ಯುಜ್ಯತೆ.
VII. ಯುಜ್ (ಯುಜಿರ್) coming after ಪ್ರ and ಉಪ or any other <i>upasarga</i> beginning with or ending in a vowel, if used otherwise than in the sense of making use of the sacrificial vessels.	P.	A. (I. 3. 64.)	ಪ್ರಯುಜ್ಯತೆ. ಉಪಯುಜ್ಯತೆ.
ಠಮ್ coming after ವಿ, ಆಜ್, and ಪಂ.	A.	P. (I. 3. 83.)	ವಿರಮತಿ. ಆರಮತಿ. ಪರಿರಮತಿ.
ಠಮ್ coming after ಉಪ if intransitive.	A.	P. (I. 3. 84.)	ಉಪರಮತಿ.
ಠಮ್ coming after ಉಪ if transitive.	A.	A. or P. (I. 3. 85.)	ಉಪರಮತಿ or ಉಪರಮತಿ.
ವದ್ in the following senses <i>viz</i> , "to explain," "to pacify," "to be able to explain," "to persevere," "to wrangle or dispute," "to speak secretly with."	P.	A. (I. 3. 47.)	ವದತೆ.
ವದ್ coming after ಅನು in the sense of "to speak articulately in a similar manner."	P.	A. (I. 3. 49.)	ಅನುವದತೆ.

ROOTS.	Mode of conjugation according to the ordinary rules.	Irregular mode of conjugation.	EXAMPLES.
ವದ್ in the sense of "to speak articulately together but contradicting each other."	P.	A. or P. (I. 3. 50.)	ವಿಪ್ರವದನ್ತೆ. ವಿಪ್ರವದನ್ತಿ.
ವದ್ in the sense of "to speak articulately together in concert."	P.	A. (I. 3. 48.)	ಸಂಪ್ರವದನ್ತೆ.
ವದ್ coming after ಲದ when the fruit of the action accrues to the agent.	P.	A. (I. 3. 73.)	ಲದವದತಿ.
ವಹ್ coming after ಪು and ಪ್ರ.	A.	A. or P. (I. 3. 81, 82) (Kás. thereon.)	ಪರಿವಹತಿ. ಪರಿವಹತಿ.
II. ವಿವ್ coming after ಸಮ in an intransitive sense.	P.	A. (I. 3. 29.)	ಸಂವಿತ್ತಿ.
ವಿಃ coming after ನಿ.	P.	A. (I. 3. 17.)	ನಿವಿಹತಿ.
ಋವ್ in the sense of "to swear by"	P.	A. (Kás. on. I. 3. 21.)	ಧನಾಯಋವತಿ.
ಚ್ಛ್ in the sense of "to investigate."	P.	A. Kás. on. (I. 3. 21.)	ಚ್ಛತಿ.
ಶ್ಚು coming after ಸಮ in an intransitive sense.	P.	A. (I. 3. 29.)	ಸಂಶ್ಚುತಿ.

ROOTS.	Mode of conjugation according to the ordinary rules.	Irregular mode of conjugation.	EXAMPLES.
ಸ್ಥೃ coming after ಸಮ in an intransitive sense.	P.	A. (I. 3. 29.)	ಸಂಸ್ಪೃಶತೆ.
ಸ್ಥಾ coming after ಸಂ, ಅವ, ಪ್ರ, and ವಿ.	P.	A. (I. 3. 22.)	ಸಂತಿಷ್ಯತೆ, ಅವತಿಷ್ಯತೆ, ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಯತೆ, ವಿತಿಷ್ಯತೆ.
ಸ್ಥಾ coming after ಆಜ್ in the sense of "to affirm" or to assert.	P.	A. (I. 3. 22.) Kās. on.	ಆತಿಷ್ಯತೆ.
ಸ್ಥಾ in these senses viz, "to indicate or reveal one's thoughts to another" or "to make an award or decision as an umpire or judge."	P.	A. (I. 3. 23.)	ತಿಷ್ಯತೆ.
ಸ್ಥಾ coming after ಉದ್ in other senses than that of "to get up or rise as from a seat &c. i. e. in the sense of "to seek for or endeavour to obtain."	P.	A. (I. 3. 24.)	ಉತ್ತಿಷ್ಯತೆ.
ಸ್ಥಾ coming after ಉಪ in an intransitive sense or in these senses, viz "to propitiate or worship or adore as a deity," "to praise or hymn," "to form friendship with or treat in a friendly manner," "to associate or unite with," "to pass or be along or near to, as a path or road."	P.	A. (I. 3. 25. 26)	ಉಪತಿಷ್ಯತೆ.

ROOTS.	Mode of conjugation according to the ordinary rules.	Irregular mode of conjugation.	EXAMPLES.
ಸ್ಥ coming after ಉಪ in the sense of "to desire to obtain."	P.	A. or P. (Kás. on. I. 3. 25.)	ಭಿಕ್ಷುಕಃ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಕು ಲಮುಪತಿಷ್ಠತೆ or ಉಪ ತಿಷ್ಠತೆ.
ಫನ್ coming after ಆಜ್, when used in an intransitive sense or when it governs a word denoting a part of the agent's own body as an object.	P.	A. (I. 3. 28.) (Kás. thereon.)	ಆಹತೆ. (ಅಹತಶಿರಃ)
ಘ್ರ in the sense of "to have a resemblance in nature or quality."	P.	A. Kás. on. (I. 3. 21.)	ಅನುಹರತೆ.
ಘ್ರ coming after ನಿ, ಸಮ, ಉಪ, and ವಿ, even when the fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent.	P.	A. (I. 3. 30.)	ನಿಹ್ವಯತೆ. ಸಂಹ್ವಯತೆ. ಉಪಹ್ವಯತೆ. ವಿಹ್ವಯತೆ.
ಘ್ರ coming after ಆಜ್ in the sense of "to challenge" even when the fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent.	P.	A. (I. 3. 31.)	ಆಹ್ವಯತೆ.

5. It has been said that in the case of roots which are to be conjugated in the *átnúñepadi* as above said on account of their being used in an intransitive sense the forms of their active voice may optionally be used in the reflective voice in the tenses in which ಯಕ್ should ordinarily be used as their tense affix in this voice (Sid II 278) e. g. from ಫನ್ preceded by ಆಜ್,

ಅಕತೆನೂಣವಕ್ಕಸ್ವಯಮೇವ ; from ಕೃ preceded by ವಿ, ವಿಕೃವತೆಸ್ಯೈಸ್ಥವಾಃ ಸ್ವಯಮೇವ.

6. There are some roots which, only when they take certain verbal affixes, change their mode of conjugation. Thus P ದ್ಯುತ್ is conjugated in the *ātmanepadi* in the aorist (I. 3. 91). And some of these roots as well as others including some of those which have been referred to in the last para are further irregular. All these roots with reference to the irregularities exhibited by them otherwise than in respect of their mode of conjugation may be classified as follows :—

- (1). Roots which 'optionally before *ārdhadhatuka* affixes but also lately otherwise take some self-descriptive affixes. Thus the root ಋತ್ takes ಈಷ, and ಕಮ takes ಣಿಜ (III. 1. 29 to 31).
- (2). Roots which may be called defective roots because generally or in some particular sense of theirs they do not in their own proper form take certain verbal affixes and therefore are replaced by substitutes which mostly are other roots of the same signification with them but sometimes are only new expressions (not roots) fulfilling the office of the defective roots before the affixes concerned. Thus, for example ಅದ್ "to eat" cannot take the affix ಸನ್ except in the form of the root ಘನ which has the same meaning ; but ದಮ before the affixes of the perfect becomes replaced by the expression ದಿ which is not a root. (II. 4. 37; VII. 4. 9.)
- (3). Roots which take different verbal affixes absolutely or optionally from those which they should take according to the ordinary rules. For example, P. ದ್ಯುತ್ in the aorist takes ಅಜ್ as its tense affix instead of ಏಜ್ (III. 1. 55.)

- (4). Roots which require or reject the augmentation of affixes differently from the ordinary rules. For instance the affix ಸನ್ which according to the ordinary rules should come as ಇಸ, in the case of ಕೃಷ್ comes only as ಸ (VII. 2. 12.)
- (5). Roots which in regard to the preliminary augmentation of bases are to be dealt with differently from the ordinary rules. Thus, ಮನ್ವ which according to the ordinary rules is not to be augmented by ಋನ್ gets so augmented before affixes beginning with ಧ್ವಲ್ (VII. 1. 60.)
- (6). Roots which as regards the alteration of bases otherwise than by augmentation are to be treated irregularly. Thus, ವಚ before affixes having indicatory ತ gets *samprasāranated* (VI. 1. 15.)
- (7). Roots which in regard to the reduplication of bases are irregular. Thus, ವಚ before the affix ಯಜ becomes ವನೀವಚ irregularly instead of ವಾವಚ (VII. 4. 84.)

7. But it must be added that not only many of the roots referred to above are irregular in more respects than one, but also many do not admit of being clubbed together in regard to all their irregularities and that consequently we have to deal with them singly by themselves in order to understand their peculiarities in full. We shall proceed now to enumerate the irregular roots in question in detail and in doing so shall indicate the irregular forms given by an asterisk when necessary. We shall further use the following signs in connection with these irregular forms :—

- 1 = 3rd Person Singular  
 2 = 3rd Person Dual  
 3 = 3rd Person Plural  
 4 = 2nd Person Singular



- 5 = 2nd Person Dual  
 6 = 2nd Person Plural  
 7 = 1st Person Singular  
 8 = 1st Person Dual  
 9 = 1st Person Plural

And it should also be noted that unless the contrary is indicated expressly or impliedly the forms refer to the active voice, to the present tense, to the *parasmaipadi*, and to the 3rd person singular. Further, it should be remembered that as we propose to illustrate the irregular rules only by a few examples others to which they lead will have to be found out by the students themselves who now should have no difficulty in doing so.

8. We shall then first refer to the roots called ಕುಟುಪಿ or roots indicated by the sign “ ಿ ” in the list of roots. These roots, except two of them, viz ಗುರ್ and ಸ್ಪರ್, are irregular only in one way i. e. by requiring all verbal affixes not having an indicatory ಙ or ಣ to be treated as affixes having an indicatory ಙ (I. 2. 1.) These roots all of which belong, it should be remembered, to the 6th class except when they are taken as FP roots are :— (1) ಕಡ (2) ಕಜ (3) ಕಚ (4) ಕಟ (5) ಕೃಡ (6) ಕುಡ (7) ಗುಜ (8) ಗುಡ (9) ಘಟ (10) ಚುಟ (11) ಚುಡ (12) ಛುರ (13) ಛುಟ (14) ಜಡ (15) ಟಿಡ (16) ತುಡ (17) ತ್ರುಟ (18) ಛುಡ (19) ಧೂ (20) ಧ್ರು (21) ಧ್ರುವ (22) ನೂ (ಞೂ) (23) ವುಟ (24) ವುಡ (25) ಭುಡ (26) ಭೃಡ (27) ಮುಟ (28) ಲುಟ (29) ಲುತ (30) ಸ್ಪುಟ (31) ಸ್ಪುಡ (32.) Thus, we get 1st Fut. ಕುಟಿಷ್ಯತಿ (not ಕೋಟಿಷ್ಯತಿ) 2nd Fut. ಕುಟಿತಾ. Aorist P ಅಕುಟೀತ. Aor. Pass. ಅಕುಟಿಷಾತಾಂ. D ಚುಕುಟಿಷತಿ Inf. ಕುಟಿತುಂ, and so on.

9. The roots which are otherwise irregular are as follows :—

- (1). ಕಾಶ. ಕಾಸ್.

Form their perfect by the auxiliary affix ಆಮ್ and the auxiliary verbs (III. 1. 35. M. M. 326.) e. g. ಕಾಶಾಂಚಕ್ರೆ ; ಕಾಸ್ತಾಂಚಕ್ರೆ.

## (2). ದಿಹ್. ವಿಹ್.

Form their base in the aorist by 1 ಕ್ಕು alternatively with ಕ್ಕು before personal affixes beginning with dentals (VII. 3. 73.) e. g. ಅದಿಗ್ಗ or ಅಧಿಕ್ಷತ; 4 ಅದಿಗ್ಗಾಃ or ಅಧಿಕ್ಷಫಾಃ; 6 ಅದಿಗ್ಗ್ವಂ or ಅಧಿಕ್ಷಧ್ವಂ; ಅಲೀಡ or ಅಲಿಕ್ಷತ; 4 ಅಲೀಡಾಃ or ಅಲಿಕ್ಷಫಾಃ; 6 ಅಲೀಡ್ವಂ or ಅಲಿಕ್ಷಧ್ವಂ.

## (3). VII ಎದ್. IV ಎದ್. X ಎದ್.

Form their D base by ಸನ್, and their gerund by ಕ್ತಾ, (I. 2. 8.) e. g. D. ಎವಿವಿವತೆ. Ger. ಎವಿತ್ಯಾ.

## (4). ಸ್ತಂಭ್. ಮುಜ್. ಮ್ಲಬ್. ಗುಜ್. ಗ್ಲಬ್. ಗ್ಲಂಜ್.

Form their base in the aorist by ಅಜ್ alternatively with ಽಜ್ (III. 1. 58.) e. g. ಅಸ್ತಂಭತ್ or ಅಸ್ತಂಭೀತ್; ಅಮುಜತ್ or ಅಮ್ರೋಜೀತ್; and so on.

## (5). ಈಡ್. ಈಷ್.

Require ಸೆ and ಧೈ of the present tense and ಸ್ವ and ಧ್ವಂ of the imperative to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 77. 78; Sid. II. 113.) e. g. ಈಶೆ, ಈಶಧೈ, ಈಶವೈ, ಈಶಧ್ವಂ, ಈಡಿಶೆ, ಈಡಿಧೈ, ಈಡಿವೈ, ಈಡಿಧ್ವಂ.

## (6). ಜೈತ್. ಷೈದ್. ತೈದ್.

- (a). Allow optionally the rejection of ಇಟ್ before *árdha-dhatuka* affixes beginning with ವಲ್ except in the aorist (VII. 2. 57); and
- (b). require the absolute rejection of ಇಟ್ before *nish* affixes (VII. 2. 15.) e. g. 2nd Fut. ಚರ್ತವ್ಯತಿ or ಚರ್ತ್ಸ್ಯತಿ. Pass. Ben. ಚರ್ತೀಷ್ಯ or ಚರ್ತ್ಸೀಷ್ಯ. 1) ಚಿಚರ್ತವತಿ or ಚಿಚರ್ತ್ಸ್ಯತಿ. *nish* ಚೈತ್ತ, ಚೈತ್ತವತ್. and so on.

## (7). ದ್ರುಹ್. ಸ್ನಿಹ್. ಸ್ನುಹ್.

- (a). Allow the optional rejection of ಇಟ್ before ವಲ್ *árdha* affixes not being *nishṭha* (VII. 2. 45.) and

- (b). require the absolute rejection of ಇಟ್ before *nish* (VII. 2. 15.) e. g. 1st Fut. ದ್ರೋಣಾ or ದ್ರೋಣ್ಯಾ or ದ್ರೋಣಿತಾ. 2nd Fut. ದ್ರೋಣ್ಯೈತಿ or ದ್ರೋಣ್ಯೈತಿ. *nish* ದ್ರುಢ, ದ್ರುಢವತ್ and so on.

(8) ದೃ (ದೃಜ್), ದೈ (ದೃಜ್).

Require ಸನ್ to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 75.) e. g. ದಿವಂಷತಿ. ದಿವಂಷತಿ.

(9). ಹೈ, ಹೈಃ, ನು.

Require the augmentation by ಇಟ್ of *árdhadhatuka* affixes except ಸನ್ and except those which have an indicatory ಕ (B. 510; VII. 2. 11. 12.) e. g. 1st Fut. ಹೈನಿತಾ, ಹೈನಿತಾ, ನನಿತಾ.

(10). ವೈ (ವೈಜ್ ವೈಜ್).

- (a) Allow the optional augmentation with ಇಟ್ of ಫಲ್ (VII. 2. 64.) and affixes of the benedictive in the *átmanepadi* (VII. 2. 39. 42);

- (b) require absolutely the rejection of ಇಟ್ before ವಲ್ affixes of the perfect other than ಫಲ್ (VII. 2. 13);

- (b) allow the augmentation with ಇಟ್ or ಈಟ್ of ಸನ್ which they take alternatively with ಸನ್, and ಏಜ್, in the *átmanepadi* (VII. 2. 38. 41. 42; I. 2. 12.);

- (c) require P. ಏಜ್ to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 40); and

- (d) require the augmentation with ಇಟ್ or ಈಟ್ of all other ವಲ್ *árdha* affixes except those having indicatory ಕ (B. 510. VII. 2. 11.) e. g. 1 Fut. ವರಿತಾ or ವರೀತಾ. 2nd Fut. ವರಿದ್ಯತಿ or ವರೀದ್ಯತಿ. P. Aor. 2 ಅವಾರಿಷ್ಯಾಂ. 3 ಅವಾರಿಷ್ಯುಃ A. Aor. 2 ಅವೃಷಾತಾಂ or ಅವರಿಷಾತಾಂ or ಅವರೀಷಾತಾಂ Perf. 4 ವನರ್ಥ or ವನರಿಥ 8. ವನೃವ 9. ವನೃವು. A. Ben. ವೃಷೀದ್ಯ or ವರಿಷೀದ್ಯ. D. ವಿನೃರ್ಥತಿ or ವಿನರಿಥತಿ or ವನರೀದತಿ.

(11). ಜಪ್, ಜಭ್, ದಹ್, ದಙ್.

Have the reduplicate of their FA and FP roots augmented with ನುಕ್ (VII. 4. 86.) *e. g.* ಜಂಜದ್ಯತೆ, ಜಂಜಪೀತಿ. ಜಂಜಭ್ಯತೆ, ಜಂಜಭೀತಿ and so on.

(12). ಜ್ಯು, ಪ್ಲು.

Have ಚಿ and ಟಿ respectively as the reduplicates alternatively with ಚು and ಪು when D from their C is formed and also when the base of the aorist from the C is formed. (VII. 4. 81. 93.) *e. g.* Aor. of C. ಅಚಿಜ್ಯವತ್ or ಅಚುಜ್ಯವತ್; ಅಪಿಪ್ಲವತ್ or ಅಪುಪ್ಲವತ್; D of C ಚಿಜ್ಯಾವಯತಿ or ಚುಜ್ಯಾವಯತಿ; ಪಿಪ್ಲಾವಯತಿ or ಪುಪ್ಲಾವಯತಿ.

(13). III. ವಿಘ್ III. ವಿಘ್.

Have ವೆ as their reduplicate in the special tenses (VII. 4. 75). *e. g.* ವೆವ್ವಿ, ವೆವ್ವಿ.

(14). ಚೇವ್ವ, ವೇವ್ವ.

Have ಚ and ವ respectively as the reduplicate of their C alternatively with ಚಿ and ವಿ when the base of the aorist of their C is formed (VII. 4. 76) *e. g.* ಅಚಿಚೇವ್ವತ್ or ಅಚಿವೇವ್ವತ್; ಅವೇವ್ವತ್ or ಅವವೇವ್ವತ್.

(15). ಜ್ವರ್, ಮವ್.

Become respectively ಜ್ and ಮೂ before ಝಲ್ affixes (VI. 4. 20) *e. g.* FP ಜೂಜೂರಿ or ಜೂಜ್ವೂರಿ; ಮೂಮೂತಿ or ಮೂಮೂತಿ.

(17). IX ಋ. IX ಕೃ. IX ಕೃ (ಕೃಞ). IX ಗೃ, IX ಘೃ, IX ರ್ಗೃ, IX ಧೃ, IX ಧ್ವೃ, IX ಸೃ, IX ಘೃ, (ಘೃಞ) IX ಪ್ಲಿ, IX ಭೃ, IX ಮೃ, IX ರೀ, IX ಲೂ, (ಲೂಞ) IX ವೃ, (ವೃಞ) IX ಘ್ಲಿ, IX ಸ್ತೃ (ಸ್ತೃಞ).

Shorten their final vowels before affixes having indicatory ಕ (VII. 3. 80) *e. g.* ಮಣಾತಿ, ಕೃಣಾತಿ, and so on.

(16). IV ಕ್ಲಮ್, ಕ್ಷಮ್, ತಮ್, ಮದ್, ಳಮ್, ಶ್ರಮ್.

Lengthen their penultimate in the special tenses (VII. 3. 74.)

e. g. ಕ್ಲಮ್ಯತಿ.

(18). III. ಗಾ, ಗಾ, (ಗಾಜ್), ಗೈ.

Change their final vowels into ಎ before affixes of the benedictive in the *parasmaipadi* (VI. 4. 67.) and into ಈ before other consonantal affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ except ಲ್ಯಪ್ (VI. 4. 66. 69.) e. g. III. ಗಾ:—2 ಜಗೀತಃ Impv. ಜಗಾತು or ಜಗೀತಾತ್. Imp. 2 ಅಜಗೀತಾಂ. O ಅಜಗೀಯಾತ್. ಗಾ (ಗಾಜ್):—A. Aor. ಅಗೀಷ್ಟ. III. ಗಾ. ಗೈ:—Ben. ಗೇಯಾತ್. III. ಗಾ. ಗಾ (ಗಾಜ್). ಗೈ:—Pass. ಗೀಯತೆ Aor. 2 ಅಗೀಯಾತಾಂ or ಆಗಾಮಿಪಾತಾಂ FA ಜೇಗೀಯತೆ *nish* ಗೀತ, ಗೀತವತ್. Ger. ಗೀತ್ವಾ.

(19). ಗುಢ್, ಮೃತ್, ಮೃದ್.

Do not *gunate* their penultimate before ತ್ವಾ (I. 2. 7.) ಗುಢಿತ್ವಾ, ಮೃಡಿತ್ವಾ, ಮೃದಿತ್ವಾ.

(20). ಚಮ (preceded by ಅಜ್), ವಮ.

Lengthen their penultimate before affixes having indicatory ಕ and ಜೀ. (VII. 3. 34. 74; Sid. II. 272. e, g) ಅಜಾಮತಿ. ವಾಂತಿ. Pass Aor. ಅಜಾಮಿ, ಅವಾಮಿ.

(21). ದಾಜ್, ಸಂಜ್.

*Lopate* their penultimate in the special tenses (VI. 4. 25.) e. g. ದಾಜತಿ, ಸಂಜತಿ.

(22). ದೀಧೀ, ವೇವೀ.

*Lopate* their final before affixes beginning with ಯ, ಇ, and ಈ (VII. 4. 53.) and do not *gunate* or *vridhdhiate* their final before other affixes which ordinarily should cause *gunation* or *vridhdhiation* (I. 1. 6. Sid. II. 127.) e. g. O ಅದೀಧೀತೆ 1st Fut. ದೀಧಿತಾ. 2nd Fut. ದೀಧಿಷ್ಯತಿ. Perf. ದೀಧ್ಯಾಂಚಕ್ರ. Ben. ದೀಧಿಷೀಷ್ಯ. Pass ದೀಧ್ಯತೆ. (ಲ್ಯಪ್.) ದೀಧ್ಯ.

(23). ಪೀಡ್, ಭಾಷ್, ಭಾಸ್, ವೀಲ್.

Do not optionally shorten their penultimate before ಣಿ followed by ಪಜ್ (VII. 4. 3.) e. g. ಅಪಿಪೀಡತ್ or ಅಪಿಪಿಡತ್ ; ಅಬಭಾಷತ್ or ಅಬೀ ಭಷತ್ ; and so on.

(24). X. ಧೂ. (ಧೂಜ್.) X. ಪ್ರೀ. (ಪ್ರೀಜ್.)

Optionally take ನುಕ್ as their augment before ಣಿ (Sid II. 181). e. g. ಧೂನಯತಿ or ಧಾವಯತಿ ; ಪ್ರೀಣಯತಿ or ಪ್ರಾಯಯತಿ.

(25). ಕೃನ್ವ್ಯ (ಕೃವಿ) ಧಿನ್ವ್ಯ (ಧಿವಿ).

Become ಕೃಣ್ and ಧಿನ್ respectively in the special tenses and do not *gunate* their penultimate (III. 1. 80.) e. g. ಕೃಣೋತಿ, ಧಿನೋತಿ.

(26). ಋಣ್ (ಋಣು) ಕ್ಷಿಣ್ (ಕ್ಷಿಣು) ಘೃಣ್ (ಘೃಣು)  
ತೃಣ್ (ತೃಣು) ವನ್ (ವನು.)

Take optionally ಿ ಸಚಿ as their tense affix in the aorist in the 3rd person and 2nd person singular and *lopate* their final consonant before ಝಠ affixes having indicatory ಕ್ or ಜ (II. 4. 79 ; VI. 4. 37.) e. g. ಅರಙ್ or ಅರ್ದಿಷ್ಠ ; ಅಪ್ಪಿತೆ or ಅಪ್ಪಿಣಿಷ್ಠ and so on.

(27). ಕ್ರಂಥ್, ಗ್ರಂಥ್.

(a). Allow the affixes of the perfect not having indicatory ಣ or ಪ to be treated optionally as having indicatory ಕ್, becoming ಕ್ರಂಥ್ and ಗ್ರಂಥ್ respectively at the sametime (Sid. II. 102.) and

(b). in the reflective voice do not take ಚಿಣ್ in the 3rd person singular of the aorist and require their bases of the active voice to be used in the present, imperative, imperfect, and optative tenses (Sid. II. 278.) e. g. Perf 2 ಕ್ರಂಥತುಃ or ಕ್ರಂಥತುಃ ; Reflec. (I. ಕ್ರಂಥ್) ಕ್ರಂಥತೆ (IX. ಕ್ರಂಥ್) ಕ್ರಂಥೀತೆ (I. ಗ್ರಂಥ್) ಗ್ರಂಥತೆ (IX. ಗ್ರಂಥ್) ಗ್ರಂಥೀತೆ. Aor. ಅಕ್ರಂಥಿಷ್ಠ, ಅಗ್ರಂಥಿಷ್ಠ.

- (28). ಭ್ರಾಕ್, ಸ್ರಂಭ್, ಲಟ್, ಲಾಠ್, ದುಟ್, ರುಬ್, ಕುಭ್, ಕ್ಷುಭ್, ಸಭ್, ತುಭ್, ಶ್ವಿತ್.

Are optionally conjugated in the *parasmaipadi* in the aorist taking then ಅಜ್ as their tense affix (I. 3. 91; III. 1. 55) e. g. ಅಭ್ರಕತ್ or ಅಭ್ರಂಶಿಷ್ಟ and so on.

(29). ಮಾ including all roots having this form as well as ಮೆ which becomes ಮಾ except in the special tenses, viz II ಮಾ III. ಮಾ IV. ಮಾ and I ಮೆ.

- (a). Becomes ಮಿಠ before ಸನ್, *lopat*ing its reduplicate at the same time (VII. 4. 54. 58).
- (b). becomes ಮಿ before affixes beginning with ತ and having indicatory ಕ (VII. 4. 40). and
- (c). becomes ಮಿ before other consonantal affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ (VI. 4. 66). except those of the benedictive *parasmaipadi* before which it becomes ಮೆ (VII. 4. 67). and except before ಲ್ಯಪ್ before which it remains as ಮಾ only (VI. 4. 69). e. g. Ben. ಮೇಯಾತ್. Pass ಮಿಯಾತೆ. D ಮಿತ್ಸುತಿ. FA ಮಮಿಯಾತೆ. *nish* ಮಿತ.

Note.—The exception referred to in VI. 4. 67. in regard to benedictive *parasmaipadi* does not apply in the case of other roots than II. ಮಾ as they are all *ātmanepadi*.

- (30). ಸ್ವಿ (ಇಷ್ಟಿದಾ) ವಿದ್ (ಇವಿದಾ) ಕ್ಷಿದ್ (ಇಕ್ಷಿದಾ).

- (a). Are optionally conjugated in the *parasmaipadi* taking then ಅಜ್ as their tense affix (I. 3. 91; III. 1. 55); and
- (b). when they as roots having indicatory ಅ take optionally E *nishṭha*, take ತ and ತವತ್ instead of ಕ್ಲ and ಕ್ಲವತ್ (I. 2. 19.) e. g. Aor. ಅಸ್ವಿವತ್ or ಅಸ್ವಿದಿಷ್ಟ *nish* ಸ್ವದಿತ or ಸ್ವಿನ್ಯ; ಸ್ವದಿತವತ್ or ಸ್ವಿನ್ಯವತ್; and so on.

## (31). ವಿಮ್, ನಿಮ್.

- (a). Become ವಿಮ್ and ನಿಮ್ respectively (VII. 1. 59) in the special tenses and
- (b). take ಅಜ್ as their tense affix in the aorist optionally in the *átmanepadi* and absolutely in the *parasmai-padi* (III. 1. 53, 54) e. g. ವಿಂಪತಿ, ನಿಂಪತಿ. P. Aor. ಅವಿ ಪತ್ A. Aor. ಅವಿಪತ or ಅವಿಪ್; P. Aor. ಅನಿಪತ್. A. Aor. ಅನಿಪತ or ಅನಿಪ್.

## (32). ಕೊ, ಛೊ.

- (a). Take ೀನಿಮ್ as their tense affix of the aorist optionally (II. 4. 78) ; and.
- (b). become ಕಾಯ್ and ಛಾಯ್ before ಕಿ (VII. 3. 37). and ಕಿ optionally before affixes beginning with ತ and having indicatory ಕ (VII. 4. 41.) e. g. Aor. ಅಕಾಸೀತ್ or ಅಕಾತ್. C ಕಾಯಯತಿ. *nisk* ಕಿತ or ಕಾತ; ಕಿತವತ್ or ಕಾತವತ್.

## (33). ಯಜ್, ವಸ್, ವಹ್.

- (a). Have ಇ, ಉ, and ಉ respectively as their reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17). and.
- (b). are *samprasaranated* before affixes having indicatory ಕ (VI. 1. 15). e. g. Perf. ಇಯಾಜ, ಉನಾಪ, ಉನಾಹ. *nisk* ಇದ್ವೈ, ಇದ್ವೈವತ್; ಉಪ್, ಉಪ್ವತ್; ಉಢೆ, ಉಢೆವತ್.

## (34). ತ್ರಪ್, ಭ್ರಾಕ್, ಭ್ಲಾಕ್.

*Lopate* their reduplicate and change their penultimate into ಎ before affixes of the perfect having indicatory ಕ or ಙ (VI. 4. 122, 125). e. g. Perf. ತ್ರಪೆ, ಭ್ರೇಕ, ಭ್ಲೇಕ.

## (35.) ತ್ವೊ, ಧ್ವಜ್.

*Lopate* their reduplicate and become respectively ತೆರ್ and ಧೆಜ್ before ಧಲ್ and affixes of the perfect having indicatory ಕ or ಙ (VI. 4. 122, 125.) e. g. Perf. 2 ತೆರತುಃ, ಧೇಜತುಃ; 4 ತೆರಥ, ಧೆಜೆಥ.



## (36). IV. ದ್ವೌ VII. ದ್ವೌ.

- (a). Shorten their final vowel optionally before affixes of the perfect (VII. 4. 12.) and.
- (b). have ಡ as their reduplicate before ಣಿ followed by ಚ್ಚ (VII. 4. 95,) e. g. Perf. 2 ದದ್ರತುಃ or ದದರತುಃ Aor. of C ಅದದರತ್.

## (37). ಎ IX. ಎ.

Become ಎಸ್ and *lopate* their reduplicates at the same time before ಸನ್, (VII. 4. 54. 58.) and become ಎಃ before affixes which would ordinarily *gunate* or *vriddhiate* their final vowels and before ಲ್ಯಪ್ (VI. 1. 50.) e. g. 1st Fut. ಎತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಎತಸ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅವಸೀತ್. Perf. ಮಮೌ. 4 ಮಮಾಧ or ಮಮಿಧ. C ಎವಮುತಿ. D ಮಿತ್ಸತಿ. (ಲ್ಯಪ್) ಎಯ. Inf. ಎತುಂ.

## (38). ರಭ್, ಲಭ್, ಕಕ್.

Change their penultimate into ಇ and *lopate* their reduplicates at the same time before ಸನ್. (VII. 4. 54, 58) e. g. ರಿಪ್ಸತಿ, ಲಿಪ್ಸತಿ, ಕಿಕ್ಸತಿ.

## (39). ವ್ಯಚ್, ವ್ಯಧ್.

- (a). Become ವಿಚ್ and ವಿಧ್ respectively before affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 1. 16.) and.
- (b). have ಉ as their reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17.) e. g. Perf. ವಿವ್ಯಾಚ್, ವಿವ್ಯಾಧ. Pass. ವಿವ್ಯತಿ, ವಿವ್ಯತಿ. *nish* ವಿಚಿತ, ವಚಿತವತ್. ವಿಧಿತ, ವಿಧಿತವತ್.

## (40) ಕೃಷ್, ಮೃಶ್.

Take ಏಚ್ alternatively with ಕ್ಷ as their tense affix in the aorist (Sid. II, 104) e. g. ಅಕ್ರಾಕ್ಷೀತ್ or ಅಕ್ರಾಕ್ಷೀತ್ or ಅಕ್ಷಕ್ಷತ್; ಅವಕ್ರಾಕ್ಷೀತ್ or ಅವಕ್ರಾಕ್ಷೀತ್ or ಅವ್ಯಕ್ಷತ್.

## (41). ತೃಷ್, ಕೃಶ್, ಲಂಚ್.

From their gerund by ಕ್ತಾ alternatively with ತ್ಯಾ (I. 2. 24. 25.) e. g. ತೃಷಿತ್ಯಾ or ತರ್ಷಿತ್ಯಾ, ಕೃಶಿತ್ಯಾ or ಕರ್ಷಿತ್ಯಾ, ಲಂಚಿತ್ಯಾ or ಲಂಚಿತ್ಯಾ.

## (42). ಸ್ರಂಸ್, ಭ್ರಂಸ್, ಧ್ವಂಸ್.

- (a). Are conjugated in the *parasmaipadi* optionally in the aorist taking then ಅಜ್ as their tense affix (III. 1. 55; I. 3. 91.) and
- (b). have their reduplicates augmented with ನೀಕ್ before ಯಜ್ and ಿ ಯಜ್ (VII 4.84.) e. g. Aor. ಅಸ್ರಂಸಿಷ್ಯ or ಅಸ್ರಸತ್. FA ಸನೀಸ್ರಸ್ಯತೆ FP ಸನೀಸ್ರಂಸೀತಿ and so on.

## (43). ವೃಧ್, (ವೃಧು) ಕೃಧ್ (ಕೃಧು).

- (a). Are conjugated in the *parasmaipadi* optionally (1) in the aorist taking then ಅಜ್ as their tense affix (III. 1. 55; I. 3. 91.) and (2) when ಸ್ಯ and ಸನ್ are attached (I. 3. 92); and.
- (b). in the *parasmaipadi* reject the augment ಇಟ್ before ಸ್ಯ and ಸನ್ (VII. 2. 59.) e. g. 2nd Fut. ವರ್ಧಿಷ್ಯತೆ or ವತ್ಸ್ಯತೆ, ಕರ್ಧಿಷ್ಯತೆ or ಕತ್ಸ್ಯತೆ. Aor. ಅವೃಧತ್ or ಅವರ್ಧಿಷ್ಯ, ಅಕೃಧತ್ or ಅಕರ್ಧಿಷ್ಯ. D ವಿವೃತ್ಸತೆ or ವಿವರ್ಧಿಷತೆ. and so on.

## (44). ದ್ರು, ಸ್ರು.

- (a). Form their base in the aorist in the active voice by ಚಜ್ (III. 1. 48);
- (b). reject the augment ಇಟ್ before ವಲ್ *árdhadhátuka* affixes in the perfect (VII. 2. 13);
- (c). have their C roots invariably conjugated in the *parasmaipadi* (I. 3. 86); and

- (d). have the vowel of the reduplicates of their C roots optionally changed into ಉ alternatively with ಇ before ಚ್ಚ and ಸನ್ (VI. 4. 81. 93.) e. g. Aorist ಅಮದ್ರವತ್, ಅಸುಸ್ರವತ್. Perf. 4 ದುದ್ರೋಫ, ಸುಸ್ರೋಫ ; 8 ದುದ್ರವ, ಸುಸ್ರವ ; 9 ದುದ್ರಮ, ಸುಸ್ರಮ. C ದ್ರಾವಯತಿ, ಸ್ರಾವಯತಿ. Aor. of C ಅದಿದ್ರವತ್ or ಅದುದ್ರವತ್ ; ಅಸಿಸ್ರವತ್ or ಅಸುಸ್ರವತ್. D ದಿದ್ರಾವಯಿಷತಿ or ದುದ್ರಾವಯಿಷತಿ ; ಸಿಸ್ರಾವಯಿಷತಿ or ಸುಸ್ರಾವಯಿಷತಿ.

(46). ಹ್ಲೌಛ್, ಲಗ್, ಮ್ಲೆಚ್ಛ್, ರಭ್, ವಾಹ್, ದೃಹ್, ವೃಹ್, ಕ್ಷ್ give in conjunction with ಕ್ಷ respectively the following anomalous words.— (VII. 2. 18. 20. 21.)

ಹ್ಲೌಛ್ “the churning stick”  
 ಲಗ್ “attached”  
 ಮ್ಲೆಚ್ಛ್ “indistinct”  
 ರಿಛ್ “a note”  
 ವಾಛ್ “excessive”  
 ದೃಛ್ “strong”  
 ವರಿವೃಛ್ “lord”  
 ಕಷ್ಟ “difficult” “impervious”

(45). ದಮ, ಕಮ, ದಸ, ಛದ.

Allow their C to be formed optionally by ೀ ಣಿ when *nishtha* affixes are to be taken by them, the *nishtha* affixes themselves rejecting then the augment ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 27.) e. g. ದಾನ್ತ or ದಮಿತ ; ಕಾನ್ತ or ಕಮಿತ ; ದಸ್ತ or ದಾಸಿತ ; ಛನ್ತ or ಛಾದಿತ.

(46). ಪೂರ್.

- (a). Forms its base in the 3rd person singular of the aorist of the active voice optionally by ಚಿಣ್ (III. 1. 61); and
- (b). allows its C to be formed optionally by ೀ ಣಿ when *nish.* are to be taken by them, the *nish* affixes themselves then rejecting the augment ಇಟ್. (VII. 2. 27.) e. g. Aor. ಅಪೂರಿ, ಅಪೂರಿಷ್ಪ. *nish* of C ಪೂರ್ಣ or ಪೂರಿತ.

## (47). ತಾಯ್.

Forms its base in the 3rd person singular of the aorist of the active voice optionally by ಚಿಣ್ (III. 1. 61.) e. g. ಅತಾಯಿ or ಅತಾಯಿಷ್ಯ.

## (48). ರುಷ್.

Allows the optional rejection of ಇಟ್ before *árdhadhátuka* affixes beginning with ತ (VII. 2. 48). including *nishṭha* (VII. 2. 28.) e. g. 1st Fut. ರಣ್ಣಾ or ರಣ್ಣಿತಾ. *nishṭha*. ರುಷ್ಯ or ರುಷಿತ.

## (49). ರಿಷ್.

Allows the optional rejection of ಇಟ್ before *árdhadhátuka* affixes beginning with ತ except *nishṭha* (VII. 2. 48) and requires the absolute rejection of ಇಟ್ before *nishṭha* (VII. 2. 15) e. g. 1st Fut. ರಿಷ್ಣಾ or ರಿಷಿತಾ. *nish* ರಿಷ್ಯ.

## (50). ತ್ವರ್ (ಇತ್ವರಾ.)

(a). Becomes ತೂರ್ before nasal affixes and ಝಲ್ affixes (VI. 4. 20) and

(b). allows the optional rejection of ಇಟ್ before *nishṭha* (VII. 2. 28) e. g. FP ತೂತೂರ್. *nishṭha* ತೂರ್ or ತ್ವರಿತ.

## (51). ಪ್ರಿವ್.

Becomes ಸ್ರ before nasal affixes and ಝಲ್ affixes (VI. 4. 20) e. g. FP ಸ್ರಿಸ್ರೀತಿ.

## (52). ಸ್ಯಮ್.

(a). Changes its penultimate optionally into ು and at the same time *lopates* its reduplicate before ಫಲ್ and affixes of the perfect having indicatory ತ or ಙ (VI. 4. 125) and.

- (b). is *samprasāranāṭa* before ಯಜ್ (VI. 1. 19.) e. g. Perfect 2 ಸ್ವಮತುಃ or ಸಸ್ಯಮತುಃ 4 ಸ್ವಮಿಥ or ಸಸ್ಯಮಿಥ. FA ಸಸಿಮ್ಯತೆ.

(53). ಸ್ವನ್.

- (a). Has the same irregularities as those mentioned in (a) for ಸ್ವಮ್ ;
- (b). when preceded by ಆಜ್, allows the optional rejection of ಋಟ್ before *nishtha* ; (VII. 2. 28.) and
- (c). when not preceded by ಆಜ್, gives the anomalous word ಸ್ವಾಂತ meaning *mind* (VII. 2. 18). e. g. Perfect 2 ಸ್ವನತುಃ or ಸಸ್ಯನತುಃ. 4 ಸ್ವನಿಥ or ಸಸ್ಯನಿಥ. *nishtha*. ಆಸ್ವಾಂತ or ಆಸ್ವನಿತ. Anomalous word. ಸ್ವಾಂತ (*mind*).

(54). ಆಜ್.

ಆಜ್ must be changed into ವೀ before *úrduhaḥhútuka* affixes optionally if they begin with ವಲ್ and absolutely otherwise (II. 4. 56. Kás. thereon) e. g.

Impv. ವೀಯತಾಂ Imp. ಅವೀಯತ O. ವೀಯತ 1st Fut. ವತಾ or ಆಜಿತಾ 2nd Fut. ವದ್ಯತಿ or ಆಜಿದ್ಯತಿ. Cond. ಅವೇದ್ಯತ್ or ಆಜಿದ್ಯತ್. Aor. ಅವೈಷೀತ್ or ಆಜೀತ್. Perf. ವಿನಾಯ. 2 ವಿವೃತುಃ. 3 ವಿವ್ರ್ಯುಃ 4 ವಿವಥ or ವಿವಯಥ or ಆಜಿಥ. 5 ವಿವೃಥುಃ 6 ವಿವ್ರ್ಯ 7 ವಿನಾಯ or ವಿನಯ, 8 ವಿವ್ರಿವ or ಆಜಿವ. 9 ವಿವ್ರಿವು or ಆಜಿವು. Ben. ವೀಯಾತ್. Pass. ವೀಯತೆ. 1st Fut. ವತಾ or ವಯತಾ or ಆಜಿತಾ. 2nd Fut. ವೇದ್ಯತಿ or ವಯದ್ಯತಿ or ಆಜಿದ್ಯತಿ. Cond. ಅವೇದ್ಯತ or ಅವಯದ್ಯತ or ಆಜಿದ್ಯತ. Aor. ಅವಾಯ (not reflective). ಅವಾಯ or ಅವಾಯಿಷ್ಯ or ಅವೇಷ್ಯ or ಆಜಿಷ್ಯ (reflective); 2 ಅವಾಯಿಷಾತಾಂ or ಅವೇಷಾತಾಂ or ಆಜಿಷಾತಾಂ. Perf. ವಿವಿಯ. 2 ವಿವಿಯಾತೆ. 3 ವಿವಿಯರೆ. 4 ವಿವಿಯರೆ or ಆಜಿರೆ. 5 ವಿವಿಯಥ. 6 ವಿವಿಯಥ್ಯ or ವಿವಿಯಥ್ಯ or ಆಜಿಥ್ಯ. 7 ವಿವಿಯ. 8 ವಿವಿಯವಹೆ or ಆಜಿವಹೆ. 9 ವಿವಿಯನುಹೆ or ಆಜಿವನುಹೆ. Ben. ವಯಿಷೀಷ್ಯ or ವೇಷೀಷ್ಯ or ಆಜಿಷೀಷ್ಯ

C ವಾಯಯತಿ D ವಿವಿವತಿ or ಅಜಿಜಿವತಿ. FA ವೈವಿಯತಿ. FP ವೈವೈತಿ or ವೈವಯತಿ. *nish* ವೀತ or ಅಜಿತ. Ger. ವೀತ್ವಾ or ಅಜಿತ್ವಾ. (ಲ್ಯವ್) ವೀಯ. Inf. ವೀತುಂ or ಅಜಿತುಂ.

(55). ಅದ್.

- (a). Is changed into (1) ಫೆಸ್ತ absolutely before ಸನ್ and affixes of the aorist, (2) into ಜಗ್ಧ before *ārdhadhātuka* affixes beginning with ತ (II. 4. 36, 37.), and (3) into ಅದ before *sārvadhātuka* affixes consisting of a single letter (VII. 3. 100);
- (b). requires ಧಲ್ to be augmented with ಇಟ್ absolutely (VII. 2. 66.); and
- (c). requires its C to be conjugated in the *ātmanepadi* as well as in the *parasmaipadi* (Kās. on I. 3. 87.) the *ātmanepadi* being used when the fruit of the action accrues to the agent, though the root has the sense of eating. e. g. Imp. ಅದತ್ 4 ಅದಃ Aor. nil and so use the aorist of ಫೆಸ್ instead. Perf 4. ಅದಿಥ C. ಅದಯತಿ or ಅದಯತೆ. D. nil and so use the D of ಫೆಸ್ instead. *nish* ಜಗ್ಧ, ಜಗ್ಧವತ್. Ger. ಜಗ್ಧ್ವಾ. (ಲ್ಯವ್.) ಜಗ್ಧ್ಯ Inf. ಜಗ್ಧುಂ.

Note.—It is said that in the perfect we may consider this root optionally as defective, using, instead of the forms from this root, the forms from the root ಫೆಸ್ತ (II. 4. 40). But the practical advantage of this rule is not apparent.

(56). II. ಅನ್.

Requires affixes of the special tenses following it immediately to the augmented with ಈಟ್ or ಅಟ್ if they consist of single consonants, and with ಇಟ್ if they are other affixes beginning with ವಲ್ (VII. 2. 76; VII. 3. 98. 99.) e. g. ಅನಿತಿ Impv. ಅನಿತು or ಅನಿತಾತ್ Imp. ಅನೀತ್ or ಅನತ್.

(57). ಅಂಜ್ (I. U. ಅಂಜು). used in the sense of "to worship."

(a). Requires the augment ಇಟ್ before the gerund absolutely, not optionally, and also before *nishtha*; (VII. 2. 53). and.

(b). does not lose its nasal before affixes having indicative ಕ or ಜ್ (VI. 4. 30). *e. g.* O ಅಂಜ್ಯಾತ್. Ben. ಅಂಜ್ಯಾತ್. Pass ಅಂಜ್ಯಂತೆ. *nish* ಅಂಚಿತ, ಅಂಚಿತವತ್. Ger. ಅಂಚಿತ್ಯಾ.

(58). ಅಂಜ್ (ಅಂಜು).

Requires the augmentation with ಇಟ್ of the tense affix of the aorist and of the affix ಸನ್ (VII. 2. 71. 74) *e. g.* Aor. ಅಂಜೇತ್. D ಅಂಜೇಷತ್.

(59). ಅಯ್.

Requires the perfect to be formed by the auxiliary affix ಅಮ್ and the auxiliary verbs (III. 1.37.) *e. g.* Perf. ಅಯಾಂ ಪಕ್ರ.

(60). ಅರ್.

Requires *nishtha* to reject the augment ಇಟ್ (1) when preceded by ಸಮ್, ನಿ, or ವಿ and (2) when preceded by ಅಫಿ, if the meaning is "near." (VII. 2. 24, 25) *e. g.* ಸಮರ್, ನ್ಯರ್, ವ್ಯರ್, ಅಭ್ಯರ್ "near."

(61). V ಅಶ್ (ಅಶು).

(a). Requires the affix ಸನ್ to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 74) and

(b). requires the reduplicate of the perfect to be augmented with ಸುಟ್ (VII. 4. 72) *e. g.* Perf. ಅನಶ್, 2 ಅನಶಾತ್, 3 ಅನಶಿರೆ ಹಿಂ. D ಅನಶಿವತ್.

## (62). II. ಅಸ.

- (a). Takes no *ārdhadhātuka* aff (II. 4. 52.) except affixes of the perfect and this only when the root is used as an auxiliary in the formation of a perfect with the affix ಅಸ. (Kās. on II. 4. 52).
- (b). requires *ārdhadhātuka* aff consisting of single letters to be augmented with ಈಱ್ (VII. 3. 96.)
- (c). changes itself into ಎ before ಡಿ (of the Impv.) (VI. 4. 111. 119.)
- (d). *lopates* its final before affixes beginning with ಸ (VII. 4. 50.) and
- (e). *lopates* its initial before *sūrvadhātuka* aff having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 111.) e. g. 2 ಸ್ತಃ 3 ಸನ್ನಿ, 4 ಅಸಿ 5 ಸ್ಥಃ 6 ಸ್ಥ 8 ಸ್ವಃ 9 ಸ್ತಃ. Impv. 2 ಸ್ತಾಂ, 3 ಸಸ್ತು, 4 ಎಧಿ, 5 ಸ್ತಂ, 6 ಸ್ತ. Imp. ಅಸೀತ್. 4 ಅಸೀಃ. O. ಸ್ಯಾತ್ 2 ಸ್ಯಾತಾಂ 3 ಸ್ಯಾಃ, 4 ಸ್ಯಾಃ 5 ಸ್ಯಾತಂ, 6 ಸ್ಯಾತ. 7 ಸ್ಯಾಂ 8 ಸ್ಯಾವ 9 ಸ್ಯಾಮ. Other tenses *nil* and so the forms of the root ಭೂ should be used in these tenses.

## (63). IV. ಅಸ.

- (a). Takes ಅಜ್ as its tense affix in the aorist (III. 1. 52.) and
- (b). then gets itself augmented with ಛುಕ್ (VII. 4. 17.) e. g. Aor. ಅಸಙ್ಗತ್ 2 ಅಸಙ್ಗತಾಂ 3 ಅಸಙ್ಗನ್. A. Aor. ಅಸಙ್ಗತ. 2 ಅಸಙ್ಗತಾಂ.

## (64). ಅಪ್ (ಅಫ್).

Becomes ಈಪ್ before ಸನ್ *lopating* its reduplicate at the same time (VII. 4. 55. 58.) e. g. D ಈಪ್ಪತಿ.



## (65.) ಅಸೃ.

Forms its perfect by the auxiliary affix ಅಸೃ &c. (III. 1. 37.) e. g. Perf. ಅಸೃಂಪೃ.

## (66.) ಇಣ.

(a). Is in the aorist changed into ಇ (II. 4. 45.) and takes  
ಽ ಇಞ as its tense affix (II. 4. 77.)

(b). cannot be used in its causative or desiderative form when it means "to go" and so the causative and desiderative forms in this sense must be taken from the root ಗಮ (II. 4. 46, 47).

(c). is changed not into ಇಯ (ಇಯಜ್) but ಯ (ಯಣ) before affixes beginning with vowels and not being such as require its own *gunation* or *vriddhi* according to ordinary rules (VI. 4. 81.)

(d). has ಈ, not ಇ, as its reduplicate before affixes of the perfect having indicative ಕ (VII. 4. 69.) and

(e). in the benedictive remains as ಇ without being lengthened, provided *upasargāḥ* are to be used along with the root (VII. 4. 24.) e. g. 3 ಯಂತಿ Impr. 3 ಯಂತು. Imp. 3 ಆಯಸ್. Aor. ಅಗಾತ್. 2 ಅಗಾತಂ. 3 ಅಗುಃ. 4 ಅಗಾಃ. 5 ಅಗಾತಂ. 6 ಅಗಾತ. 7 ಅಗಾಂ. 8 ಅಗಾಮ. 9. ಅಗಾಮ. Perf. 2 ಈಯತುಃ. 3 ಈಯುಃ. 5 ಈಯಧುಃ. 6 ಈಯು. 8 ಈಯಿವ. 9 ಈಯಿವು. Ben. ಈಯಾತ್. But ಉದ್, ಸಮ್, or ಅನು + ಈಯಾತ್ = ಉದಿಯಾತ್, ಸಮಿಯಾತ್, ಅನಿಯಾತ್. C ಗಮಯತಿ "he causes to go." D ಜಿಗಮಿಷತಿ "he wishes to go." But C ಅಯಯತಿ "he causes to study." D ಇವಿಷತಿ "he wishes to learn."

## (67.) ಇಕ್.

(a). Is never used without the *upasarga* ಅಢಿ. (Sid. II. 119).

- (b). and is conjugated like the root **ಇಣ್** (Sid. II. 119); but
- (c). before affixes beginning with vowels and not being such as require its own *gunation* or *vriddhi* according to ordinary rules, changes itself into **ಯ** only optionally, not absolutely like **ಇಣ್** (Sid. II. 119.) e. g. 3 ಅಧೀಯಂತಿ or ಅಧಿಯಂತಿ Impv. ಅಧೀಯಂತು or ಅಧಿಯಂತು Imp. ಅಧ್ಯಾಯನ್ or ಅಧ್ಯಾಯನ್.

(68). **ಇಜ್**.

- (a). Is never used without the *upasarga* ಅಧಿ ;
- (b). is changed (1) into **ಗಾ** (ಗಾಜ್) absolutely in the perfect but optionally in the aorist and the conditional, as also when a C root is to be formed from it with a view to this C being used in the aorist or as a root for the formation of D therefrom (II. 4. 49 to 51). (2) into **ಃ** when a C root is to be formed from it for other purposes (VI. 1. 48). and (3) into **ಗಾಂ** before **ಸನ್** (II. 4. 48 ; VI. 4. 16. *Kás* thereon);
- (c). is in its causative form used in the *parasmaipadi* even when the fruit of the action accrues to the agent (I. 3. 86) ; and
- (d). requires that all affixes following this root in its form of **ಗಾ** as above, if not distinguished by indicatory **ಜ್** and **ಃ**, should be treated as affixes having indicatory **ಜ್**. (I. 2. 1.) e. g. Cond. ಅಧ್ಯೈಷ್ಯತ or ಅಧ್ಯೈಷ್ಯತ. Aor. ಅಧ್ಯೈಷ್ಯ or ಅಧ್ಯೈಷ್ಯ. Perf. ಅಧಿಜಗ್. Pass Aor. ಅಧ್ಯಗಾಯ or ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ. C ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಯತಿ, (not ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಯತಿ also) Aor. of C ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಿತ or ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಿತ. D ಅಧಿಜಗಾಂಸತ. D from C. ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಿತ or ಅಧಿಜಗಾಪಯತಿ.

## (69). ಇಷ್ (ಇಷು.)

(a). Is changed in the special tenses into ಇಚ್ಛೆ (VII. 3. 77);  
and

(b). allows all *árdhadhátuka* affixes beginning with ತ except *nish* to be optionally augmented with ಇಚ್ಛೆ (VII. 2. 48.) e. g. ಇಚ್ಛೆತಿ. Impv. ಇಚ್ಛೆತು or ಇಚ್ಛೆತಾತ್. Imp. ಇಚ್ಛೆತ. O ಇಚ್ಛೇತ. 1st Fut. ಎಚ್ಛಾತಿ or ಎಚ್ಛಿತಾ.

## (70). ಉಷ್ಯ.

Aor. of C. ಉಷ್ಯಯತ್ or ಉಷ್ಯದ್ಯತ್. and so on. D ಉಷ್ಯಯಿಷತಿ or ಉಷ್ಯಯಿಷತಿ. and so on. (Sub. II. 197, 198).

## (71). ಉಷ್.

Allows the perfect to be formed optionally by the auxiliary affix ಅಮ್ (III. 1. 38.) e. g. Perf. ಓಷಾಂಚಕಾರ or ಉಷೇಷ.

## (72). ಉಹ್.

When preceded by *upasargáh* is shortened into ಉಹ್ before affixes beginning with ಯ and having indicative ಕ or ಜ್ (VII. 4. 23.) e. g. Ben. ಸಮಾಹ್ಯತ್, ಅಭ್ಯಹ್ಯತ್. Pass ಸಮಾಹ್ಯತಿ, ಅಭ್ಯಹ್ಯತೆ.

## (73). ಉಊ.

(a). Has the affix ಸನ್ optionally deprived of the augment ಇಟ (VII. 2. 49);

(b). has its final vowel optionally *vridhhiated* before *sárvadhátuka* affixes beginning with consonants and distinguished by indicative ಷ, except such affixes of this description as consist of only single letters (VII. 3. 90, 91);

(c). is optionally *gunated* before affixes of the aorist in the *parasmaipadi* (VII. 2. 6);

- (d). allows the said affixes of the aorist as well as other affixes augmented with ಇಟ್ to be treated optionally as affixes having indicatory ಜ್ (I. 2. 3); and
- (e). requires its perfect to be formed without the auxiliary affix ಅಮ ಹೀ. (B. 638.) e. g. ಉರ್ತೇತಿ or ಉರ್ತೇರ್ತತಿ. 4. ಉರ್ತೇಷಿ or ಉರ್ತೇರ್ತೇಷಿ. 7. ಉರ್ತೇವಿ or ಉರ್ತೇರ್ತೇವಿ. Impv. ಉರ್ತೇತು or ಉರ್ತೇರ್ತತು or ಉರ್ತುತಾತ್. 1st Fut. ಉರ್ತುತಿ or ಉರ್ತೇವಿತಿ, 2nd Fut. ಉರ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯತಿ or ಉರ್ತೇವಿದ್ಯತಿ. Cond. ಔರ್ತುವಿದ್ಯತ್ or ಔರ್ತ ವಿದ್ಯತ್. Aor. ಉರ್ತುನ್ವೀತ್ or ಉರ್ತೇನ್ವೀತ್ or ಉರ್ತೇ ವೀತ್. Perf. ಉರ್ತುನಾವ. D ಉರ್ತುನಾವತ್ or ಉರ್ತು ನುವಿದ್ಯತಿ or ಉರ್ತುನವಿದ್ಯತಿ.

(74). ಮ.

- (a). Is changed into ಮಚ್ಚ in the special tenses (VII. 3. 78.) and into ಅಮ್ before the affix ಣಿ (VII. 3. 36);
- (b). requires ಧಲ್ and ಸನ್ to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 66) ;
- (c). becomes *gunated* in the perfect before even those affixes which in the case of other roots are not *gunated* (VII. 4. 11) ;
- (d). takes ಅಜ್ as its tense affix in the aorist (III. 1. 56);
- (e). becomes *gunated* before ಯಕ್, ಯಜ್, and the affixes of the benedictive, (VII. 4. 29. 30) ; and
- (f). allows FA and FP to be formed (Sid. II. 206; 216.) e. g. ಮಚ್ಚತಿ. Impv. ಮಚ್ಚತು or ಮಚ್ಚತಾತ್. Imp. ಅಚ್ಚತ್. O ಮಚ್ಚೇತ್. Aor. ಅರತ್. Perf. 2 ಅರತಾಃ. 3. ಅರಾಃ. 4. ಅರಿಥ. Ben. ಅಯರ್ತತ್. Pass. ಅರ್ಯತೆ. C ಅರ್ಯತಿ. D ಅರಿವತ್. FA ಅರಾರ್ಯತೆ. FP ಅರರ್ತಿ. ಅರಿಯರ್ತಿ, ಅರರೀತಿ, or ಅರಯರೀತಿ.

## (75). ಮರ್ಘ್.

Forms its perfect without the auxiliary aff. ಆಮ್ &c. (III. 1. 36.) *e. g.* Perf. ಆಸರ್ಘ್.

## (76). ಮತ್.

- (a). Takes ಈಮಜ್ as its self-descriptive affix optionally before *úrdhadhátuka* affixes and absolutely otherwise. (III. 1. 29, 31); and
- (b). allows the affix ತ್ಯಾ augmented with ಇಟ್ to be treated optionally as having an indicatory ಕ (I. 2. 24.) *e. g.* ಮರ್ತೀಯತೆ. Impv. ಮರ್ತೀಯತಾಂ. Imp. ಅರ್ತೀಯತ O ಮರ್ತೀಯತ. 1st Fut. ಮರ್ತೀಯತಾ or ಅರ್ತೀತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಮರ್ತೀಯದ್ಯತೆ or ಅರ್ತೀದ್ಯತೆ. Cond. ಅರ್ತೀಯದ್ಯತೆ or ಅರ್ತೀದ್ಯತ. Aor. ಅರ್ತೀಯದ್ವು or ಅರ್ತೀದ್ವು. Perf. ಮರ್ತೀಯಜಂಚಕ್ರ or ಅಸ್ಯತೆ. Ben. ಮರ್ತೀಯದ್ವು or ಅರ್ತೀದ್ವು. C ಮರ್ತೀಯಾಯತಿ or ಅರ್ತೀಯತಿ. D ಮರ್ತೀಯದ್ವತೆ or ಮರ್ತೀದ್ವತೆ.

## (77). ಮಧ್.

D ಅರ್ಧಧಿವತಿ or ಈತ್ರ್ವತಿ and so on (VII. 2. 49; VII. 4. 55.)

## (78). ಕಮ್. (ಕಮಾ).

- (a). takes ಕಿಜ್, 4 ಕಿಜ್, and ಅಯ್ as its self-descriptive affixes optionally before *úrdhadhátuka* affixes and absolutely before other affixes (III. 1. 30. 31.) the ಕಿ, 4 ಕಿ, and ಅಯ್ being used as in the case of *ni* roots.
- (b). takes ಪಜ್ as its tense affix in the aorist if the self-descriptive affixes above mentioned are not used in the aorist under the rule in (a) (Kás on III. 1. 48); and
- (c) *vridhhiates* its penultimate before ಚಿತ್ and primitive affixes having indicatory ಇ or ಣ, though it ends

in ಮ and is not a E root (Kās on VII. 3. 34.) e. g. ಕಾಮಯತೆ. Impv. ಕಾಮಯತಾಂ. Imp. ಅಕಾಮಯತ. O. ಕಾಮಯತ. 1st Fut. ಕಾಮಯಿತಾ or ಕಮಿತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಕಾಮಯಿಷ್ಯತೆ or ಕಮಿಷ್ಯತೆ. Aor. ಅಚಕಮತ or ಅಚೀಕಮತ. Perf. ಕಾಮಯಿಷ್ಯತ or ಚಕಮೆ. Ben. ಕಮಿಷ್ಯಿಷ್ಯ or ಕಾಮಯಿಷ್ಯಿಷ್ಯ. Pass. ಕಾಮ್ಯತೆ or ಕಮ್ಯತೆ. Aor. ಅಕಾಮಿ. D. ಚಿಕಮಿಷತೆ or ಚಿಕಾಮಯಿಷತೆ. FA ಚಂಕಮ್ಯತೆ (no. FA when the self descriptive affix is used).

(79.) ಕಸ.

FA ಚನ್ನೀಕಸ್ಯತೆ. FP ಚನ್ನೀಕಸೀತಿ or ಚನ್ನೀಕಸಿ. and so on (VII. 4. 84.)

(80.) I ಕು (ಕುಜ್.)

FA ಕೂಕೂಯತೆ and so on. (VII. 4. 63). But FP is regular.

(81.) ಕುಹ್.

Takes in the present, imperative, imperfect and, optative of the reflective voice ಕ್ಯನ್ optionally and is then conjugated in the *prasmaipadi* (III. 1. 90.) e. g. ಕುದ್ಯತಿಪಾದಪ್ಸಯಮವ.

(82.) ಕೃತ್. (ಕೃತಿ).

(a). Takes ಸುಮ as an augment in all special tenses (VII. 1. 59); and

(b). allows the omission of the augment ಇಟ್ optionally before *ārdhadhātuka* affixes beginning with ಸ except in the aorist (VII. 2. 57.) ಕೃಂತತಿ. Impv. ಕೃಂತತು or ಕೃಂತತಾತ್. Imp. ಅಕೃಂತತ. O ಕೃಂತತ. 2nd Fut. ಕರ್ತಿಷ್ಯತಿ or ಕರ್ತ್ಸ್ಯತಿ. D. ಚಿಕರ್ತಿಷತಿ or ಚಿ ಕೃತ್ಸತಿ.

(83.) VI ಕೃ.

(a). Takes ಸುಟ್ as its augment after ಉಪ, ಪ್ರತಿ, and ಅಪ, when it, as modified by any of these *upasargāḥ*

means “to cut,” (ಉಪ), “to strike,” (ಉಪ, ಪ್ರತಿ), or “to scratch the ground as cattle or birds” (ಅಪ) (VI. 1. 140 to 142); and

- (b). requires ಸಹ to be augmented with ಇಹ. (VII. 2. 75).  
*e. g.* ಉಪಸ್ಕರತಿ, ಪ್ರತಿಸ್ಕರತಿ, ಅಪಸ್ಕರತೆ (irregular *átmanepadi*, see above). D ಚಿಕರತಿ.

(84). ಕೃ.

- (a). Takes ಸಹ as its augment after ಸಮ, ಪರಿ, and ಉಪ when it, as modified by any of these *upasargah*, means “to adorn or polish or prepare well” (ಸಮ, ಪರಿ, and ಉಪ), “assemble” (ಸಮ, ಪರಿ, and ಉಪ), or “to alter” (ಉಪ), or “to supply an ellipsis” (ಉಪ) (VI. 1. 137 to 139);
- (b). takes ಾ ಉ as its tense affix absolutely in the special tenses when affixes beginning with ವ or ಮ or ಯ are to follow (VI. 4. 108. 109);
- (c). becomes ಕಾರ before the above affixes as well as before the tense affix ಉ when *sárvadhátuka* affixes having inditatory ಕ or ಜ are to follow (VI. 4. 110);
- (d). rejects the augment ಇಹ before affixes of the perfect (VII. 2. 13); and
- (e). requires its C to be conjugated in the *átmanepadi* even when the fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent, when the word ಮಿಥ್ಯಾ is used as an *upapada* along with it the sense being “to utter frequently incorrectly” (I. 3. 71.) *e. g.* 2 ಕುರುತಃ. 3 ಕುರ್ವನ್ತಿ. 5 ಕುರುಥಃ. 6 ಕುರುಥ. 8 ಕುರ್ವಾಃ. 9 ಕುರ್ವಾಃ. Impv. ಕರೋತು or ಕುರುತಾತ್. 2 ಕುರುತಾಂ. 3 ಕುರ್ವಂತು. 4 ಕುರು. 5 ಕುರುತಂ. 6 ಕುರುತ. Imp. 2 ಅಕುರುತಾಂ.

3 ಅಕುರ್ವನ್. 5 ಅಕುರುತಂ. 6 ಅಕುರುತು. 8 ಅಕುರ್ವ. 9 ಅಕುರ್ವ. O. ಕುರ್ಯಾತ್ &c. Perf. 8 ಚಕ್ರವ. 9 ಚಕ್ರವ. ಕೃಮ.

*Ātmanepadi* ಕುರುತೆ &c. Impv. ಕುರುತಾಂ &c. except 7. 8. 9. which are respectively ಕರವೈ. ಕರಮಾವಪೈ. ಕರಮಾವಪೈ. Imp. ಅಕುರುತ &c. O. ಕುರುತ &c. C ಮಿಥ್ಯಾಕಾರಯತಿಪದಂ "he frequently utters the word incorrectly," but ಪದಮಿಥ್ಯಾವಾಚಯತಿ and also ಪದಮಿಥ್ಯಾಕಾರಯತಿ, "he utters the word incorrectly;" (here there is no frequency implied). ಉಪಸ್ಕರ್ತಾ, ಪುಷ್ಕರ್ತಾ. ಸಂಸ್ಕರ್ತಾ.

(85). ಕೃಪ್ (ಕೃಪ್ರ) (VIII. 2. 18.)

- (a). Is optionally declined in the *parasmaipadi* in the 1st and 2nd future, the conditional, and the aorist, as well as in its desiderative form (I. 3. 91. to 93);
- (b). takes ಅಜ್ as its tense affix in the aorist when it is conjugated in the *parasmaipadi* as aforesaid (III. 1. 55); and
- (c). in the 1st and the 2nd future and the conditional as well as in its desiderative form, when it is conjugated in the *parasmaipadi*, requires absolutely its tense affixes to be not augmented with ಇಹ್. (VII. 2. 59. 60) e. g. 1st Fut ಕಪ್ಪಿತಾ. ಕಪ್ಪಿತಾಃ, or ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿ or ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿ. 2nd Fut. ಕಪ್ಪಿಷ್ಯತೆ or ಕಲ್ಪಿಸ್ಯತೆ or ಕಲ್ಪಿಸ್ಯತಿ. Cond. ಅಕಪ್ಪಿಷ್ಯತೆ or ಅಕಲ್ಪಿಸ್ಯತೆ or ಅಕಲ್ಪಿಸ್ಯತ್. Aor. ಅಕಪ್ಪಿಷ್ಯ or ಅಕ್ಲಪ or ಅಕ್ಲ್ಪತ್. D ಚಿಕ್ವಿಷತೆ or ಚಿಕ್ವಿಷತೆ or ಚಿಕ್ವಿಷತಿ.

(86.) A. P I ಕ್ರಮ (ಕ್ರಮ) A. P IV ಕ್ರಮ (ಕ್ರಮ) (III. 1. 70.)

- (a). Requires *īrdhādhātuka* affixes beginning with ವಲ್ to be not augmented with it when used in the *ātmanepadi*, except when the affixes concerned are passive primitive affixes (VII. 2. 36. Kāś thercon).



- (b). lengthens its penultimate in the special tenses of the *parasmaipadi* (VII. 3. 76.) e. g. ಕ್ರಾಮತಿ, ಕ್ರಾಮ್ಯತಿ  
 Impv. ಕ್ರಾಮತು or ಕ್ರಾಮತಾತ್. ಕ್ರಾಮ್ಯತಿ or ಕ್ರಾಮತ್ಯಾತ್.  
 Imp. ಅಕ್ರಾಮತ್ or ಅಕ್ರಾಮ್ಯತ್. O. ಕ್ರಾಮೆತ್. ಕ್ರಾಮ್ಯೆತ್.  
 A. 1st Fut. ಕ್ರಂತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಕ್ರಂಸ್ಯತಿ. Cond. ಅಕ್ರಂ  
 ಸ್ಯತ್. Ben. ಕ್ರಂಸೀದ್ಯ

(87). ಕ್ರೀ (ಡುಕ್ರೀಜ್).

C ಕ್ರಾಮತಿ. (VI. 1. 48.)

(88). ಕ್ಲಿಶ್. (ಕ್ಲಿಶಾ).

- (a). Forms its gerund by either ತ್ವಾ or ಕ್ವಾ (VII. 2. 50);  
 (b). when it forms its gerund by ತ್ವಾ as aforesaid does  
 not *gunate* its penultimate (I. 2. 7) ; and  
 (c). requires its *nishtha* affixes to be optionally augmented  
 with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 50.) e. g. *nishtha* ಕ್ಲಿಶಿಕ or ಕ್ಲಿಶ್ಯ;  
 ಕ್ಲಿಶಿತವತ್ or ಕ್ಲಿಶ್ಯವತ್; Ger. ಕ್ಲಿಶಿತ್ವಾ or ಕ್ಲಿಶ್ಯಾ.

(89). ಕ್ಷಣ್. (ಕ್ಷಣು).

- (a). Takes optionally ಿಙ್ as its tense affix in the 3rd  
 and 2nd person singular of the aorist *ātmanepadi*  
 (II. 4. 79);  
 (b). does not *vridhante* its penultimate before ಿಙ್ in the  
*parasmaipadi* (VII. 2. 5) ; and  
 (c). *lopates* its final nasal before affixes beginning with ಝ  
 and having indicatory ಕ or ಜ್ (VI. 4. 37.) e. g.  
 Aor. ಅಕ್ಷಣೀತ್ A. Aor. ಅಕ್ಷತ or ಅಕ್ಷಣಿಷ್ಯ. 4 ಅಕ್ಷ  
 ಘಾಃ or ಅಕ್ಷಣಿಷ್ಯಾಃ. *nish.* ಕ್ಷತ. Ger. ಕ್ಷತ್ವಾ or  
 ಕ್ಷಣಿತ್ವಾ.

(90). ಕ್ಷೀ. (ಕ್ಷೀಡ್).

Optionally shortens its vowel in the special tenses (VII. 3.  
 80. Sid. II. 167. ) e. g. ಕ್ಷೀಣೀತಿ or ಕ್ಷೀಣೇತಿ.

## (91). ಕ್ಷಾಧ್

- (a). Requires *nishṭhā* affixes beginning with ವ್ to be augmented with ಳ್ (VII. 2. 52.) and
- (b). forms its gerund by E ತ್ಯಾ (VII. 2. 52.) e. g. *nish* ಕ್ಷಾಧಿತ or ಕ್ಷಾಧಿತವತ್. Ger. ಕ್ಷಾಧಿತ್ಯಾ or ಕ್ಷಾಧಿತ್ಯಾ.

## (92). ಖನ್. (ಖನು).

- (a). *Lopates* its penultimate before vowel affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ್ (VI. 4. 98.) and
- (b). lengthens its penultimate before ಸನ್ and also before other affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ್, optionally if the affixes begin with ಯ but absolutely if the affixes begin with ಝಲ್ (VI. 4. 42, 43.) e. g. Perf. 2 ಚಖ್ಯತಾಃ. 3 ಚಖ್ಯಾಃ. Ben. ಖಾಯತ or ಖನ್ಯಾತ್. Pass. ಖಾಯತೆ or ಖನ್ಯತೆ. FA ಚಖನ್ಯತೆ or ಚಾಖಾಯತೆ.

## (93). ಖ್ಯಾ.

Forms its active aorist by ಅಜ್ (III. 1. 52.) e. g. ಅಖ್ಯತ್.

## (94). ಗಣ್.

Aor. of C. ಅಜಗಣತ್ or ಅಜಗಣತ್ and so on (VII. 4. 97.)

## (95). AP ಗಮ (ಗಮ್).

- (a). Becomes ಗಮ್ in the special tenses (VII. 3. 77.)
- (b). requires the augmentation of *úrdhādhātuka* affixes beginning with ಸ in the *parasmaipadi* (VII. 2. 58.) and also optionally of the affix ವಸ್ (ವಸು) (VII. 2. 68.)
- (c). *lopates* its penultimate before vowel affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ್ (VI. 4. 98.)

- (d). *lopates* its final nasal optionally before ಲ್ಯಪ್ but absolutely before ಕ್ವಿಪ್ and affixes beginning with ಝಲ್ and having indicatory ಕ or ಜ್ (VI. 4. 37 to 40.) and
- (e). allows the affixes of the benedictive and the aorist to be treated optionally as if they had a ಕ indicatory even in the *âtmanepadi* (I. 2. 13.) ಗಜ್ಜತಿ, A ಗಜ್ಜತೆ. 2nd Fut. ಗಮಾಜ್ಜತಿ. Cond. ಅಗಮಾಜ್ಜತ. A. Aor. ಅಗತ or ಅಗಂಸ್ತ. Perf. 2 ಜಗ್ಮತಾಃ, A ಜಗ್ಮೆ. Ben. A ಗಂಸೀದ್ವ್ಯ or ಗನೀದ್ವ್ಯ. D. ಜಗಮಿಷ್ಠಿ, *nish* ಗತ, Ger. ಗತಾಪ್. (ಲ್ಯಪ್) ಗವ್ಯ or ಗತ್ಯ. (ವಸ್) ಜಗನ್ವಸ್ or ಜಗ್ಮಿವಸ್. (ಕ್ವಿಪ್) ಗತ್.

(96). VI. ಗಾರ್ (ಗಾರೀ).

- (a). Requires all affixes not having indicatory ಜ್ or ಣ to be treated as affixes having indicatory ಜ್ (I. 2. 1.) and
- (b). before the affix ಣಮಾರ್ becomes optionally ಗಾರ್ as well as ಗೋರ್ if it is preceded by ಲಪ (VI. 1. 53.) e. g. 1st Fut. ಗಾರಿಭ್ಯತಿ. (ಣಮಾರ್). ಅಪಗಾರಮಪಗಾರಂ or ಅಪಗೋರಮಪಗೋರಂ.

(97). B. ಗಾಹೂ.

- (a). Takes either ಕ್ವ or ಿ ಕ್ವ as its tense affix in the aorist of the *âtmanepadi* before dental and dento labial affixes (VII. 3. 73.)
- (b). requires no augmentation by ಇಲ್ of ಸನ್ (VII. 2. 12.) and
- (c). lengthens its penultimate before all vowel affixes (VI. 4. 89.) ಗೂಹತಿ. Impv. ಗೂಹತು or ಗೂಹತಾಠ. Imp. ಅಗೂಹತ. O. ಗೂಹತ. 1st Fut. ಗೂಹತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಗೂಹಿಭ್ಯತಿ. Con. ಅಗೂಹಿಭ್ಯತ. A. Aor. ಅಗೂಥ or ಅಘುಕ್ಷತ. D. ಜಘುಕ್ಷತಿ, ಜಘುಕ್ಷತೆ.

(98). ಸ್ತೃಢ್.

Conjugates its C irregularly in the *âtmanepadi* when the sense is "to deceive" (I. 3. 69.) e. g. ಮೂಢವಕಂಘ್ರಯತಿ "he deceives the boy;" otherwise ಸ್ತೃಢ್‌ಯತಿ or ಸ್ತೃಢ್‌ಯತಿ according to the general rule.

(99). VI. A. P. ಸ್ತೃಢ್.

- (a). Requires ಸ್ತೃಢ್ to be invariably augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 75.) and only with ಇಟ್ (not ಈಟ್ also optionally) (Kâs thereon).
- (b). forms FA root only when it is intended to convey the sense of contempt or censure in respect of the sense of the root (III. 1. 24.) and
- (c). becomes ಸ್ತೃಢ್ when the FA is to be formed (VIII. 2. 20.) e. g. D. ಜಿಸೃಷತಿ. FA ಜಿಸ್ಸೃಷತಿ.

(100). ಸ್ತೃಢ್.

- (a). Forms its D by ಸ್ತೃಢ್<sub>1</sub> not ಸ್ತೃಢ್ (I. 2. 8.) and requires this ಸ್ತೃಢ್<sub>1</sub> to be not augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 12.)
- (b). requires other *ârdhadhâtuka* affixes beginning with ವಲ್ to be augmented with ಈಟ್ instead of ಇಟ್ provided they are not the affixes of the perfect (VII. 2. 37.)
- (c). requires ತ್ಯೌ augmented with ಈಟ್ as aforesaid to be treated as if it had an indicatory ಃ (I. 2. 8.)
- (d). requires the affixes of the 1st and the 2nd Futures, the conditional, the aorist, and the benedictive in the passive, to be treated as if they had the condition of ಜ್ಞೆ (VI. 4. 62.) and

- (e). gets *samprasāranāta* before affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ, the *samprasāranāta* affecting its reduplicates also (VI. 1. 16. 17.) e. g. ಗೃಹ್ಣಾತಿ. Impv. ಗೃಹ್ಣಾತು or ಗೃಹ್ಣೇತಾತ್. Imp. ಅಗೃಹ್ಣಾತ್. O. ಗೃಹ್ಣೇಯಾತ್. 1st Fut. ಗ್ರಹೀತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಗ್ರಹೀದ್ಯತಿ. Cond. ಅಗ್ರಹೀದ್ಯತ್. Aor. ಅಗ್ರಹೀತ್. Perf. 8 ಜಗೃಹಿವ. Ben. ಗೃಹ್ಣಾತ್. Pass ಗೃಹ್ಯತೆ. 1st Fut. ಗ್ರಹೀತಾ or ಗ್ರಾಹಿತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಗ್ರಹೀದ್ಯತಿ or ಗ್ರಾಹೀದ್ಯತಿ. Cond. ಅಗ್ರಾಹೀದ್ಯತ or ಅಗ್ರಹೀದ್ಯತ. Aor. 2 ಅಗ್ರಾಹೀಷಾತಾಂ or ಅಗ್ರಾಹಿಷಾತಾಂ. Ben. ಗ್ರಾಹೀಷ್ಯ or ಗ್ರಾಹಿಷ್ಯ. D ಜಿಘೃಷ್ಯತಿ FA ಜಿಘೃಷ್ಯತೆ. but FP ಜಾಗ್ರಥಿ. *nish* ಗೃಹೀತ. Ger. ಗೃಹೀತ್ವಾ. Inf. ಗ್ರಹೀತುಂ.

(101). ಫಿಸ್ (ಫಿಸ್).

- (a). Requires the affix ವಸ್ (ವಸು) to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 67.) and
- (b). *lopates* its penultimate before all vowel affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ except ಅಜ್ (VI. 4. 98.) e. g. Aor. ಆಹ್ವತಃ. Perf. 2 ಜಹ್ವತಾಃ. (ಕ್ವಸು) ಜಹ್ವಿವಸ್.

(102). ಘುಪ್.

Has its *nishphá* without the augment ಇಟ್ optionally when it is preceded by ಸಮ and absolutely when the word formed does not mean "proclaimed" (VII. 2. 23. 28.) e. g. ಸಂಘುಪ್ಯ or ಸಂಘುಷಿತ; ಘುಪ್ಯ. But ಅವಘುಷಿತಂವಾಕ್ಯವಾಹ.

(103). III ಫೈ.

Requires its reduplicate to end in ಅ instead of ಇ except in the case of D and FA roots (VII. 4. 66.) e. g. ಜಘೀರ್ Perf. ಜಘ್ರಿ.

(104). ಫ್ರಾ.

- (a). Becomes ಜಿಘ್ರಿ before affixes having indicatory ಕ (VII. 3. 78.)

- (b). has ಫ್ರದ as well as ಫ್ರದ as its O before affixes of the aorist (VII. 4. 6.)
- (c). becomes ಫ್ರೇ when FA root is to be forward from it (VII. 4. 31.) and.
- (d). takes in the *parasmaipadi* ಿ ನಚ್ as well as ನಚ್ as its tense affix in the aorist (II. 4. 78.) e. g. ಜಿಫ್ರತಿ Aor. ಅಫ್ರಾತ್ or ಅಫ್ರಾಸೀತ್. Aor. of C ಅಜಫ್ರಮತ್ or ಅಜಿಫ್ರಮತ್. FA ಜಿಫ್ರೀಯತೆ. (ಕತ್ಯ) ಜಿಫ್ರತ್ (ಶಾನಚ್) ಜಿಫ್ರಾಣ.

(105). ಚಕಾಸ್.

Is to be considered as a reduplicated root and so has to take in the active voice ಅತಿ and ಅತು respectively in the 3rd person plural present and imperative and ಉ instead of ಅನ್ in the 3rd person plural imperfect (VI. 1. 6. VII. 1. 4.) e. g. ಚಕಾಸತಿ. Impv. 3 ಚ ಕಾಸತು. Imp. 3 ಅಚಕಾಸು.

(106.) ಚಕ್ಷ (ಚಕ್ಷಿಜ್).

Except when used in the sense of “to avoid” (ವಿಸರ್ಜನಂ) cannot take any *árdhadhátuka* affixes except those of the perfect and so before the said affixes should be represented by ಖ್ಯಾ (ಖ್ಯಾಜ್) or by ಕ್ಯಾ (II. 4. 54, 55 Kás thereon) e. g. 1st Fut. ಖ್ಯಾತಾ or ಕ್ಯಾತಾ. Inf. ಖ್ಯಾತುಂ or ಕ್ಯಾತುಂ.

(107). ಚರ್.

- (a). Has ಚಂಚಾರ್ಯ. and ಚಂಚಾರ್. respectively as its FA and FP roots and does not require that the FP root should have the penultimate *gunated* even before those personal affixes which in the case of other roots would cause the *gunation* (VII. 4. 88; Sid. II. 214.) e. g. FP ಚಂಚಾರೀತಿ or ಚಂಚಾರೀತ್. FA ಚಂಚಾರ್ಯತೆ.

## (108). ಚಾಯ್.

FA ಚೆಕ್ಕೆಯ. FP ಚೆಕ್ಕೆ. (VI. 1. 21). ಅಪಚಿತ. (anomalous) as well as ಅಪ ಚಾಮಿತ. (VII. 2. 30).

## (109). I. ಚಿ (ಚಿಞ್).

C ಚಾಪಿ or ಚಾಯಿ. (VI. 1. 54).

## (110). V. ಚಿ (ಚಿಞ್).

- (a). Optionally becomes ಚಿ before ಸನ್ and the affixes of the perfect (VII. 3. 58.) and
- (b). before ರಿ becomes optionally ಚಾ (VI. 1. 54). e. g. Perf. ಚಿಕಾಯ or ಚಿಚಾಯ. C. ಚಾಪಯತಿ or ಚಾಯಯತಿ. D. ಚಿಚ್ಚಿಷತಿ or ಚಿಕ್ಕಿಷತಿ; ಚಿಚ್ಚಿಷತೆ or ಚಿಕ್ಕಿಷತೆ.

## (111). ಜಕ್ಷ.

- (a). Is to be considered as a reduplicate root (VI. 1. 6.) and
- (b). requires *sárvadhātuka* affixes to be augmented with ಚ್ಚ or ಅಚ್ಚ if they consist of single consonants and with ಜ್ಚ if they are others beginning with ವಲ್ (VII. 2. 76. VII. 3. 98. 99.) e. g. ಜಕ್ಷಿತಿ. 4 ಜಕ್ಷಿಸಿ. 7 ಜಕ್ಷಿಮಿ. 8 ಜಕ್ಷಿವಃ. 9 ಜಕ್ಷಿಮಃ. Impv. ಜಕ್ಷಿತು or ಜಕ್ಷಿ ತಾತ್. 2 ಜಕ್ಷಿತಾಂ. 3 ಜಕ್ಷತು. 5 ಜಕ್ಷಿತಂ. Imp. ಅಜಕ್ಷೀತ್ or ಅಜಕ್ಷತ್. 3 ಅಜಕ್ಷುಃ. 4 ಅಜಕ್ಷೀಃ or ಅಜಕ್ಷುಃ.

## (112). IV. ಜನ್ (ಜನ್).

- (a). Becomes ಜಾ (1) before affixes having indicative ಚ (VII. 3. 79) ; (2) before affixes beginning with ಝಲ್ and having indicative ಚ or ಜ (VI. 4. 42; Kás. thereon) ; and (3) optionally before affixes beginning with ಯ and having indicative ಚ or ಜ (VI. 4. 43).

- (b). *lepatēs* its penultimate before affixes beginning with vowels and having indicatory ಕ or ಁ (VI. 4. 98.)
- (c). forms the 3rd person singular of the aorist optionally with ಚಿಠ್ (III. 1. 61.)
- (d). does not *vridhhiate* its penultimate before ಚಿಠ್ (VII. 3. 35.) and
- (e). has its C always in the *parasmaipadi* (I. 3. 86.) e. g. ಜಾಯತೆ. Aor. ಅಜನಿ or ಅಜನಿಷ್ಟ. Perf. ಜಜ್ಞೆ. Pass. ಜಾಯತೆ or ಜನ್ಯತೆ. Aor. ಅಜನಿ. C. ಜನಯತಿ. FA. ಜಾಜಯತೆ or ಜಂಜನ್ಯತೆ. *nish* ಜಾತ.

(113). PA III. ಜಢ.

Is irregular like IV ಜಢ except in the following particulars:—

- (a). does not become ಜಾ before affixes having indicatory ಕ.
- (b). does not form 3rd person singular of the aorist optionally with ಚಿಠ್ and
- (c). in the *ātmanepadi* except in the imperfect, requires the *śirvadhātuka* affixes ಕ್ಕ, ಸ್ತ, ಛ, and ಧ್ವಂ to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 78. Kās thereon). e. g. ಜಜ್ಞೆಪ್ಪ. 6 ಜಜ್ಞೆಧ್ವೆ Impv. 4 ಜಜ್ಞೆಧ್ವ 6 ಜಜ್ಞೆಧ್ವಂ. Aor. ಅಜನಿಷ್ಟ.

(114). ಜಾಗ್ಯ.

- (a). Is to be considered as a reduplicated root (VI. 1. 6.) and so takes ಅತಿ and ಅತು in the 3rd person plural present and imperative and ಉಠ್ in the 3rd person plural imperfect (III. 4. 109.; VII. 1. 4.)
- (b). does not *vridhhiate* but *gunatēs* its final vowel before ಉಠ್ in the *parasmaipadi* (VII. 2. 5; VII. 3. 85.)



- (c). *gunates* its final vowel also before ಜಸ್, and all other affixes whatever may be their indicatory letters except (1) ಕ್ವಸು (2) ಚಿತ್, (3) ಜಿ and (4) affixes having indicatory ಁ (VII. 3. 85 Kás thereon).
- (d). forms its perfect only optionally by the auxiliary affix ಆಮಿ and the auxiliary verbs (III. 1. 38.) and
- (e). optionally *gunates* its final vowel before ಕ್ವಸು (Kás on VII. 3. 85.) e. g. ಜಾಗ್ರತಿ. Impv. 3 ಜಾಗ್ರತು. Imp. 3 ಅಜಾಗರಾಃ. Aor. ಅಜಾಗರೀತ್. Perf. ಜಜಾಗಾರ or ಜಾಗರಾಂಚಿಕಾರ. Ben. ಜಾಗರ್ಯಾತ್. Pass ಜಾಗರ್ಯತಿ. C ಜಾಗರಯತಿ. *nish* ಜಾಗರಿತ (ಕ್ವಸು) ಜಜಾಗ್ರವಸ್ or ಜಜಾಗರ್ವಸ್.

(115). ಜಿ.

- (a). Becomes ಾ before ಸನ್ and the affixes of the perfect (VII. 3. 57.) and ಜಾ before ಣಿ (VI. 1. 48.) e. g. Perf. ಜಿಗಾಯಾ. C ಜಾಪಯತಿ. D ಜಿಗೀಷತಿ (ಕ್ವಸು) ಜಿಗಿವಸ್.

(116). ಜ್ಞಾ.

- (a). Becomes ಜಾ before affixes having indicatory ಕ (VII. 3. 79);
- (b). has ಜ್ಞಾಪ್ as its C root before ಸನ್ when ಸನ್ rejects the augment ಇಟ್ as it may optionally in the case of this root (VII. 2. 49.)
- (c). requires its D to be always conjugated in the *átmanajadi* except when it is preceded by ಅಮಿ (I. 3. 57, 58.)
- (d). when it allows ಸನ್ to reject ಇಟ್ after its C, the D of C rejects also its reduplicate at the same time (VII. 4. 55, 58.) and.

- (e). allows its C optionally to reject the augment ಇರ್ before *nishṭha* (VII. 2. 27.) e. g. ಜಾನಾತಿ. D of C. ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸುತಿ or ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸುತಿ. *nishṭha* of C. ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸುತಿ or ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸುತಿ. D preceded by ಅನು. ಅನುಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸತಿ. D not preceded by ಅನು. ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸತಿ.

(117). V. ಜ್ಯಾ.

- (a). Takes ಅಜ್ optionally as its tense affix in the aorist (III. 1. 58).
- (b). becomes optionally ಜೇರ್ in the perfect, *lopat*ing its reduplicate at the same time, before ಧಲ್ and affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ (VI. 4. 124). and
- (c). requires EO ತ್ಯಾ instead of ಕ್ಯಾ (VII. 2. 55.) e. g. Aor. ಅಜರತ್ or ಅಜಾರೀತ್. Perf. ಜಿಜರತಾಃ or ಜೇರತಾಃ. 4 ಜಜರಿಥ or ಜೇರಿಥ. Ger. ಜರಿತ್ಯಾ or ಜರೀತ್ಯಾ.

(118). IX. ಜ್ಯಾ.

- (a). Becomes ಜ್ಯ before affixes having indicatory ಕ (VII. 3. 80). and
- (b). has further the irregularities mentioned in (b) and (c) regarding IV ಜ್ಯಾ e. g. ಜ್ಯಾಣಾತಿ. &c.

(119). I. ಜ್ಯಾ.

Has the irregularities alluded to in (b) and (c) regarding IV ಜ್ಯಾ which see.

(120). ಜ್ಯಾ.

- (a). Gets *sāmprasāranated* before affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ (VI. 1. 16.) except ಲ್ಯವ್ (VI. 1. 42). and
- (b). has ಜಿ as its reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17.) e. g. ಜಿನಾತಿ. Perf. ಜಿಜ್ಯಾ. Ben. ಜೇಯಾತ್. FA ಜೇಜೇಯಾತಿ. *nishṭha*. ಜೇನ. Ger. ಜೇತ್ಯಾ.

## (121). ಜೀನ್.

Allows its C to have ಜಿ as well as ಜೀ as its reduplicate before ಚಜ್ (VII. 4. 3.) e. g. ಅಜೀಜಿವತ್ or ಅಜಿಜೀವತ್.

## (122). ಡೀಜ್ (ಓಡೀಜ್).

- (a). Requires ತ್ಯಾ instead of ಕ್ಯಾ (I. 2. 18.) and  
 (b). requires augmentation with ಇಟ್ in the case of all ವಲ್  
*árdhadhátuka* affixes except *nishṭha* (B. 510 ; Kás. on VII. 2. 14.) e. g. 1st Fut. ಡಯಿತಾ, 2nd Fut. ಡಯಿಷ್ಯತೆ. Aor. ಅಡಯಿಷ್ಯ. Ben. ಡಯಿಷ್ಯಿಷ್ಯ. D. ಡಿಡಿ ಯಿಷತಿ. Ger. ಡಯಿತಾ. Inf. ಡಯಿತುಂ.

## (123). ತನ್ (ತನು).

- (a). Becomes ತ before affixes beginning with ಝಲ್ and having indicatory ಕ or ಙ (VI. 4. 37).  
 (b). becomes ತಾ optionally before ಯಕ್ (VI. 4. 44).  
 (c). rejects optionally the augment ಇಟ್ before ಸನ್ and then becomes optionally ತಾನ್ before the unaugmented ಸನ್ (VI. 4. 17. Kás. on VII. 2. 49) and  
 (d). rejects the augment ಇಟ್ before *nishṭha* (VII. 2. 15.) and  
 (e). optionally takes ಿ ಸಜ್ as its tense affix in the aorist in the *átmanepadi* before the affixes ತ and ಘಾನ್ (II. 4. 79) e. g. Pass ತಾಯತೆ or ತನ್ಯತೆ A. Aor. ಅತ ನಿಷ್ಯ or ಅತತ (4) ಅತನಿಷ್ಯಾಃ or ಅತಘಾಃ, D. ತಿತಾಂಸತಿ or ತಿತಂಸತಿ or ತಿತನಿಷತಿ. *nishṭha* ತತ.

## (124). ತವ್.

Has ಅತವ್ (not ಅತಾವಿ) as its form in the 3rd person singular of the aorist in the passive voice if the sense is that of "expressing remorse" and also in the reflective even in other senses (III. 1. 65) e. g. ಅನ್ಯನಾತವ್ತುಪಾಪೇನಕರ್ಮಣಾ. ಅತವ್ತುತವಸ್ತುತವಸಾ.

(125). ತು.

Takes the augment ಷ್ಠ್ optionally before *sārvadhātuka* affixes beginning with consonants. (VII. 3. 95.) e. g. ತವೀತಿ or ತಾವೀತಿ.

(126). ತ್ಯಪ್.

- (a). Permits the augment ಇಟ್ optionally before *ārdhadhātuka* affixes beginning with ವಲ್ (VII. 2. 45.) and
- (b). takes either ನಿಜ್ or ಅಜ್ as its tense affix in the aorist (Sid. II. 104.) e. g. 1st Fut. ತರ್ಪಿತಾ or ತರ್ಪ್ತಾ or ತ್ರಪ್ತಾ. 2nd Fut. ತರ್ಪಿಷ್ಯತಿ, ತಪ್ಪಿಷ್ಯತಿ, or ತ್ರಪ್ಪಿಷ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅತರ್ಪೀತ್ or ಅತಪ್ಪೀತ್ or ಅತ್ರಪ್ಪೀತ್ or ಅತ್ರಪತ್.

(127). ತ್ರಸ್.

Optionally *lopates* its reduplicate and then becomes ತ್ರಿಸ್ before affixes of the perfect having indicatory ಕ or ಜ and before ಥಲ್ (VI. 4. 124.) e. g. Perf. 2 ತ್ರಿಸತುಃ, or ತತ್ರಿಸತುಃ. 4 ತ್ರಿಸಿಥ or ತತ್ರಿಸಿಥ.

(128). ದದ್.

Does not *lopate* its reduplicate and does not become ದಿ before the affixes of the perfect having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 126.) e. g. Perf. ದದದೆ, ದದಜಾತೆ, ದದಜಿರೆ.

(129). ದಂಭ್ (ದಂಭು.)

- (a). *Lopates* its penultimate optionally before affixes of the perfect not distinguished by indicatory ಕ or ಜ. (Sid II. 102.)
- (b.) allows ಸನ್ optionally to reject the augment ಇಟ್ and when it so rejects the augment becomes ದಿಭ್ or ದೀಭ್ rejecting at the same time its reduplicate (VII. 2. 49; VII. 4. 55, 58.) and

- (c). requires its *nishṭha* to be used without the augment ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 15.) e. g. Perf. 2 ವದಂಭತುಃ or ವೆಭತುಃ, 3 ವದಂಭುಃ or ವೆಭುಃ. D ದಿವಂಭಿವತಿ or ಭಿವ್ಯತಿ or ಭೀವ್ಯತಿ. *nish* ಧಪ್ಪ.

(130). ದಯಾ.

Forms its perfect by the auxiliary affix ಅಮ್ and the auxiliary verbs (III. 1. 37.) e. g. ದಯಾಂಚಕ್ರ.

(131). ದಂದ್ರಾ.

- (a). Reject optionally the augment ಇಟ್ before ಸನ್ (Kās. on VII. 2. 49.) but absolutely before *nishṭha* (VII. 2. 15.)
- (b). is considered as a reduplicated base (VI. 1. 6.) and therefore takes ಅತಿ, ಅತು, and ಜನ್ in the plural respectively in the present, imperative, and imperfect (VII. 1. 4; III. 4. 109.)
- (c). *lopates* for the same reason its final vowel before *sārvadhātuka* vowel affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಞ (VII. 4. 112.)
- (d). becomes ದಂದ್ರಿ before *sārvadhātuka* consonantal affixes (VI. 4. 114.)
- (e). *lopates* its final vowel before *ārdhadhātuka* affixes except optionally before the tense affix of the aorist and except before E ಸನ್ (Sid. II. 125.) and
- (f). forms its perfect optionally by ಅಮ್ and the auxiliary verbs (Sid. II. 125.) e. g. 2. ದಂದ್ರಿತುಃ. 3 ದಂದ್ರತಿ. Impv. ದಂದ್ರಾತು or ದಂದ್ರಿತಾತ್. 2 ದಂದ್ರಿತಾಂ. 3 ದಂದ್ರತುಃ. 4 ದಂದ್ರಿಸಿ. Imp. 2 ಅದಂದ್ರಿತಾಂ. 3 ಅದಂದ್ರಿ. 1st. Fut. ದಂದ್ರಿತಾ. 2nd. Fut. ದಂದ್ರಿವ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅದಂದ್ರಿಸೀತ್ or ಅದಂದ್ರೀತ್. Perf. ದಂದ್ರಾಂಚಕಾರ or ದದಂದ್ರಾ.

## (132). III. ದಾ.

- (a). Takes as its tense affix in the aorist ಸಚ್ಛ in the *ātmanepadi* and ಿ ಸಚ್ಛ in the *parasmaipadi* (I. 2. 17; II. 4. 77.)
- (b). becomes ದಿ before ಸಚ್ಛ (I. 2. 17.) ದಿಸ್ before ಸನ್ (VII. 4. 54.) and ದವ್ before affixes beginning with ತ and having indicatory ಕ (VII. 4. 46.)
- (c). *lopates* its final vowel before consonantal *sārvadhātuka* affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ (VI. 4. 112, 113). except before ಹ, before which it changes its final vowel into ಎ (VI. 4. 119.)
- (d). *lopates* its reduplicate before ಹ, and ಸನ್ (VI. 4. 119; VII. 4. 58.) and
- (e). changes its final vowel into ಈ before consonantal *ārdhadhātuka* affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ and not being affixes beginning with ತ with an indicatory ಕ except before the affixes of the benedictive in the *parasmaipadi* before which the final vowel is changed into ಎ. (VI. 4. 66, 67). e. g. 2 ದತ್ತಃ. ೩ ದತ್ತಃ. 6 ದತ್ತಃ. 8 ದವ್ಯಃ. 9 ದವ್ಯಃ. Impv. 4 ದಮಿ. P. Aor. ಅದಾತ್. A. Aor. ಅದಿತ. Ben. ದಮಾತ್. Pass ದೀಯತೆ. D ದಿತ್ಸತೆ. *nishṭha* ದತ್ತ. Ger. ದತ್ತಾ.

## (133). ದಾ (ದಾಣ್).

- (a). Becomes ಯಚ್ಛ in the special tenses (VII. 3. 78.)
- (b). takes as its tense affix in the aorist ಸಚ್ಛ in the *ātmanepadi* and ಿ ಸಚ್ಛ in the *parasmaipadi* (I. 2. 17. II. 4. 77.)
- (c). becomes ದಿ before ಸಚ್ಛ taken as above, (I. 2. 17.) ದಿಸ್ before ಸನ್, (VII. 4. 54.) ದವ್ before affixes beginning with ತ and having an indicatory ಕ (VII. 4. 46.)

(d). changes its final vowel into *ಈ* before consonantal *árdhadhátuka* affixes having indicative *ಕ* or *ಜ* and not being affixes beginning with *ತ* and having indicative *ಕ* except before the affixes of the benedictive in the *parasmaipadi* before which the final vowel is changed into *ಎ* (VII. 4. 66, 67.) and.

(e). *lopates* its reduplicate before *ಸನ್* (VII. 4. 58.) e.g. ಯಜ್ಞತಿ. P. Aor. ಅಮಾತ್. A. Aor. ಅದಿತ. Ben. ದೇಯಾತ್. Pass ದೀಯಾತೆ. P, D. ದಿತ್ಸತಿ. *nishṭha* ದತ್ತ. Ger. ದತ್ತ್ವಾ.

(134). ದೀ (ದೀಜಿ).

(a). Becomes ದೀಯ before vowel affixes having indicative *ಕ* or *ಜ* (B. 679 ; VII. 4. 63.) and *ದಾ* before *ಛ್ಯ* as well as before all affixes which under ordinary rules would *gunate* or *vriddhiate* its final vowel (VI. 1. 50.) e. g. 1st Fut. ದಾತಾ. 2nd Fut. ದಾಸ್ಯತೆ. Aor. ಅದಾಸ್ತ. Perf. ದಿದೀಯ. 2 ದಿದೀಯಾತೆ. 3 ದಿದೀಯಾರ. Ben. ದಾಸೀವ್ಯ. C ದಾಪಯತಿ. Inf. ದಾತುಂ.

(135). ದುಃ.

Has as its C ದೂಷಿ or ದೋಷಿ when the sense is “to perplex the mind” but ದೂಷಿ only otherwise (VI. 4. 90, 91.) e. g. ಚಿತ್ತಂ ದೂಷಯತಿ or ದೋಷಯತಿ. but otherwise ದೂಷಯತಿ.

(136). ದುಹ.

(a). Does not take ಯಕ್ in the reflective voice in the present, imperative, imperfect, and optative tenses, though it is in this voice to be used in the *ātmanepadi* (III. 1. 89.) and

(b). takes ಕ್ಸ or ಿ ಕ್ಸ optionally as its tense affix of the aorist in the *ātmanepadi* before affixes beginning

with dentals taking however ಚಿಣ್ in the 3rd person singular optionally in the reflective voice but exclusively in the passive voice not reflective (III. 1. 63 ; VII. 3. 73.) e. g. reflc. ದುಃಸ್ಥಿಗೋಽಸ್ವ ಯಮೇವ. Aor. ಅದೋಹಿ or ಅದುಗ್ಧಿ or ಅಧಃಕ್ಷತಗೋಽಸ್ವ ಯಮೇವ. Pass not reflc. ಅದೋಹಿ. A. generally ಅದುಗ್ಧಿ or ಅಧಃಕ್ಷತ.

(137). IV. ದೈವಃ (ಪ್ರಪಾದಿ.)

Allows *ûrdhahátuka* affixes beginning with ವಲ್ to be optionally augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2 45.) and allows ಸಿಜ್ or ಅಜ್ to be used as the tense affix of the aorist (Sid. II. 104.) e. g. 1st. Fut. ದರ್ಶಿತಾ or ದರ್ಶಾ or ದ್ರವಾ. 2nd. Fut. ದರ್ಶಿದ್ಯತಿ or ದರ್ಶ್ಯತಿ or ದ್ರವ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅದರ್ಶೀತ್ or ಅದಾರ್ಪೀತ್ or ಅದ್ರಾವ್ಪೀತ್. Perf. 8 ದದೃಶಿವ or ದದೃಶ್ವ. 9 ದದೃಶಿಮ or ದದೃಶ್ಮ. D ದಿದರ್ಶಿಷತಿ or ದಿದೃಶ್ನತಿ. Ger. ದರ್ಶಿತಾವಾ or ದೃಶಾವಾ. Inf. ದರ್ಶಿತುಂ or ದೃಶತುಂ or ದ್ರವತುಂ.

(138). ದೈವಃ.

- (a). Becomes ವಳ್ಳಿ in the special tenses (VII. 3. 78.)
- (b). becomes ದ್ರಃ before affixes beginning with ಝಲ್ and not having an indicatory ಷ (VI. 1. 58.)
- (c). takes ಅಜ್ or ಸಿಜ್ as the tense affix in the aorist (III. 1. 47).
- (d). is *gunated* when it so takes ಅಜ್. (VII. 4. 16.)
- (e). allows ಥಲ್ to be optionally augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 65.)
- (f). allows ಕೈಸು also to be augmented optionally with ಇಟ್ (Kás. on VII .2. 68.)
- (g). has the tense affixes of the 1st and 2nd Future and of the aorist as well as the personal affixes of the benedictive in the passive voice to be treated optionally as having the condition of ಚಿಣ್ (VI. 4. 62.) and.



- (h). requires its D to be conjugated in the *átmanepadi* (I. 3. 57.) e. g. ಪಶ್ಯತಿ. Impv. ಪಶ್ಯತು. Imp. ಅಪಶ್ಯತ್. O. ಪಶ್ಯತ್. 1st Fut. ಪ್ರಶ್ಯಾ. 2nd Fut. ಪ್ರಕ್ಷ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅಪರಶ್ಯತ್ or ಅಪ್ರಾಕ್ಷ್ಯತ್. Perf. 4 ದರ್ಶಿತು or ದಪ್ರಶ್ಯ. Pass 1st Fut. ದರ್ಶಿತಾ or ದರ್ಶ್ಯಾ. 2nd Fut. ದರ್ಶಿಷ್ಯತಿ or ದ್ರಕ್ಷ್ಯತಿ. Aor. 2 ಅದರ್ಶಿಸಾತಾಂ or ಅದೃಕ್ಷಾತಾಂ. Ben. ದರ್ಶೀಷ್ಯ or ದೃಕ್ಷೀಷ್ಯ. D ದಿದೃಕ್ಷತೆ. Inf. ಪ್ರಶ್ಯೌ. (ಕೃಸು) ದಪೃಕ್ಷಸು or ದದೃಶಿವಸು.

(139). IX. ಧೃ.

- (a). Becomes ದೃ absolutely in the special tenses (VII. 3. 80.) and optionally in the perfect (VII. 4. 12.) and.
- (b). in the aorist of its C when it takes ಪಜ್ has ದ as its reduplicate (VII. 4. 95.) e. g. ದೃಣಾತಿ. Perf. 2 ದದ್ರತು or ದವರತು. 3 ದದ್ರು or ದದರು. Aor. of C ಅದವರತ್.

(140). ದೇ (ದೇಜ್).

- (a). Takes ಏಚ್ as its tense affix (I. 2. 17.)
- (b). becomes ದಿ before ಏಚ್, so taken, (I. 2. 17.) ದಿಸ್ before ಸ್, and ದದ್ before affixes beginning with ತ and having indicatory ಕ (VII. 4. 46. 54.)
- (c). changes its final vowel into ಈ before consonantal *árdhadhātuka* affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ and not being affixes beginning with ತ and having ಕ (VI. 4. 66.)
- (d). becomes ದಿ in the perfect without having the liability to reduplicate the said ದಿ (VII. 4. 9.) and
- (e). *lopates* its reduplicate before ಸನ್ (VII. 4. 58.) e. g. Aor. ಅದಿತ. 2 ಅದಿಸಾತಾಂ. 3 ಅದಿಷತ್. 4 ಅದಿಘಾಃ. Perf. ದಿಗ್ಯ. 2 ದಿಗ್ಯಾತಿ. 3 ದಿಗ್ಯರೆ. Pass ದೀಯಾತಿ. D ದಿತ್ಸುತಿ. *nishṭha* ದತ್ಸು. Ger. ದತ್ಸಾ.

## (141). ದೋ.

Has all the irregularities of ದಾ (ದಾಣ) except (a) e. g. Aor. ಅದಾತ್. Ben. ದೆವಾತ್. Pass. ದೀಯತೆ. D. ದಿತ್ಸತಿ. *nishtha* ವತ್ಸ. Ger. ವತ್ಸಾ.

## (142). ದ್ಯುತ್.

- (a). Forms its aorist optionally in the *parasmaipadi* (I. 3. 91.) taking ಅಜ್ only as its tense affix in this mode of conjugation (III. 1. 55.) and
- (b). has ದೆ for F roots and ದಿ in other cases as its reduplicate (VII. 4. 67.) e. g. Aor. ಅದ್ಯೋತಿಷ್ಠ, or ಅದ್ಯುತತ್. Perf. ದಿದ್ಯುತೆ. D ದಿದ್ಯುತಿವತೆ or ದಿದ್ಯೋತಿವತೆ. FA ದದ್ಯುತ್ಯತೆ. FP ದದ್ಯುತಿತೆ.

## (143.) ದ್ವಿಷ್.

Takes optionally ಜ್ಞ in the 3rd per. plural imperfect (III. 4. 112.) e. g. ಅದ್ವಿಷನ್ or ಅದ್ವಿಷಾಃ.

## (144.) ಧಾ.

- (a). Takes as its tense affix in the aorist ಏಚ್<sub>1</sub> in the *ātmanepadi* and ಿ ಏಚ್ in the *parasmaipadi* (I. 2. 17; II. 4. 77.)
- (b). becomes ಧಿ before ಏಚ್<sub>1</sub> so taken (I. 2. 17.), ಧಿಸ before ಸನ್ (VII. 4. 54.), and ಏ before affixes beginning with ತ and having indicatory ಕ (VII. 4. 42.)
- (c). *lopates* its final vowel before consonantal *sārvadhātuka* affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ (VI. 4. 112, 113.) except before ಏ before which it changes its final vowel into ಎ (VI. 4. 119.)
- (d). *lopates* its reduplicate before ಏ, and ಸನ್ (VI. 4. 119; VII. 4. 58). and

- (e). changes its final vowel into ூ before consonantal *árdhadhátuka* affixes having indicatory ூ or ூ and not being affixes beginning with ூ with an indicatory ூ except before the affixes of the benedictive in the *parasmaipadi* before which the final vowel is changed into ூ (VI. 4. 66, 67.) e. g. 2 ூ. 5 ூ. 6 ூ. 8 ூ. 9 ூ. Impv. 4 ூ. P. Aor. ூ. A. Aor. ூ. Ben. ூ. Pass. ூ. D. ூ. *nishṭha* ூ. Ger. ூ.

(145.) ூ (ூ.)

- (a). Takes as its tense affix in the aorist ூ in the *átmanepadi* and ூ ூ or ூ or ூ in the *parasmaipadi* (I. 2. 17; II. 4. 77, 78; III. 1. 49.)
- (b). becomes ூ before ூ so taken (I. 2. 17.) and ூ before ூ (VII. 4. 54.)
- (c). *lopates* its reduplicate before ூ (VII. 4. 58.)
- (d). changes its final vowel into ூ before consonantal *árdhadhátuka* affixes having indicatory ூ or ூ except before the affixes of the benedictive in the *parasmaipadi* before which the final vowel is changed into ூ (VI. 4. 66, 67.) and
- (e). forms its C not in the *parasmaipadi* always though the sense of it is to "swallow" but in both *parasmaipadi* and *átmanepadi* as roots not having that sense do. (Kùs on I. 3. 89.) e. g. P. Aor. ூ or ூ or ூ. A. Aor. ூ. Ben. ூ. Pass. ூ. D. ூ. C. ூ or ூ. *nishṭha* ூ, Ger. ூ.

(146). V. ಧೂ.

Requires P ಋ to be invariably augmented with ಇಟ್ though it allows other *ardhadhātuka* affixes beginning with ವಲ್ to be augmented with ಇಟ್ only optionally provided they are not *nishīha* (VII. 2. 15, 44. 72.) e. g. 1st future ಧೂತಾ or ಧವಿತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಧೀವ್ಯತಿ or ಧವಿವ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅಧಾವೀತ್. A. Aor. ಅಧೀವ್ಯ or ಅಧವಿವ್ಯ.

(147). ಧೈವ್.

Takes ತ and ತವತ್ as *nishīha* affixes instead of ಕ್ತ and ಕ್ತವತ್ and gives the anomalous word ಧೈವ್ಯ which means "bold" (VII. 2. 19; I. 2. 19.) e. g. ಧೈವತ. ಧೈವತವತ್. Anomalous word ಧೈವ್ಯ.

(148). ಧ್ವಾ.

Becomes ಧಮ in the special tenses (VII. 3. 78.) and ಧ್ವೀ when FA is to be formed (VII. 4. 31.) e. g. ಧಮತಿ. FA ಧೇಧ್ವೀಯತಿ.

(149). ಧ್ವನ್.

Becomes ಧುನ್ when FA is to be formed (VI. 1. 19.) and gives the anomalous word ಧ್ವಾಂತ with the meaning of "darkness" (VII. 2. 18.) e. g. FA. ಧೂಧುಸ್ಯತಿ. Anomalous word. ಧ್ವಾಂತ "darkness."

(150). ನಮ್.

- (a). Becomes ನ absolutely before affixes beginning with ಝಲ್ and having indicatory ಕ or ಙ, and optionally before ಲ್ಯಪ್ (VII. 4. 37, 38.) and ನಂನ್ before ಋ in the *parasmaipadi*, this ಋ being also augmented with ಇಟ್ at the same time (VII. 2. 73); and

- (b). in the reflective voice does not only not take ಯಕ್ but ಏಕ್ as its tense affix in the present, imperative, imperfect, and optative, but also instead of ಚಿಕ್ take ನಿಚ್ in the 3rd person singular of the aorist (III. 1. 89.) e. g. Aor. ಅನಂಚಿತ್. Reflective. ಸಮತೆ. Aor. ಅನಂಸ್ತ. *nishṭha* ನತ. ನತವತ್ (ಪ್ರ) ನವ್ಯ or ನತ್ಯ.

(151.) ನಕ್ (ನಕೂ).

- (a). Rejects ಇಚ್ invariably before *nishṭha* and optionally before other *àrdhadhātuka* affixes beginning with ವಲ್ (VII. 2. 15, 45.)
- (b). becomes ನಕ್ optionally before ಅಚ್, and optionally ನಕ್ before ಕ್ವಾ (not ತ್ವಾ) and absolutely before other affixes beginning with ಝಲ್ and not having indicative ಕ or ಜ (VII. 1. 60; VI. 4. 24, 32; Sid. II. 140. note); and
- (c). conjugates its C invariably in the *parasmaipadi* (I. 3. 86). e. g. 1st Fut. ಸರಿತಾ or ಸಂಪ್ಪಾ. 2nd Future. ಸರಿದ್ಯತಿ or ಸಂಕ್ಷ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅನೇಕತ್ or ಅನಕತ್. Perf. 4 ನಸಂವ್ಥ or ನೇಧ. 8. ನೇವ or ನೇಕ್. 9. ನೇಮ or ನೇಕ್. C ನಾಕಮತಿ (not also ನಾಕಮತೆ.) D ನಿನೇವತಿ or ನಿನಂಕ್ಷತಿ. *nishṭha* ನವ್ಯ. ನವ್ಯವತ್. Ger. ನಪ್ಪಾವಿ or ನಂಪ್ಪಾವಿ or ಸರಿತ್ವಾ. Inf. ಸರಿತುಂ or ನಂವ್ಯುಂ.

(152.) ನೃತ್.

- (a) Rejects ಇಚ್ optionally before *àrdhadhātuka* affixes beginning with ಸ except ನಿಚ್ of the aorist (VII. 2. 57). and invariably before *nishṭha* (VII. 2. 15.) and
- (b). conjugates its C optionally in the *ātmanepadi* also like other roots though its sense is that of "motion"

(J. 3. 99.) e. g. 2nd Future. ಸರ್ವವ್ಯತಿ or ಸರ್ವವ್ಯತಿ.  
C ಸರ್ವಮತಿ, ಸರ್ವಮತಿ. D. ನಿಸರ್ವವತಿ or ನಿಸರ್ವವತಿ.  
*nishkha* ಸ್ವತಃ, ಸ್ವತಃವತ್.

(153). ಪತ್. (ಪತ್)

- (a). Becomes ಪತ್ before ಅಜ್ of the aorist (VII. 4. 19.)
- (b). rejects ಇಟ್ optionally before ಸನ್ and when it so rejects ಇಟ್ becomes ಪಿತ್, rejecting its reduplicate at the same time. (Kás on. VII. 2. 49.; VII. 4. 54, 58.) and
- (c). has ಪನೀ as its reduplicate when F roots are to be formed (VII. 4. 84.) e. g. Aor. ಅಪಪತ್. D ಪಿಪತಿವತಿ or ಪಿಪತಿ. FA ಪನೀಪತ್ಯತಿ. FP ಪನೀಪತಿತಿ.

(154). IV. ಪದ್.

- (a). Takes ಚಿತ್ in the 3rd person singular of the aorist even in the active voice (III 1. 60.)
- (b). becomes ಪಿಪ್ before ಸನ್ rejecting its reduplicate at the same time (VII. 4. 54, 58.) and
- (c). has ಪನೀ as its reduplicate when F roots are to be formed (VII. 4. 84.) e. g. Aor. ಅಪಾದಿ 2. ಅಪತ್ಯತಾಂ. D ಪಿಪತಿ. FA ಪನೀಪದ್ಯತಿ. FP ಪನೀಪದಿತಿ.

(155). ಪಾ.

- (a). Becomes ಪಿಪ in the special tenses (VII. 3. 78); ಪಿಪ before consonantal affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ (VI. 4. 63.) ; and ಪಾಯ್ when C is to be formed (VII. 3. 37.)
- (b). takes ಿ ಪಿಪ್ as its tense affix of the aorist in the *parasmaipadi* (II. 4. 77.) and

- (c). conjugates its C in the *ātmanepadi* also like other ordinary roots though its sense involves that of “swallowing” (I. 3. 89.) and when the Aor. of its C is to be formed by ಚಜ್, *lopates* the penultimate of its C, taking ಪಿಃ as its reduplicate (VII. 4. 4.)  
*e. g.* ಪಿಬತಿ. Aor. ಅಪಾತ್. Pass. ಪೀಯತಿ. C ಪಾಯಯತಿ or ಪಾಯಯತಿ. Aor. of P. C. ಅಪೀಪ್ಯತ. Aor. of A. C. ಅಪೀಪ್ಯತ. FA ಪೀಯತಿ. *nishṭha* ಪೀತ. Ger. ಪೀತ್ಯಾ.

(156). ಪೂಜ್.

- (a). Optionally takes ತ and ತವತ್ as *nishṭha* and ತ್ಯಾ as the gerundial affix allowing the augment ಇಹಿ before them (I. 2. 22 ; VII. 2. 51.) and.  
 (b). requires ಸನ್ to be augmented with ಇಹಿ (VII. 2. 74.)  
*e. g.* D ಪಿಪವಿಷತಿ. *nishṭha* ಪೂತ or ಪವಿತ ; ಪೂತವತ್ or ಪವಿತವತ್. Ger. ಪೂತ್ಯಾ or ಪವಿತ್ಯಾ.

(157). III. ಪ್ಲಾ.

- (a). Becomes optionally ಪ್ಯ in the perfect (VII. 4. 12.) and  
 (b). allows its C to reject optionally the augment before the affix ಕ್ಷ (VII. 2. 27.) *e. g.* Perf. 2 ಪಪರತುಃ or ಪಪ್ರತುಃ. 3 ಪಪ್ರುಃ or ಪಪರುಃ, (ಕ್ಷ after C.) ಪೂರಿತ or ಪೂರ್ಣ.

(158). IX. ಪ್ಲಾ.

- (a). Becomes ಪ್ಯ absolutely in the special tenses and optionally in the perfect (VII. 3 80 ; VII. 4. 12.) and allows its C to reject optionally the augment ಇಹಿ before the affix ಕ್ಷ. (VII. 2. 27.) *e. g.* ಪ್ಲಾತಿ. Perf. 2 ಪಪರತುಃ or ಪಪ್ರತುಃ. 3 ಪಪರುಃ or ಪಪ್ರುಃ. (ಕ್ಷ after C.) ಪೂರ್ಣ or ಪೂರಿತ.

## (159). ಪ್ಯಾಯ್ (ಪ್ರಪ್ಯಾಯ್).

- (a). Becomes ಪೀ absolutely in the perfect and when FA is to be formed (VI. 1. 29.) and optionally before *nishtha* (VI. 1. 28.) and
- (b). takes ಚೀಃ optionally as well as ಪೀಃ in the 3rd person singular of the aorist even in the active voice (III. 1. 61.) e. g. Aor. ಅಪ್ಯಾಯಿ or ಅಪ್ಯಾಯಿಷ್ಠ. Perf. ಪಿಪ್ಯೈ. FA ಪಪೀಯತೆ. *nishtha*. ಪೀನ or ಪ್ಯಾಯತ.

## (160). ಪೃಚ್ಛೈ.

- (a). Becomes ಪೃಚ್ಛೈ before affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 1. 16.) and
- (b). takes E ಸನ್¹ instead of E ಸನ್ (1. 2. 8; VII. 2. 75.) e. g. Pass. ಪೃಚ್ಛೈತೆ. D ಪಿಪೃಚ್ಛೈಷತೆ. FA ಪರೀಪೃಚ್ಛೈತೆ. *nishtha* ಪೃಚ್ಛೈ. Ger. ಪೃಷ್ಠಾವಿ. (ಅಸೃ) ಪೃಷ್ಠೈ.

## (161.) ಫಠ.

- (a). Becomes optionally ಫಠ್ in the perfect before ಥಠ and affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ, *lopatng* at the same time its reduplicate (VI. 4. 125.) and.
- (b). gives the anomalous word ಪಣ್ಣ, which means "with out an effort" (VII. 2. 18.) e. g. Perf. ೨ ಫಣತುಃ or ಪಫಣತುಃ. 4 ಫಣಿಥಃ or ಪಫಣಿಥಃ. ಪಣ್ಣ (anomalous).

## (162.) ಫಲಃ.

- (a). Becomes ಫಲ before affixes beginning with ತ and when F roots are to be formed (VII. 4. 88, 89.) taking in the latter case ಪಂ as its reduplicate (VII. 4. 87)
- (b). becomes ಫಲಃ in the perfect before ಥಠ and affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ, *lopatng* its reduplicate at the same time (VI. 4. 122.) and.



- (c). takes ಲ್ಲ or ಲವತ್ as *nishṭha* instead of ಲ್ಲ and ಲ್ಲವತ್ respectively (VIII. 2. 55.) e. g. Perf. 2 ಫೇಲತಾಃ. 4 ಫೇಲಿಥ. FA ಪಂಫಲ್ಯತೆ, FP ಪಂಫಲೀತಿ or ಪಂಫಲ್ವಿ, *nishṭha* ಫಲ್ಲ, ಫಲ್ಲವತ್.

(163). ಪ್ರಥ್.

Forms the base of the aorist from C as ಪ್ರಥ (not ಪಿಪ್ರಥ) (VII. 4. 95.) e. g. ಅವಪ್ರಥತ್.

(164.) ಪ್ರು.

- (a). Conjugates its C invariably in the *parasmaipadi* even when its sense does not include that of motion. (I. 3. 86). and
- (b). forms the base of the aorist from C and of D from C as ಪಿಪ್ರವ or ಪ್ರುಪವ (VII. 4. 81, 93.) e. g. C ಪ್ರಾವಯತಿ. (never ಪ್ರಾವಯತೆ). Aor. of C. ಅಪಿಪ್ರವತ್ or ಅಪ್ರುಪ್ರವತ್. D from C ಪಿಪ್ರಾವಯಿಷತಿ or ಪ್ರುಪ್ರಾವಯಿಷತಿ.

(165). ಬುಧ್.

- (a). Takes ಚಿಠ್ optionally in the 3rd person singular of the aorist in the active voice (III. 1. 61.) and.
- (b). invariably conjugates its C in the *parasmaipadi*: (I. 3. 86.) e. g. Aor. ಅಬೋಧಿ or ಅಬುದ್ಧ. C ಬೂಧಯತಿ (not ಬೋಧಯತೆ also).

(166). ಬ್ರ.

- (a). Is defective as regards all *drdhadhātuka* affixes and then substitutes the root ವಬ್ (II. 4. 53)
- (b). becomes optionally the root ಆಠ್ in the 3rd person and in the 2nd person dual, and ಆಫ್ in the 2nd person singular in the present tense (III. 4. 84. VIII. 2. 35).

- (c). takes, when it so optionally changes its form in the present, the personal affixes of the perfect requiring however no ಇಟ್ before ಫಲ so exceptionally taken, (III. 4. 84.)
- (d). requires all consonantal *súrvadhátuka* affixes having indicatory ಪ to be augmented with ಈಟ್ (VII. 3. 93.) and
- (e). in the reflective voice in the present, the imperative, the imperfect, and the optative, requires their base in the active voice to be used, and in the aorist does not allow the base to be formed by ಚಿಣ್ in the 3rd person singular (Sid. II. 278.)  
*e. g.* ಬ್ರವೀತಿ or ಆಹ. 2 ಬ್ರೂತಃ or ಆಹತಃ. 3 ಬ್ರುವಂತಿ or ಆಹುಃ. 4 ಬ್ರವೀಷಿ or ಆಹ್ಯ. 5 ಬ್ರೂಥಃ or ಆಹಥಃ. Impv. ಬ್ರವೀತು or ಬ್ರೂತಾತ್. 1st Fut. ವಕ್ತಾ. 2nd Fut. ವಕ್ಷ್ಯತಿ. Refl. ಬ್ರೂತೆ. Aor. ಅವೇಷತ.

## (167). ಭ್ರಾಜ್.

Becomes ಭ್ರೀಜ್ optionally in the perfect (VI. 4. 125.) and has ಭ್ರಜ್ optionally as its C before ಚಜ್ (VII. 4. 3.) *e. g.* Perf. ಭ್ರೇಜೆ. 2 ಭ್ರೇಜಾತೆ. 3 ಭ್ರೇಜಿರ. Aor. of C. ಅವಭ್ರಜತ್ or ಅವಭ್ರಾಜತ್.

## (168). ಭೀ.

- (a). Becomes optionally ಭಿ before consonantal *súrvadhátuka* affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ (VI. 4. 115.)
- (b). forms its perfect optionally by the auxiliary affixes ಆಽ and the auxiliary verbs it, when it so forms its perfect, getting reduplicated as it would be before *gluanted* ಕಪ್ (III. 1. 39.) and
- (c). becomes ಭಾಪ್ or ಭೀಷ್ when C is to be formed if the sense involves fear directly caused by the causative agent (VI. 1. 56.; VII. 3. 40.) being then conjugated in the *átmanepadi* (I. 3. 68). 2. ವಿಭೀತಃ or

ಬಿಭಿತಿ. Perf. ಬಿಭಾಯ or ಬಿಭಯಾಂಚಕಾರ. C. (in the sense alluded to) ಭಾವಯತಿ or ಭೀಷಯತಿ. C (otherwise) ಭಾಯಯತಿ.

(169.) ಭೂ.

- (a). Becomes ಭೂವ್ in the perfect and in the aorist when vowel affixes are to be attached (VI. 4. 88), the ಊ of ಊವ್ not being liable to *guṇa* or *vriddhi* (Sid. II. 9; I. 2. 6.)
- (b). takes ೀ ಷ್ as the tense affix of the aorist in the *parasmaipadi* (II. 4, 77.)
- (c). is never *guṇated* before *sārvadhātuka* personal affixes except when the base is a FP (VII. 3. 68; B. 766). and
- (d). has ಬ as its reduplicate in the perfect (VII. 4. 73.)  
Perf. ಬಭೂವ. Aor. ಅಭೂತ್. 4 ಅಭೂಃ. But FP ಬೋಭೋತಿ or ಬೋಭವೀತಿ.

(170.) ಭೃ.

- (a). Optionally forms its perfect by the auxiliary affix ಆಮ್ and the auxiliary verbs, the base being reduplicated before this affix ಆಮ್ as before *shlu-ated* ಕಮ್ (III. 1. 39.) and
- (b). optionally allows ಇಟ್ before ಸನ್ (VII. 2. 49.) but rejects ಇಟ್ before all the affixes of the perfect (VII. 2. 13.) e. g. Perf. ಬಭಾರ or ಬಿಭರಾಂಚಕಾರ. 8 ಬಿಭ್ಯವ. &c. 9 ಬಿಭ್ಯಮ. &c. D. ವಿಭರೀತಿ or ಬಿಭರೀಷತಿ.

(171.) VI. ಭ್ರಮ್.

Becomes ಭ್ರಾಮ್ in the special tenses (VII. 3. 74.) and ಭ್ರೇಮ್ before ಫಲ್ and affixes of the perfect having indicative ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 124.) e. g. ಭ್ರಾಮ್ಯತಿ. Perf. 2 ಭ್ರೇಮತುಃ. 4 ಭ್ರೇಮಿಥ.

## (172.) ಭ್ರಮ್.

Becomes ಭ್ರಮ್ before ಥಲ್ and the affixes of the perfect having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 124.) e. g. Perf. 2 ಭ್ರಮತುಃ. 4 ಭ್ರಮಿಥ.

## (173.) ಭ್ರಸ್ (ಭ್ರಸ್ತೌ)

(a). Becomes ಭ್ರಸ್ before affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 1. 16.), and before other affixes provided they are *ārdhadhātuka*, becomes optionally ಭರ್ಸ್ (VI. 4. 47.) and

(b). optionally allows ಇಟ್ before ಸನ್ (VII. 2. 49.) e. g. 1st Fut. ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾ or ಭರ್ಷ್ಠಾ. 2nd Fut. ಭ್ರಕ್ಷ್ಯತಿ or ಭರ್ಕ್ಷ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅಭ್ರಾಕ್ಷೀತ್ or ಅಭಾರ್ಕ್ಷೀತ್. Perf ಬಭ್ರಷ್ಟ or ಬಭರ್ಷ್ಠ. Ben. ಭ್ರಜಾಜ್ಯತ್. Pass. ಭ್ರಜ್ಯತೆ. C ಭ್ರಜ್ಯಯತಿ or ಭರ್ಜ್ಯಯತಿ. D ಬಿಭ್ರಕ್ಷತಿ or ಬಿಭರ್ಕ್ಷತಿ or ಬಿಭ್ರಜ್ಯತಿ or ಬಿಭರ್ಜ್ಯತಿ. FA ಬಾಭ್ರಜ್ಯತೆ. *nish* ಭ್ರಜ್ಯ. Ger. ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಪಿ-

## (174.) ಭ್ರೀ.

Optionally becomes ಭ್ರೀ before affixes having indicatory ಕ (VII. 3. 80. Sid. II. 167.) e. g. ಭ್ರೀಣಾತಿ or ಭ್ರೀಣತಿ.

## (175.) IV ಮನ್.

Becomes ಮನ್ before affixes beginning with ಝಲ್ and having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 37.) e. g. *nish* ಮತ. Ger. ಮತ್ಯಾ.

## (176.) VIII. ಮನ್.

(a). Becomes ಮನ್ before affixes beginning with ಝಲ್ and having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 37.) and

(b). takes ಿ ಏಚ್ in the *atmanepadi* before the personal affixes ತ and ಥಾನ್ (II. 4. 79.) e. g. Aor. ಅಮತ or ಅಮನಿಷ್ಠ. 4 ಅಮಥಾಃ or ಅಮನಿಷ್ಠಾಃ. *nish*ಥಾ ಮತ. Ger. ಮತ್ಯಾ.

## (177.) IV. ವಿಡ್.

- (a). Gets *gunated* before affixes having indicatory ಳ (VII. 3. 82.) e. g. ಮೆವ್ಯುತೆ.

## (178). ಮುಜ್ (ಮುಜ್ಜೆ).

- (a). Is augmented with ಸುಮ in the special tenses (VII. 1. 59). and
- (b). when the sense of it is intransitive i. e. when the sense is "to get loose" and so forth, it *gunates* its vowel optionally even before ಸನ್, *lopat*ing its reduplicate at the same time (VII. 4. 57. 58). e. g. ಮುಂಜತಿ. D. (transitive) ಮುಮುಕ್ಷತಿ. D. (intransitive) ಮುಮೋಕ್ಷತಿ or ಮೋಕ್ಷತಿ.

## (179). ಮುಷ್.

- (a). Forms its D invariably (not only optionally) by ಸನ್, (I. 2. 8.) and
- (b). takes ಕ್ವಾ though it is E (I. 2. 7.) e. g. D. ಮುಮುಷಿಷತಿ. Ger. ಮುಷಿತ್ವಾ.

## (180). ಮುಷ್.

- (a). Rejects ಇಟ್ absolutely before *nish* and optionally before other ಁ ಂ *úrdhva* affixes; and
- (b). when preceded by ಪರಿ conjugates its C in the *átmanepadi* as well as *parasmaipadi* according to the general rules (I. 3. 89.) e. g. 1st Fut. ಮೊಹಿತಾ or ಮೊಹಿತ್ಯಾ or ಮೊಹಿಷಾ. C. (from ಮುಷ್ preceded by ಪರಿ) ಪರಿಮೋಹಯತಿ. and ಪರಿಮೋಹಯಿತಿ.

## , (181). ಮೈ (ಮೈಜ್).

. Is conjugated in the *parasmaipadi* except in the special tenses and in the aorist and benedictive (I. 3. 61.) e. g. 1st Fut. 4 ಮರ್ತುಮಿ. 2nd Fut. ಮುರಿದ್ಯತಿ. Perf. ಮಮೂರ. D. ಮುಮೂರ್ಷತಿ.

(182). ಮೃಜ್ (ಮೃಜು).

Takes *vriddhi* optionally before vowel affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಂ and absolutely before other affixes (VII. 2. 114. Sid. II. 122.) e. g. ಮೃಜ್ವಿ. 3 ಮೃಜಂತಿ or ಮೃಜಂತಿ.

(183). ಮೃಷ್.

(a). Takes ತ್ವಾ or ಕ್ವಾ (I. 2. 25.) and,

(b). when the sense is "to forgive or pardon," takes ತ or ತವತ್ as its *nish* as well as ಕ್ಷ or ಕ್ಷವತ್. (I. 2. 20.) e. g. *nish* (in the sense alluded to) ಮೃಷಿತ or ಮೃಷಿತ; ಮೃಷಿತವತ್ or ಮೃಷಿತವತ್. Ger. ಮೃಷಿತತ್ವಾ or ಮೃಷಿತತ್ವಾ.

(184). ಮೃಷ್.

Becomes ಮನ before affixes having indicatory ಕ (VII. 3. 78.) e. g. ಮನತಿ.

(185). ಯಮ್.

(a). Becomes ಯಜ್ before affixes having indicatory ಕ (VII. 3. 77.)

(b). becomes ಯಂಸ್ before ಸಿಜ್ of the aorist in the *paramaipadi* (VII. 2. 73.)

(c). requires ಸಿಜ್ to be augmented with ಇಟ್ when it so becomes ಯಂಸ್ (VII. 2. 73.)

(d). becomes ಯ before affixes beginning with ಝಲ್ and having indicatory ಕ or ಂ (VI. 4. 37.) and optionally also before ಞಪ್ (VI. 4. 38).

(e). when its is preceded by ಅಜ್, conjugates its C in the *ātmanépadī* though the sense is intransitive and it agrees with an agent possessed of a will (I. 3. 89.)

- (f). when it is conjugated in the *átmanépadī* on account of its being preceded by ಅಜ್ in a transitive sense if the sense is "to hint" (ಗರ್ಹಿಸು), it takes ಸಿಜ್ as its tense affix of the aorist (I. 2. 15.) and
- (g). when it is conjugated in the *átmanépadī* on account of its coming after ಉಪ in the sense of "to marry," it takes ಸಿಜ್, alternatively with ಸಿಜ್ as its tense affix of the aorist (I. 2. 16.) e. g. ಯಜ್ಞತಿ. Aor. ಅಯಂಸಿಜ್. C (when preceded by ಅಜ್) ಆಯಾಮ ಯತಿ. *nishtha* ಯತ. ಯತವತ್. Ger. ಯತ್ವಾ (ಛೇದ) ಯಮ್ಯ or ಯತ್ಯ. Aor. (in the sense of "to hint") ಉದಾಯತ. Aor. (in the sense of "to marry") ಉಪಾಯತ or ಉಪಾಯಂಸಿ.

(186). ಯಸ್.

When preceded by ಅಜ್ has its C conjugated in the *átmanépadī* as well as in the *parasmaipadī* according to the general rules, though the sense is intransitive and it agrees with an agent possessed of a will (I. 3. 89.) e. g. ಆಯಾಸಯತಿ and ಆಯಾಸಯತಿ.

(187). ಯಾ.

- (a). Requires ತ್ಯಾ instead of ಕ್ಯಾ. (B. 510; I. 2. 18.)
- (b). allows augmentation with ಇಟ್ optionally in the case of ಸನ್ and requires such augmentation absolutely in the case of other *úrdhadhátuka* affixes except those which have an indicatory ಕ (B. 510; VII. 2. 11, 49.) e. g. 1st Fut. ಯವಿತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಯವಿಷ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅಯಾವಿತ್. D ಯಾಯವಿಷತಿ or ಯಾಯಾಃ ಷತಿ. Ger. ಯಾವಿತ್ವಾ. Inf. ಯಾವಿತುಂ.

(188). ಯಾಧ್.

Has its C conjugated always in the *parasmaipadī* contrary to the general rule (I. 3. 86.) e. g. ಯೋಧ ಸತಿ,

(189). ರಧ್.

- (a). Is augmented with ಸುಽ before vowel affixes (VII. 1. 61.) except before affixes augmented with ಇಟ್ and not being those of the perfect (VII. 1. 62.) and
- (b). rejects ಇಟ್ absolutely before *nishṭha* and optionally before other ಸಲ್ affixes including those of the perfect (VII. 2. 45, 15. Kās on VII. 2. 45) e. g. 1st Fut. ರಧಿತಾ or ರವ್ಧಾ. 2nd Fut. ರಧಿಷ್ಯತಿ or ರತ್ಸ್ಯತಿ. Perf. ರರಂಧ. 2. ರರಂಧತುಃ. 4. ರರಂಧಿಥ or ರರಧ್ಧ. 8. ರರಂಧಿವ or ರರಂಧ್ವ 9. ರರಂಧಿಮ or ರರಂಧ್ಮ. *nishṭha* ರಧ್ಧ. Ger. ರಧಿತ್ಯಾ or ರವ್ಧ್ಯಾನ್.

(190). ರಂಜ್.

- (a). *Lopates* its penultimate in the special tenses (VI. 4. 26.)
- (b). *lopates* its penultimate also before the affix ಣಿ provided the sense is "to hunt or chase" (Sid II. 196.) and
- (c). in the reflective voice takes ಶ್ಯನ್ alternatively with ಯಕ್ as its tenses affix in the present, the imperative, the imperfect, and the optative tense, being, when it so takes ಶ್ಯನ್, conjugated in the *parasmaipadi* (III. 1. 90.) e. g. ರಜತಿ Refl. ರಜ್ಯತಿ or ರಜ್ಯತೆ. C (in the sense of "to chase") ರಜಯತಿ.

(191). ರಾದ್.

- (a). Takes ಸನ್, and ಕ್ತ್ವಾ (I. 2. 8.) and.
- (b). requires ವಲ್ *sárvadhátuka* affixes to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 76.) and if they are affixes consisting of single consonants requires ಈಟ್ or ಲಿಟ್



instead of ಇಟ್ (VII. 3. 98, 99.) e. g. ರೊದಿತಿ. Impr. ಅರೊದೀತ್ or ಅರೊದೇತ್. Aor. ಅರೊದೀತ್ or ಅರಾದತ್. D ರಃರುದಿವತಿ. Ger. ರುದಿತ್ಯಾ.

(192). ರಮ್.

- (a). Becomes ರಂಸ್ before ಸಿಚ್ in the *parasmaipadi* and requires then the ಸಿಚ್ to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 73.) and.
- (b). becomes ರ before affixes beginning with ರ್ಘು and having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 37.) and optionally before ಲ್ಯಪ್ (VI. 4. 38.) e. g. P. Aor. ಅರಂಸೀತ್. *nish* ರತ. Ger. ರತ್ಯಾ. (ಲ್ಯಪ್) ರತ್ಯಾ or ರತ್ಯಾ.

(193). ರಾಜ್.

Optionally *lopates* its reduplicate and becomes ರೇಜ್ before ಧಲ್ and affixes of the perfect having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 125.) e. g. Perf. 2 ರರಾಜತಾಃ or ರೇಜತಾಃ, 3 ರರಾಜಾಃ or ರೇಜಾಃ, 4 ರರಾಜಿಥ or ರೇಜಿಥ. Aor. ರರಾಜಿ or ರೇಜಿ.

(194). ರಾಧ್ (in the sense of "to injure")

- (a). *lopates* its reduplicate and becomes ರೇಧ್ before ಧಲ್ and affixes of the perfect having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 123.) and
- (b). has ರಿತ್ಯ as its D base (Kās on VII. 4. 54.) e. g. Perf. 2 ರೇಧತಾಃ, 4 ರೇಧಿಥ. D. ರಿತ್ಯತಿ.

(195). ರಾಚ್.

Has its C conjugated in the *ātmanepadi* as well as in the *parasmaipadi* according to the general rules notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the provisoes (I. 3. 89.) e. g. ರೊಜಯತಿ. ರೊಜಯತಿ.

(196). ರಾ.

- (a). Requires augmentation with ಇಟ್ of *árdhadhátuka* ವಲ್ affixes not being ಸನ್ unless they have indicatory ಕ (B. 510. VII. 2. 11, 12.) and
- (b). allows also consonantal *sárvadhátuka* affixes to be augmented with ಈಟ್ (VII. 3. 95.) e. g. 1 ರಾತಿ or ರವೀತಿ. 1st Fut. ರವಿತಾ. 2nd Fut. ರವಿಷ್ಯತಿ. *nish* ರುತ. Ger. ರುತ್ಯಾ.

(197). ರಾಧ್ (ರಾಧಿರ್).

Does not take ಚಿತ್ in the reflective voice in the 3rd person singular (III. 1. 64). e. g. ಅರಾಧ್ಯ though ಅರೋಧಿ. in passive voice not reflective.

(198). ರಾಹ್

Becomes optionally ರಾವ್ before ಣಿ (VII. 3. 43.) C ರೋಪಯತಿ or ರೋಹಯತಿ.

(199). IV. ವೀ.

- (a). Becomes ವಾ absolutely before ಣಿ when the sense of the C so formed is "to delude or deceive" or "to subdue" or "to show respect to or adore" and otherwise optionally before all affixes that would ordinarily *gunate* or *vridhhiate* its final vowel and also before ಲ್ಯಪ್ (VI. 1. 51.) and
- (b). conjugates its C always in the *útmanepadi* in the particular senses above alluded to (I. 3. 70 Kás. thereon) e. g. 1st Fut. ವಾತಾ or ವೇತಾ. 2nd Fut. ವಾಸ್ಯತಿ or ವೇಸ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅವಾಪೀತ್ or ಅವಾಯೀತ್. Perf. ಎವಾ or ವಿವಾಯ. 4 ಎವಿಥ್ or ವಿವಯಿಥ್. C (in the senses alluded to) ವಾಪಯತಿ though otherwise it is ವಾಪಯತಿ or ವಾಯಯತಿ. Ger. (ಲ್ಯಪ್) ವಾಯ or ವೀಯ. Inf. ವಾತುಂ or ವೇತುಂ.

## (200). IX. ಲೀ.

- (a). Has all the irregularities which IV ಲೀ has, and  
 (b). further shortens its final vowel before affixes having  
 indicatory ಕ. (VII. 3. 80.) e. g. ಲಿನಾತಿ. 1st Fut.  
 ಲಾತಾ or ಲಿತಾ.

## (201). IV. ಲಭ್.

Rejects the augment ಇಟ್ absolutely before *nish* and optionally before *ārdhādhātuka* affixes beginning with ತ (VII. 2. 15. 48.) e. g. 1st. Fut. ಲೋಭಿತಾ or ಲಾಭ್ಯಾ. *nish* ಲಾಭ್ಯ. Ger. ಲೋಭಿತ್ವಾ or ಲಾಭಿತ್ವಾ or ಲಾಭ್ಯಾ.

## (202). VI. ಲಭ್.

Rejects the augment ಇಟ್ absolutely before *nish* and optionally before other *ārdhādhātuka* affixes beginning with ತ and not being ತ್ವಾ (VII. 2. 48, 54.) e. g. 1st Fut. ಲೋಭಿತಾ or ಲೋಭ್ಯಾ. *nish* ಲಾಭ್ಯ. Ger. ಲಾಭಿತ್ವಾ or ಲೋಭಿತ್ವಾ.

## (203). ವಚ್.

- (a). Becomes ವ್ರಚ್ before ಲಜ್ which it takes as its tense affix in the aorist in the active voice (VII. 4. 20; III. 1. 52.) and ಉಚ್ before affixes having indicatory ಕ (VI. 1. 15.)  
 (b). has ಉ as its reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17.) and  
 (c). has no 3rd person plural in the present and so ಬ್ರವಂತಿ or ವದಂತಿ is used instead in this number and person (Sid II. 120.) e. g. Perf. ಉವಾಚ. 2 ಉವತುಃ. Ben. ಉಚ್ಯಾತ್. Pass. ಉಚ್ಯತೆ. *nish* ಉಕ್ತ. Ger. ಉಕ್ತ್ವಾ.

## (204). ವದ್.

- (a). Takes ಕ್ತ್ವಾ as its gerundial affix though it is E (I. 2. 7.)

- (b). has its C conjugated in the *átmanepadi* as well as *parasmaipadi* according to the general rules on the subject contrary to proviso (b) (I. 3. 89.)
- (c). becomes ಉದ್ before affixes having indicatory ಕ (VI. 1. 15.)
- (d). has ಉ as its reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17.) and
- (e). in the *parasmaipadi* absolutely, not only optionally, *vriddhiates* its penultimate before ನಿಷ್ of the aorist (VII. 2. 3.) e. g. Aor. ಅಸಾದೀತ್. Perf. ಉವಾದ 2 ಉದತುಃ. Ben. ಉದ್ಯಾತ್. Pass ಉದ್ಯತೆ. C ವಾದಯತಿ, ವಾದಯತೆ. *nish* ಉದಿತ. Ger. ಉದಿತ್ವಾ.

(205). ವಸ್.

- (a). Takes ಕ್ವಾ as its gerundial affix though it is E (I. 2. 7).
- (b). has its C conjugated in the *átmanepadi* as well as in the *parasmaipadi* according to the general rules on the subject contrary to proviso (b) (I. 3. 89.)
- (c). becomes ಉಷ್ before affixes having indicatory ಕ (VI. 1. 15.)
- (d). has ಉ as its reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17.) and
- (e). requires ಕ್ವಾ and *nish* to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 52.) e. g. Perf. ಉವಾಸ. 2 ಉದತುಃ. Ben. ಉಷ್ಯಾತ್. Pass. ಉದ್ಯತೆ. C ವಾಸಯತಿ, ವಾಸಯತೆ. *nish* ಉಷಿತ. Ger. ಉಷಿತ್ವಾ.

(206). ವಕ್.

- (a). Becomes ಉಕ್ before affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ (VI. 1. 16.) except ಯಜ್ (VI. 1. 20.) and

- (b). has ಉ as its reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17.)  
*e. g.* 2 ಉಷ್ವತಿ. Perf. ಉಷಾಕ. 2 ಉಕತುಃ. Ben. ಉಶ್ಯಾ  
 ತ್. Pass. ಉಶ್ಯತೆ.

(207.) I ವಂಚ್.

Takes ಕ್ವಾ or ತ್ವಾ as its gerundial affix (I. 2. 24.) *e. g.* ವಂಚಿ  
 ತ್ವಾ or ವಚಿತ್ವಾ.

(208). X ವಂಚ್.

- (a). Takes ಕ್ವಾ or ತ್ವಾ as its gerundial affix (I. 2. 24.) and  
 (b). has its C always conjugated in the *átmanepadi*  
 (I. 3. 69.) *e. g.* C ವಂಚಯತೆ. Ger. ವಂಚಿತ್ವಾ or ವಚಿತ್ವಾ.

(209). VII. ವಿಜ್.

Requies all affixes augmented with ಇಟ್ to be treated as  
 affixes having indicatory ಜ (I. 2. 2.) *e. g.* 1st Fut. ವಿಜಿತಾ. 2nd  
 Fut. ವಿಜಿಷ್ಯತಿ.

(210). VI. ವಿದ್.

- (a). Gets augmented with ನುಮ್ in the special tenses  
 (VII. 1. 59.) and  
 (b). takes ಸನ್<sub>1</sub> and ಕ್ವಾ invariably (I. 2. 8.) and  
 (c). allows optionally the augment ಇಟಿ before the primitive  
 affix ವಸು (VII. 2. 68.) *e. g.* ವಿದತಿ. D ವಿವಿಷತಿ. Ger.  
 ವಿವಿಷತ್ವಾ. (ಕ್ವಸು) ವಿವಿಷ್ವಾನ್ or ವಿವಿಷಾನ್.

(211). II. ವಿದ್.

- (a). Forms its perfect optionally by the auxiliary affix ಅಮ್  
 and the auxiliary verbs (III. 1. 38.)  
 (b). forms its imperative also by the auxiliary affix ಅಮ್  
 and the imperative of the root ಕ್ಯ (III. 1. 41, Kàs-  
 thareon.)

- (c). allows its perfect forms to be used optionally in the present (III. 4. 83.) but without the reduplicate.
- (d). forms its imperfect plural 3rd person by ಜಸ (III. 4. 109.)
- (e). takes ಸನ್ and ಕ್ತ್ವ invariably (I. 2. 8.) and
- (f). allows optionally the augment ಇ before the primitive affix ವಸು (VII. 2. 68.) e. g. ವೇದ. 2 ವಿವತುಃ. 3 ವಿದುಃ. 4 ವೇತ್ಥ. 5 ವಿದಥುಃ. 6 ವಿದ. 7 ವೇದ. 8 ವಿದಿಷ. 9 ವಿದಿಮ. or ವತ್ತಿ &c. Imp. 3 ಅವಿದಃಃ. Impv. ವಿದಾಂಕರೂತು or ವಿದಾಂಕುರುತಾತ್. 2 ವಿದಾಂಕುರುತಾಂ. 3 ವಿದಾಂಕುರ್ವಸ್ತು. and so on, or ವತ್ತ. &c. Perf. ವಿದಾಂಚಕಾರ. and so on, or ವಿದದ &c. D. ವಿದಿಷತಿ. Ger. ವಿದಿತ್ವಾ.

(212). ವಧ್.

Does not *vridhdhiate* its penultimate before ಜೀ (VII. 3. 35.) e. g. Pass. Aor. ಅವಧಿ.

(213). ವೇ.

Becomes optionally ವಾ before ಣಿ when it means "to conceive or generate (VI. 1. 55.) e. g. C. ವಾಪಯತಿ or ವಾಯಯತಿ, in the sense alluded to, but ವಾಯಯತಿ, otherwise.

(214). ವೆ (ವೇ).

- (a). Optionally in the perfect becomes ವಯ್ before personal affixes not having indicative ಕ, and ಉಯ್ or ಉವ್ before affixes having indicative ಕ (II. 4. 41; (VI. 1. 16, 38, 39, 40.)
- (b). has ಉ as its reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17.) when it has not the form of ವೆ.
- (c). becomes ವಾಯ್ before ಣಿ (VII. 3. 37.) and

- (d). becomes ಉ before affixes having indicatory ಕ except ಲ್ಯಪ್ and affixes of the perfect (VI. 1. 15, 41) e. g. Perf. ವವೌ or ಉವಾಯ. 2 ವವತುಃ or ಉಯತುಃ or ಉವತುಃ. 4 ವವಿಥ or ವವಾಥ or ಉವಯಿಥ. Ben. ಉಯಾತ್. C. ವಾಯಯತಿ. *nish* ಉತ. Ger. ಉತ್ಯಾ.

(215). ವ್ಯಥ್.

Has ವಿ as its reduplicate in the perfect (VII. 4. 68.) e. g. ವಿವ್ಯಥೆ. 2 ವಿವ್ಯಥಾತೆ.

(216). ವೈ (ವೈಇ).

- (a). Remains as ವೈ in the perfect (VI. 1. 45.) and further requires ಥಲ್ to be invariably augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 66.)
- (b). has ಉ as its reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17.) and before ಯಜ್ (VI. 1. 19.) and
- (c). gets *sámprasáranated* before ಯಜ್ and before affixes having indicatory ಕ (VI. 1. 15.) and not being those of the perfect except before ಲ್ಯಪ್ before which when it is preceded by ಪರಿ it optionally gets *sámprasáranated* though not *sámprasáranated* otherwise (VI. 1. 43, 44.) e. g. Perf. ವಿವ್ಯಾಯ. 4 ವಿವ್ಯಯಿಥ. Ben. ವೀಯಾತ್. Pass. ವೀಯತೆ, FA ವೇವೀಯತೆ. *nish* ವೀತ. Ger. ವೀತ್ಯಾ. (ಲ್ಯಪ್). ಪರಿವ್ಯಾಯ or ಪರಿವೀಯ.

(217). ಪ್ರಶ್ (ಪ್ರಶ್ನ).

- (a). Gets *sámprasáranated* before affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ್ (VI. 1. 16.)
- (b). has ವ as its reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17.) and

- (c). requires as its gerundial affix ತ್ವಾ invariably augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 55.) *e. g.* ವೃತ್ತತಿ. Perf. ವಪ್ರಕ್ತ. 2 ವಪ್ರಕ್ತತುಃ. Ben. ವೃಕ್ತಾಶ್ಚಿತ್. Pass ವೃಕ್ತಶ್ಯತೆ. Ger. ಪ್ರಕ್ತತೃಪ್ತಿ.

(218). IX ವ್ರೀ.

Optionally shortens its final vowel before affixes having indicative ಕ (VII. 3. 80.) *e. g.* ವ್ರೀಣಾತಿ or ವ್ರೀಣಾತಿ.

(219). ವ್ರಜ್.

Has its penultimate invariably *vridhiated* before ಏಚ್ of the aorist in the *parasmaipadi* (VII. 2. 3.) *e. g.* Aor. ಅವ್ರಜೀತ್.

(220). ವೃತ್ (ವೃತು.)

- (a). Is conjugated optionally in the *parasmaipadi* in the aorist taking then ಅಜ್ as its tense affix ; also when followed by ಸ್ಯ and ಸನ್<sup>೧</sup> rejecting then the augmentation of ಸ್ಯ and ಸನ್ with ಇಟ್ (I. 3. 91, 92 ; III. 1. 55 ; VII. 2. 59.) and
- (b). has the words ವೃತ್ತ as that formed by ಕ್ತ from its C root when the meaning is “read fully” (VII. 2. 26.) *e. g.* 2nd Fut. ವತ್ಸ್ಯತಿ or ವರ್ತಿಸ್ಯತೆ. Aor. ಅವೃತತ್ or ಅವರ್ತಿಸ್ಯ. D ವಿವೃತ್ನತಿ or ವಿವರ್ತಿಸ್ಯತೆ. Anomalous word. ವೃತ್ತ (fully read).

(221). ಕವ್ (ಕಧ್).

- (a). Becomes ಕೀಯ before affixes having indicative ಕ, being at the same time conjugated in the *ātmanepadi* (VII. 3. 78 I. 3. 60.) and
- (b). becomes ಕತ್ before ಣಿ (VII. 3. 42.) *e. g.* ಕೀಯತೆ. C ಕಾ ವಯತಿ.



(222). ಕಸ.

- (a). Does not become ಕಸ *lopatīng* its reduplicate in the perfect before affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ and before ಫಲ (VI. 4. 126.) and.
- (b). gives the anomalous word ವಿಕಸ್, which means "arrogant" (VII. 2. 19.) e. g. Perf. 2 ಕಸತುಃ. 4 ಕಸಿಫ. Anomalous word. ವಿಕಸ್.

(223). II. ಕಾಸ.

- (a). Takes ಅಜ್ as its tense affix in the aorist (III. 1. 56.)
- (b). becomes ಕಾಸ before this ಅಜ್ and before consonantal affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ (VI. 4. 34.) except ಧಿ, sub for ಘ, before which it becomes ಕಾ (VI. 4. 35. Sid. II. 126.)
- (c). is considered as a reduplicated base (VI. 1. 4. 6.) and
- (d). does not allow its C to shorten its penultimate before ಚಜ್ (VII. 4. 2.) e. g. 2 ಕಿವ್ಯತಿ. 3 ಕಾಸತಿ. 4 ಕಾಧಿ. Inpv. ಕಾಸತು or ಕಿವ್ಯತ್. 2 ಕಿವ್ಯಾಂ. 3 ಕಾಸತು. Imp. 2 ಅಕಿವ್ಯಾಂ. 3 ಅಕಾಸುಃ. O. ಕಿವ್ಯತ್. Aor. ಅಕಿವ್ಯತ್. Ben. ಕಿವ್ಯತ್. Pass ಕಿವ್ಯತೆ. *nish* ಕಿವ್ಯ.

(224). ಕಿ.

- (a). Takes ರತೆ, ರತಾಂ, ರತ as personal affixes in the 3rd person plural of the present, imperative and imperfect respectively (VII. 1. 6.)
- (b). *gunātes* its vowel before all *sārvadhātuka* affixes (VII. 4. 21.) and changes its vowel into ಅಯಾಜ್ before affixes beginning with ಯ and having indicatory ಕ or ಙ (VII. 4. 22.) and
- (c). takes ತ and ತವತ್ instead of ಕ್ತ and ತವತ್ as its *nish* affixes (I. 2. 19.) e. g. ಕತೆ. 2 ಕಯಾತಿ. 3 ಕುತಿ. Inpv.

ಕತಾಂ. 2 ಕಯಾತಾಂ. 3 ಕರತಾಂ. Imp. ಅಕತ. 2 ಅಕಯಾ  
ತಾಂ. 3 ಅಕರತ. O. ಕಯಾತ. 1st Fut. ಕಯಾತಾ. Pass  
ಕಯ್ಯತಿ. FA ಕಾಕಯ್ಯತಿ. *nish* ಕಯಿತ.

(225). ಕೃಠಾ.

Becomes ಕೃ before affixes having indicatory ಕ (VII. 3. 80.)  
and optionally also in the perfect (VII. 4. 12.) e. g. ಕೃಣಾತಿ. Perf.  
ಕಕ್ರತುಃ or ಕಕರತುಃ.

(226). ಕೃಪ (ಕೃಪಜ್).

- (a). Before *nishkṛta* becomes ಕೀ when it is preceded by  
ಪ್ರತಿ and optionally also when it is preceded by  
ಅಭಿ and ಅವ (VI. 1. 25, 26.)
- (b). before *nish* becomes ಕೀ always even when not so  
preceded if it means "to become thick or con-  
gealed" (VI. 1. 24.) and
- (c). takes ನ, and ನವತ್ as its *nishkṛta* affixes when it does  
not mean "to feel" (ಸ್ಪರ್ಶ) (VIII. 2. 47.) e. g. *nish*  
ಅಭೀನ or ಅಭೀಶ್ಯಾನ; ಅವೀನ or ಅವಶ್ಯಾನ; ಪ್ರತಿಶೀನ;  
ಶೀನ; ಅಭೀತ or ಅಭೀಶ್ಯತ; ಅವಶೀತ or ಅವಶ್ಯತ; ಪ್ರತಿ  
ಶೀತ; ಶೀತ.

(227). ಶ್ರಿ.

- (a). Takes ಷಜ್ as its tense affix of the aorist in the active  
voice (III. 1. 48.) and
- (b). allows the augmentation with ಇಹಿ optionally of ಸನ್  
(VII. 2. 49.) and absolutely of other ವಲ್ *ārdha-*  
*dhātuka* affixes (B. 510.) except affixes having  
indicatory ಕ (VII. 2. 11.) e. g. 1st Fut. ಕ್ರಯಾತಾ.  
2nd Fut. ಕ್ರಯಿಷ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅಶ್ರಿಯತ್. Perf. 4 ಶ್ರಿ  
ಯಿಃ. D. ಶ್ರಿಯಿಷತಿ or ಶ್ರೀಷತಿ. *nish* ಶ್ರಿತ. Ger.  
ಶ್ರಿತ್ವಾ.

(228) ಶ್ವ (ಪುಟಶ್ವ.)

- (a). Requires all *ārḥadhātuka* affixes except *nish* to be augmented with ಇಱ್ (B 510, VII. 2. 14.)
- (b). takes ಇಱ್ or ಅಱ್ alternatively with ಏಱ್ as its tense affix of the aorist in the active voice (III. 1. 49. Kás. thereon).
- (c). when it takes ಅಱ್ as above becomes ಶ್ವ (VII. 4. 18.)
- (d). when it takes ಏಱ್ its final vowel is not *vridddhiated* (VII. 2. 5.)
- (e). gets *sámprasáranated* optionally before ಯಱ್ and the affixes of the perfect and also before ಣಿ followed by ಸನ್ or ಇಱ್ (VI. 1. 30, 31.) and absolutely before other affixes having indicatory ಕ (VI. 1. 15) and
- (f) has ಕು as its reduplicate in the perfect when it gets *sámprasáranated* (VI. 1. 17. Sid. II. 108.) e. g. 1st Fut. ಕ್ಷಯಿತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಕ್ಷಯಿಷ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅಕ್ಷಯಿತತ್ or ಅಶ್ವಯಿತತ್ or ಅಶ್ಯತ್. Perf. ಕುಶಾವ or ಶಿಶ್ವಾಯ. 4 ಕುಕವಿಧ or ಶಿಶ್ವಯಿಧ. Ben. ಕೂಯತತ್. Pass ಕೂಯತೆ. Aor. of C. ಅಕೂಕವತತ್ or ಅಶ್ವಯತತ್. D of C ಕುಕಾವಯಿಷ್ಯತಿ or ಶಿಶ್ವಯಯಿಷ್ಯತಿ. D ಶಿಶ್ವಯಿದತಿ. FA ಕೂಕೂಯತಿ or ಕಶ್ವಯತೆ. *nish* ಕೂನ.

(:29.) V ಕ್ಷ.

- (a). Becomes ಕ್ಷ in the special tenses (III. 1. 74.)
- (b). rejects the augment ಇಱ್ before all ವಱ್ affixes of the perfect (VII. 2. 13.)
- (c). conjugates its D in the *átmanepadi* except when the D is preceded by ಪ್ರತಿ or ಅಱ್ as an *upasarga* (I. 3. 57, 59.) and

- (d). has ಕ or ಕು as its reduplicate before ಕಿ followed by ಸನ್ or ಜಜ್ (VII. 4. 81, 93) e. g. ಕೃಣೋತಿ. Perf. 4 ಕುಕೃಣೋಧ. 8 ಕುಕೃಣವ. 9 ಕುಕೃಣಮ. Aor. of C ಅಕುಕ್ರವತ್ or ಅಕಿಕ್ರವತ್. D of C ಕುಕ್ರಾವಯಿಷತಿ or ಕಿಕ್ರಾವಯಿಷತಿ. D ಕುಕ್ರಾವಿಷತಿ. But, ಪ್ರತಿಕುಕ್ರಾವಿಷತಿ.

(230). ಕ್ವಸ್.

- (a). Does not *vridhhiate* its penultimate before ಹಿಜ್ though it is augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 5.) and
- (b). requires the augmentation with ಇಟ್ of ವಲ್ *sārva-dhātuka* affixes (VII. 2. 76) except such of them as consist of single consonants, for these are to be augmented with ಈಟ್ or ಅಟ್ at option (VII. 3. 98, 99.) e. g. ಕ್ವಸಿತಿ. Imp. ಅಕ್ವಸೀತ್ or ಅಕ್ವಸ್ವತ್. Aor. ಅಕ್ವಸೀತ್.

(231). ಪ್ಪೀಽ.

- (a). Becomes ಪ್ಪೀಽ before affixes having indicative ಕ (VII. 3. 75.) and
- (b). has ತಿ or ಟಿ as its reduplicate in the perfect (Sid. II. 69.) e. g. ಪ್ಪೀಽವತಿ. Perf. ತಿಪ್ಪೀಽವ or ಟಿಪ್ಪೀಽವ.

(232). ಸದ್ (ಪದ್).

- (a). Becomes ಸೇದ before affixes having indicative ಕ (VII. 3. 78.) and
- (b). does not take ಯಜ್ or ಿ ಯಜ್ except to convey a censure in connection with the action denoted by it (III. 1. 24.) e. g. ಸೇದತಿ. FA ಸಾಸದ್ಯತಿ and FP ಸಾಸತಿ, do not convey the sense of intensity or frequency.

(233). ಸನ್.

- (a). Forms its base in the aorist optionally by 1 ಸಿಚ್ in the 3rd and the 2nd person singular *ātmanépadī* (II. 4. 79.)
- (b). allows ಸನ್ optionally to reject the augment ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 49.) and rejects the augment absolutely before *nishṭha* (VII. 2. 15.)
- (c). becomes ಸಾ when the augment ಇಟ್ is rejected before ಸನ್ and also before ಝಲ್ affixes having indicative ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 42.) and
- (d). becomes ಸಾ optionally before affixes beginning with ಯ and having indicative ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 43.) e. g. A. Aor. ಅಸನಿಷ್ಠ or ಅಸಾತ. 4 ಅಸನಿಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಅಸಾಘಾಃ. Ben. ಸಾಯಾತ or ಸನ್ಯಾತ. Pass ಸಾಯತೆ or ಸನ್ಯತೆ. D ಸನಿಷ್ಠತಿ or ಸಮಾಸತಿ. FA ಸಾಸನ್ಯತೆ or ಸಂಸನ್ಯತೆ. *nish* ಸಾತ.

(234.) ಸು.

Requires ಸಿಚ್ in the *parasmaipadī* to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 72.) e. g. ಅಸಾವೀತ್.

(235.) ಸ್ತೈಃ (ಸ್ತೈಃ or ಸ್ತೈಃ).

When preceded by ಪ್ರ has as its *nishṭha* the following words:—ಪ್ರಸ್ಮಿಮ, ಪ್ರಸ್ಮೀತ; ಪ್ರಸ್ಮೀಮವತ್. ಪ್ರಸ್ಮೀತವತ್. (VI. 1. 23. VIII. 2. 54.)

(236.) ಸ್ಥಾ.

- (a). Becomes ತಿಷ್ಠ before affixes having indicative ಕ (VII. 3. 78.)
- (b). takes 1 ಸಿಚ್ as its tense affix in the *parasmaipadī* (II. 4. 77.)

(c). takes ಸಂ as its tense affix in the *átmanepadi* becoming ಸಂ before the affix (I. 2. 17).

(d). becomes ಸಂ also before affixes beginning with ತ and having indicatory ಕ (VII. 4. 4<sup>a</sup>.) and ಸಂ before other consonantal affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 66.) except those of the benedictive before which it becomes ಸಂ (VI. 4. 67.) and except ಲ್ಯಪ before which it remains unchanged (VI. 4. 69.) and

(e). becomes ಸಂ before ಕಿ followed by ಪಜ (VII. 4. 5.)  
*e. g.* ತಿಪ್ಪತಿ. Aor. ಅಸಂತ್. 2 ಅಸಂತ್ಯಾಂ. A. Aor. ಅಸಂತ್. Ben. ಸಂಪ್ರಯತ್. Pass ಸಂಪ್ರಯತೆ. Aor. of C ಅತಿಪ್ಪವತ್. FA ತಿಪ್ಪಯತೆ. *nish* ಸಂತ್. Ger. ಸಂತ್ಯಾ. But. (ಲ್ಯಪ). ಸಂಪ್ರಯ.

(237). ಸಹ.

(a). Rejects the augment ಇಟ್ absolutely before *nish* and optionally before other *árdhadhátuka* affixes beginning with ತ (VII. 2. 15, 48.) *e. g.* 1st Fut. ಸಹಿತಾ or ಸೋಧಾ. *nish* ಸೋಧೆ. ಸೋಧೆವತ್. Ger. ಸಹಿತಾ. ಸಾಧ್ಯಾ.

(238). IV. ಸಧ್ (ಸಿಧ್).

Becomes ಸಾಧ್ before ಕಿ when the sense relates to something not belonging to the other world (VI. 1. 49.) *e. g.* C. ಸಾಧಯತಿ in the sense alluded to though ಸಧಯತಿ otherwise.

(239) ಸೂ (ಸೂಜ್).

Allows the augment ಇಟ್ to be rejected absolutely before *nish* and optionally before other ವಲ್ *árdhadhátuka* affixes (VII. 2. 15, 44) and does not require its final vowel to be *gunated* before any *sàrvadhátuka* personal affix (VII. 3. 88.) *e. g.* Impv. 7 ಸುಪ್ಪಿ. 8 ಸುವಾಪ್ಪಿ. 9 ಸುವಾಮಪ್ಪಿ. 1st Fut. ಸವಿತಾ or ಸೋತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಸವಿಪ್ಪತಿ or ಸೋಪ್ಪಿ. *nish* ಸೂತ. Ger. ಸವಿತ್ಯಾ or ಸೂತ್ಯಾ.

## (240). III. ಸ್ಯ.

- (a). Has its reduplicate as ಸ in the special tenses (VII. 5. 66.) and
- (b). takes ಅಜ್ as its tense affix in the aorist (III. 1. 56.) and
- (c). rejects the augment ಇಱಿ before ವಶ affixes of the perfect (VII. 2. 13.) ಸಸರ್ತಿ. Aor. ಅಸರತ್. Perf. 8 ಸಸ್ಯವ. 9 ಸಸ್ಯಮ.

## 241. I. ಸ್ಯ.

- (a). Becomes, before affixes having indicatory ಕ, ಧೌ when it means "to run" though it remains as ಸ್ಯ only when it does not mean so. (VII. 3. 78; Sid. II. 97.) and
- (b). rejects the augment ಇಱಿ before ವಲ್ affixes of the perfect (VII. 2. 13.) e. g. ಧಾವತಿ in the sense alluded to but ಸರತಿ otherwise. Perf. 8 ಸಸ್ಯವ. 9 ಸಸ್ಯಮ.

## (142). ಸ್ಯಜ್.

Becomes ಸ್ರಜ್ before ಝಲ್ affixes not distinguished by indicatory ಕ (VI. 1. 58.) e. g. 1st Fut. ಸ್ರಪ್ಪಾ. 2nd Fut. ಸ್ರಹ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅಸ್ರಾಹ್ಯತ್. Perf. 4 ಸಸರ್ಜಿಥ or ಸಸ್ರಜ್ಠ. Inf. ಸ್ರಪ್ಪಂ.

## (243.) ಸೀ (ಮೀ).

- (a). Becomes ಸಿ before affixes beginning with ತ and having indicatory ಕ (VII. 4. 40); ಸೀ before the personal affixes of the benedictive. (VI. 4. 67.); and ಸೀ before other consonantal affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ except ಲ್ಯವ್ (VI. 4. 66, 69.)
- (b). takes ಿ ಸಜ್ optionally as its tense affix of the aorist in the *parasmaipadi* (II. 4. 78.) and

- (c). becomes ಸಾಯ್ before ಣಿ (VII. 3. 37.) e. g. Aor. ಅಸಿಸ್ಸೀತ್ or ಅಸಾತ್. Ben. ಸ್ಥೇಯಾತ್. Pass ಸ್ಥೇಯತೆ. FA ಸ್ಥೇಯತೆ. C ಸಾಯಯತಿ. *his/h* ಸತ. Ger. ಸಿತ್ಯಾ.

(244.) ಸ್ಕಂದ್.

Has ಚನ್ನೀ as its reduplicate for its FA and FP roots (VII. 4. 84.); and does not *lopate* its penultimate before ಕ್ವಾ (VI. 4. 31.) e. g. FA ಚನ್ನೀಸ್ಕದ್ಯತೆ. FP ಚನ್ನೀಸ್ಕನ್ನೀತಿ. Ger. ಸ್ಕಂತ್ಯಾ.

(245.) ಸ್ತು.

- (a.) Requires ಸಿಜ್ in the *parasmaipadi* to be augmented with ಇಜ್ (VII. 2. 72.) and rejects the augment before ವಲ್ affixes of the perfect (VII. 2. 13.) and
- (b.) allows consonantal *sārvadhātuka* affixes to be optionally augmented with ಈಜ್ (VII. 3. 95.) e. g. ಸ್ತುವೀತಿ or ಸ್ತಾತಿ. Aor. ಅಸ್ತುವೀತ್. Perf. 4 ತುಮ್ವೋಥ. 7 ತು ಷ್ಟವ. 8 ತುಮ್ವಮ.

(246.) ಸ್ತೌ.

- (a.) Shortens its final before affixes having indicative ಕ (VII. 3. 80.) and
- (b.) has ತ as its reduplicate before ಣಿ followed by ಚಜ್ (VII. 4. 95.) e. g. ಸ್ತೌಣಾತಿ. Aor. of C ಅತಸ್ತರತ್.

(247.) ಸ್ನ (ಮ್ನ)

- (a.) Requires its active base to be used in the reflective voice in the present, imperfect, imperative, and optative, but with *ātmanepadi* personal affixes (III. 1. 89.)
- (b.) takes no ಚಣ್ but ಸಿಜ್ only in the aorist of the reflective voice (III. 1. 89.) and



- (c). requires *ವೌ* *árdhadhátuka* affixes to be augmented with ಇಟ್ except before ಸನ್ and other affixes having indicatory ಕ and except when it is to be used in the *átmanepùdi*, i. e. on account of the voice being passive or of an interchange of the action being intended to be expressed (B. 510; VII. 2. 10, 11, 12, 36.) 1st Fut. ಸ್ವವಿತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಸ್ವವಿಜ್ಯತೆ. Aor. ಅಸ್ವವೀತ. Reflective ಸ್ವತೆ. Aor. ಅಸ್ವೀದ್ಯ. Pass. 1st Fut. ಸ್ವೀತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಸ್ವೀಜ್ಯತೆ. D ಸುಸ್ವೀದತೆ. *nish* ಸ್ವತೆ. Gor. ಸ್ವತ್ವಾ.

(248). ಸ್ಪಶ್.

- (a). Has ಷ as its reduplicate before ಣಿ followed by ಚಜ್ (VII. 4. 95.) and

- (b). before *nish* allows its C optionally to be formed by ಿ ಣಿ and when so formed to reject the augment ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 27.) e. g. ಅವಪ್ಪಶತ್. *nish* of C ಸ್ಪದ್ಯ, ಸ್ಪಶಿತ.

249. ಸ್ಪಶ್.

Has either ಸಿಜ್ or ಕ್ಷ as its tense affix in the aorist (Sid. II. 104.) e. g. Aor. ಅಸ್ಪೀಕ್ಷೀತ or ಅಸ್ಪೀಕ್ಷೀತ or ಅಸ್ಪೀಕ್ಷತ.

(250). ಸ್ಪಾಹ್.

Becomes ಸ್ಪೀ before *nishtha* (VI. 1. 22.) and ಸ್ಪಾಹ before ಣಿ (VII. 3. 41.) e. g. C ಸ್ಪಾಹಯತಿ. *nish* ಸ್ಪೀತ.

(251). ಸ್ಪರ್.

- (a). Requires all affixes not distinguished by indicatory ಜ್ or ಣ to be treated as affixes having indicatory ಜ (I. 2. 1.) and

- (b). becomes ಸ್ಫಾರ್ optionally before ಣಿ (VI. 1. 54.) e. g.  
 1st Fut. ಸ್ಫಾರಿತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಸ್ಫಾರಿಷ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅಸ್ಫಾರೀತ್.  
 C ಸ್ಫಾರಯತಿ. or ಸ್ಫೋರಯತಿ. D ಸುಸ್ಫಾರಿಷತಿ. Inf. ಸ್ಫಾರಿ  
 ರಿತುಂ.

(252). ಸ್ತೃ.

Has its D conjugated in the *âtmanepadi* (I. 3. 57.) e. g.  
 ಸುಸ್ಮೃರ್ಷತೆ.

(253). ಸ್ಮಿ.

- (a). When the sense of its C is "to be frightened or as-  
 tonished directly by a causative agent" its C is  
 conjugated invariably in the *âtmanépadi* (I. 3.  
 68.) the C root becoming ಸ್ಮಾಪ್ in this case (VI.  
 1. 57.) and
- (b). requires ಸನ್ to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 74.)  
 e. g. C in the sense alluded to, ಸ್ಮಾಪಯತಿ; other-  
 wise, ಸ್ಮಾಯಯತಿ. D ಸಿಸ್ಮಯಿಷತೆ.

(254). ಸ್ಯಂದ್ (ಸ್ಯಂದೂ).

- (a). Is conjugated in the *parasmaipadi* optionally in the  
 aorist and also when it takes ಸ್ಯ or ಸನ್ (I. 3.  
 91, 92.)
- (b). takes ಅಜ್ as its tense affix of the aorist in the *paras-  
 maipadi* (III. 1. 55.)
- (c). does not *lopate* its penultimate before ಕ್ತ್ವಾ (VI. 4. 31.)  
 and
- (d). rejects the augment ಇಟ್ before *ârdhadhâtuka* affixes  
 beginning with ಸ in the *parasmaipadi* (VII. 2. 59.)  
 e. g. 2nd Fut. ಸ್ಯಂದಿಷ್ಯತೆ or ಸ್ಯಂತ್ಸ್ಯತೆ. ಸ್ಯಂತ್ಸ್ಯತಿ.  
 Aor. ಅಸ್ಯಂದಿಷ್ಯ or ಅಸ್ಯಂತ್ಸ or ಅಸ್ಯದತ್. 2 ಅಸ್ಯಂದಿಷಾ  
 ತಾಂ or ಅಸ್ಯಂತ್ಸಾತಾಂ or ಅಸ್ಯದತಾಂ. D ಸಿಸ್ಯಂದಿಷತೆ or ಸಿ  
 ಸ್ಯಂತ್ಸತೆ or ಸಿಸ್ಯಂತ್ಸತಿ. Ger. ಸ್ಯಂದಿತ್ವಾ or ಸ್ಯಂತ್ಯ.

(255.) ಸ್ವಿದ್ (ಪ್ರಿದಾ).

Has E. ತ and ತವತ್ as *nishṭha* affixes alternately with ಸ್ವಿ and ನವತ್, (I. 2. 19.) e. g. ಸ್ವಿನ್ನ್ or ಸ್ವಿದಿತ. ಸ್ವಿನ್ನ್ವತ್ or ಸ್ವಿದಿತವತ್.

(256.) ಸ್ವಪ್.

- (a.) Requires consonantal *sārvadhātuka* affixes consisting of single letters to be augmented with ಇಟ್ or ಅಟ್ (VII. 3. 98, 99.)
- (b.) requires other ವಲ್ *sārvadhātuka* affixes to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 76)
- (c.) gets *sāmprasāraṇatē* before ಯಜ್ and before ಣಿ followed by ಜಜ್ and before ಸನ್ which is to be treated as having indicatory ಕ and also other affixes having indicatory ಕ (VI. 1. 15, 18, 19; I. 2. 8.) and
- (d.) has ಸು as its reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17.) and before ಣಿ followed by such affixes as require the reduplication of its C (VII. 4. 67.) e. g. ಸ್ವಪಿತಿ. Imp. ಅಸ್ವಪೀತ್ or ಅಸ್ವಪತ್. Aor. ಅಸ್ವಪೀತ್ or ಅಸ್ವಪತ್. Perf. ಸುಪ್ವಾಪ. Ben. ಸುಪ್ಯಾತ್. Pass. ಸುಪ್ಯತೆ. Aor. of C ಅಸುಪ್ಯಾಪತ್. D of C ಸುಪ್ಯಾಪಯಿಷತ್. D ಸುಪ್ಯಾಪ್ಸತ್. FA ಸೋಪ್ಯಾಪ್ಯತೆ. *nishṭha* ಸುಪ್ತ. Ger. ಸುಪ್ತ್ಯ.

(257.) ಸ್ವಂಜ್, (ಪ್ವಂಜ್)

- (a.) Allows the affixes of the perfect to be treated optionally as affixes having indicatory ಕ (Sid. II. 102.) and
- (b.) loses its penultimate before ಕಪ್ (VI. 4. 25.) e. g. ಸ್ವಜ ತೆ. Perf. ಸಸ್ವಂಜಿ or ಸಸ್ವಜಿ.

(258.) ಸ್ವಿ.

Allows ವಲ್ *ardhadhātuka* affixes including ಸನ್ which it takes alternatively with ಸನ್ but excluding *nish* to be optionally augmented with ಇಲ್ unless they are those distinguished by indicatory ಕ, the option however not extending to the tense affix of the 2nd future, as before this affix the augmentation is absolutely required according to the general rule (VII. 2. 44. 49. 12. 15. Kās. on VII. 2. 44.) e. g. 1st. Fut. ಸ್ವರ್ತಾ or ಸ್ವರಿತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಸ್ವರಿವ್ಯತಿ. Aor. ಅಸ್ವಾರೀತ or ಅಸ್ವಾರ್ಷೀತ. Perf. 4 ಸಸ್ಯರಿಥ or ಸಸ್ಯರ್ಥ. D ಸಿಸ್ವರಿವ್ಯತಿ or ಸುಸಸ್ವಾರ್ಷತಿ. *nish* ಸ್ವಿತ. Ger. ಸ್ವರಿತ್ವಾ or ಸ್ವೃತ್ವಾ. Inf. ಸ್ವರಿತುಂ ಸ್ವರ್ದುಂ.

(259.) ಹನ್.

- (a.) Becomes ವಧ್ in the benedictive (II. 4. 42.) and in the aorist optionally in the *ātmanepadi* but invariably otherwise (II. 4. 43, 44.)
- (b.) becomes ಜ in the 2nd person singular imperative taking ಏ at the same time as its personal affix (VI. 4. 36.)
- (c.) becomes ಘ್ before vowel affixes except ಅಜ್ and ಹ before ಝಲ್ affixes if both these kinds of affixes have indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 37, 98; VII. 3. 54.)
- (d.) becomes ಘಾನ್ before ಸನ್ (VI. 4. 16, VII. 3. 55.)
- (e.) becomes ಘತ before affixes having indicatory ಙ or ಣ except ಚಿಣ್ and ಣಲ್ and ಘನ್ before ಚಿಣ್ and ಣಲ್ (VII. 3. 32, 54.) and also after a reduplicate (VII. 3. 55.)
- (f.) becomes ಘ್ನೀ before ಯಜ್ when it means to smite or kill (Sid. II. 209.)
- (g.) requires ಸ್ಯ to be augmented with ಇಲ್ (VII. 2. 70.)

- (h). allows ವಸ್ optionally to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 68.)
- (i). takes ನಿಚ್, as its tense affix in the aorist (I. 2. 14.) and
- (j). takes optionally ನಿಚ್ - ಚಿಣ್, ಸ್ಯ - ಚಿಣ್, ಸೀಯುಟ್ - ಚಿಣ್, ತಾಸ್ &c. - ಚಿಣ್ in the passive (VI. 4. 62.) e. g.  
 2 ಹತಃ. 3 ಘ್ನಂತಿ. Imp. 3 ಅಘ್ನನ್. Impv. 3 ಘ್ನಂತು. 4 ಜಹಿ. 2nd Fut. ಹನಿಷ್ಯತಿ. P. Aor. ಅವಧೀತ್. A. Aor. ಅವಧಿಷ್ಯ or ಅಹತ. 2 ಅವಧಿಷಾತಾಂ or ಅಹಸಾತಾಂ. Perf. ಜಘಾನ್. 2 ಜಘತ್ಸುಃ. 4 ಜಘಂಥ or ಜಘನಿಥ. 7 ಜಘಾನ್ or ಜಘನ್. 8 ಜಘ್ನಿವ, ಜಘ್ನಿಮ. P. Ben. ವಧ್ಯಾತ್. A. Ben. ವಧಿಷೀಷ್ಯ. Pass 1st Fut. ಹನ್ತಾ or ಘಾಂತಾ. 2nd Fut. ಹನಿಷ್ಯತೆ or ಘಾಂತಿಷ್ಯತೆ. Aor. ಅಘಾನ್ತಿ. 2 ಅಘಾಂತಿಷಾತಾಂ or ಅಹಸಾತಾಂ or ಅವಧಿಷಾತಾಂ. Ben. ಘಾಂತಿಷೀಷ್ಯ or ವಧಿಷೀಷ್ಯ. C ಘಾತಯತಿ. D ಜಘಾಂಸತಿ. FA (when the meaning is to smite or kill.) ಜಿಘ್ನೀಯತೆ. FP ಜಂಘನ್ತಿ. *nish* ಹತ. Ger. ಹತ್ವಾ. (ಶ್ವಸು) ಜಘ್ನಿವಸ್ or ಜಘನ್ಯಸ್.

(160.) III. ಹಾ. (ಓಕಾಕ್)

- (a.) Becomes ಹ or ಹ್ before consonantal *sûrvadhâtuka* affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 116.) except before the affix ಹ್ of the imperative before which it becomes ಹಾ, ಹಿ, or ಹೀ (VI. 4. 117.) and except before *sûrvadhâtuka* affixes beginning with ಯ and having indicatory ಕ or ಜ before which its final vowel is entirely *loped* (VI. 4. 118.) and
- (b.) becomes ಕೇ in the benedicative, ಹಿ before ಕ್ತ್ವಾ, and ಹ್ otherwise before *ardhadhâtuka* consonantal affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 66, 67; VII. 4. 43.) e. g. 2 ಜಹೀತಃ or ಜಹಿತಃ. Impv. 4 ಜಹಾಹಿ or ಜಹುಹಿ or ಜಹೀಹಿ. O. ಜಹ್ಯಾತ್. Ben. ಕೇಯಾತ್. FA ಜಿಹೀಯತೆ. *nish* ಹೀನ್. Ger. ಹಿತ್ವಾ.

(261.) ಒ.

Becomes ಛ after all reduplicates expect that of ಚ್ಚ coming directly after ಣಿ (VII. 3. 56.) e. g. ಜಿಘ್ರಾಯ, D ಜಿಘ್ರೀಷತಿ. D from C ಜಿಘ್ರಾಯಾಯಿಷತಿ. FA ಜಿಘ್ರೀಯತೆ. FP ಜಿಘ್ರೀತೆ or ಜಿಘ್ರೀಯತೆ.

(262.) ಒ.

- (a.) Forms optionally its perfect by the auxiliary affix ಆಮ್ and the auxiliary verbs having then a reduplicate as it has in the special tenses (III. 1. 39.)
- (b.) does not change its final into ಉವಜ್ಞ but ಯಣ್ only before vowel *sárvadhātuka* affixes (VI. 4. 87.) and
- (c.) takes ಧಿ as its personal affix in the 2nd per sing imperative (VI. 4. 101.) e. g. 3 ಜಹ್ಯತಿ. Imp. 4 ಜಹು ಧಿ. Perf. ಜಹಾವ or ಜಹವಾಂಜಕಾರ.

(263.) ಒ.

- (a.) Forms optionally its perfect by the auxiliary affix ಆಮ್ and the auxiliary verbs having then a reduplicate as it has in the special tenses (III. 1. 39.)
- (b.) becomes ಕ್ರೀಪ್ before ಣಿ (VII. 3. 36, 86.) and
- (c.) takes ನ and ನವತ್ alternatively with ಕ್ರ and ಕ್ರವತ್ respectively as its *nish* affixes (VIII. 2. 56.) e. g. Perf. ಜಿಹ್ರಾಯ or ಜಿಹ್ರಯಾಂಜಕಾರ. C ಕ್ರೀಪಯ ತಿ. *nish* ಕ್ರೀಣ or ಕ್ರೀತ.

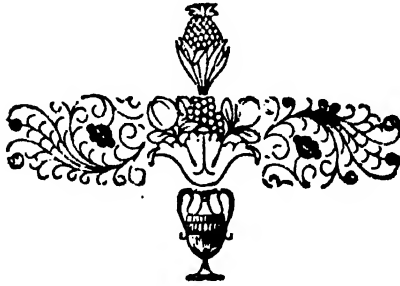
(264.) ಕ್ವೆ.

- (a.) Takes ಅಜ್ಞ as its tense affix in the aorist optionally in the *ātmanepadi* but absolutely otherwise (III. 1. 53, 54.)

- (b). is *sámprasáranāṭa* before ಣಿ followed by ಚ್ಚ or ಸನ್ and before affixes having indicatory ಳ, and also when it is to be reduplicated (VI. 1. 15. 32, 33.) and.
- (c). becomes ಕ್ಷಾಯ್ before ಣಿ not followed by ಚ್ಚ or ಸನ್ (VII. 3. 37.) e. g. Aor. ಅಕ್ಷತಃ. A. Aor. ಅಕ್ಷತ or ಅಕ್ಷಾಸ್ತ. Perf. ಜಹಾವ. Ben. ಕೂಯಾತಃ. C. ಕ್ಷಾಯಾಯ ತಿ. Aor. of C ಅಜಾಹವತಃ. D of C ಜಹಾವಯಿಷತಿ. FA ಜೋಹೂಯತಿ. FP ಜೋಹೀತಿ. *nish* ಹೂತ. Ger. ಕೂತ್ಯಾ.

(265.) ಕೃಷ್.

Optionally allows *nish* to reject the augment ಇಟ್ when the meaning conveyed is "horripilation" (VII. 2. 29.) e. g. ಕೃಷ್ಣ or ಕೃಷಿತ.



## PART IV.

### SIMPLE NOUNS.

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#### CHAPTER I.

##### *Formation of Primitive Nouns.*

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Proceeding now to the nouns we shall first advert to the formation of crude nouns. Not to allude to the controversy existing among the ancient Sanskrit grammarians as to whether there are any crude nouns at all which could not be traced to roots as their primary source, we may state as an universally acknowledged proposition that most of the simple crude nouns are derived from roots at first by the primitive affixes. Of these affixes, the miscellaneous affixes called *unadi* play a most important part. But they cannot be given *a priori*. Only when the words occur which present the forms of roots and of such affixes as are not the active and passive primitive affixes, we are able, from considering the result as presented in the words and ascertaining what the affixes and their indicatory letters must have been to produce that result, to ascertain the affixes in question. The maxim on this subject is given in the following couplet:—

ಸಂಜ್ಞಾಸುಧಾತು ರೂಪಾಣಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಾಶ್ಚ ತತಃವರೆ |  
ಕಾರಭ್ಯದ್ವಿಂ ದ್ಯಾದನೂಪಂಧ ಮೇತಚ್ಛಾಸ್ತ್ರಮಾಣಾದಿಭಾ ||

“The maxim in regard to the affixes “un” &c. is this that when, in appellatives, we find the forms of roots and affixes coming after them then one may know, from the result (as presented in the word), what are the indicatory letters, (which the affix must have possessed in order to produce the result)”. (III. 3. 1). In fact, these miscellaneous affixes are so various in form and sense that though as a grammatical proposition the crude nouns formed by them are supposed to be reducible to



roots and affixes in the manner aforesaid, they generally for all practical purposes of grammar require to be treated separately as if they were not derivative nouns but independent crude nouns. But other primitive words are more definite and admit of resolution into roots and affixes, and exhibit, as regards the sense of the affixes as well as the manner of their formation by these affixes, characteristics which can be generalized and classified. These are nouns formed by what we have termed the active and passive primitive affixes. Even as regards the connection of the sense of some of these affixes with the action denoted by certain roots to which they are attached, especially in the case of an affix called ಲ್ಯುಟಿ and passive primitive affixes, there is a great *diversity*, and there are also so many other irregularities relating to them that their general character has been described in verse as follows :—

ಕೃಚಿತ್ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಃ ಕೃಚಿದಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಃ |  
 ಕೃಚಿದ್ವಿಭಾವಾ ಕೃಚಿವನ್ಯದೇವ |  
 ವಿಧೇರ್ವಿಧಾಸಂ ಬಹುಧಾಸವಿಹ್ನುಃ |  
 ಚಾತುರ್ವಿಧಂ ಚಾಹುಳಕಂವದಂತಿ ||

“Sometimes they are applied (where there was no express rule for their application); sometimes they are not applied (in spite of an express rule for their application); sometimes they are optionally applied or not; sometimes there is some other result (license permitted by the rule). Seeing that the application of the rules is various, they specify four kinds of varieties, (viz the four above mentioned, among which the last of the four includes all the cases not included in the other three)” (III. 3. 113).

And now in dictionaries we can find a complete enumeration of all the primitive nouns formed by affixes other than the miscellaneous ones as well as by these latter. Still, as a knowledge of the most common affixes of the former description and of the manner in which nouns are formed by them will give a careful student an easy and practically a very valuable hold over a large family of such nouns, we propose to direct our

attention to the formation of this latter kind of primitive nouns, omitting however those which have been formed by affixes exceptionally applicable to them, or in accordance with rules peculiar to them.

2. The most common primitive nouns are as follows :—

**A. Active primitive affixes.**

(1) Affs. which give the sense of an agent generally, without referring the action to any actual time as present, past, or future, the sense being generally descriptive.

(i) ಣ್ಯಲ್ (ii) ತ್ಯಜ್  
(iii) ತ್ಯಜ್ (iv) ವನಿಸ್  
(v) ಕ್ವನಿಸ್ (vi) ವನಿಸ್  
(vii) ವಿಜ್ (viii) ಕೈಠ್  
(ix) ಣ (x) ಕ್ (xi) ಅಠ  
(iii. 1. 41, 133, 136;  
iii. 2. 1, 75, 76; v.  
3. 59; vi. 4. 154.)

(2) Affs. which give the sense only of fitness to be an agent

(i) ತ್ಯಜ್ (ii) ತ್ಯಜ್  
(iii. 3. 169; v. 3. 59;  
vi. 4. 154)

(3) Affs. which have the root accompanied by a word ending in a case affix as an ಉಪಪದಃ *upapadaḥ* i. e. as a word upon which it is dependent and which give the sense of an agent with the addition that the action which has reference to what is expressed by the *upapada* is well or repeatedly done by the agent, or that the action is the habit of the agent not however related to the genus to which the agent belongs, or that the action is like that done by, (not *done to*) with, or otherwise, in respect of what is expressed by the *upapada*, or that the action has reference to what is expressed by the *upapada* as a matter of row.

ಣಿನಿ (iii. 2. 78, 79,  
80, 81, Sid. ii. 371,  
372)

(4) Affs. which give the sense of an agent with the addition that there is some necessity or indebtedness on the part of the agent in connection with the action denoted by the roots.

ಕೆನಿ (iii. 3. 170).

(5) Affs. which give the sense of an agent with the addition that the action is simply the object of a prayer of some one who wishes that that may be the action of that agent.

ವ್ರನ್ (iii. 1. 150).

(6) Affs. which give the sense of an agent with the addition that the action is simply the object of a prayer of some one who wishes that that may be the action of that agent, the sense being simply appellative.

(i) ಕ್ತಿಚ್ (ii) ಕ್ತ (iii) ಕ್ತ<sub>1</sub> sub. for ಕ್ತ (iv) ತ (iii. 3. 174).

(7) Affs. which give the sense of an agent with the addition that the action refers to the physical condition of the agent.

ಚಾನಚ್ (iii. 2. 129).

(8) Affs. which give the sense of an agent with the addition that the action refers to the general habit or nature of the agent or is one in respect of which he has power or skill.

(i) ಚಾನಚ್ (ii) ತ್ತ (iii) ತ್ತನ್ (iv) ಕ್ತಿವ್ (v) ಉ (vi) ಯುಚ್ (iii. 2. 129, 135, 148, 149, 168, 177, 178; v. 3. 59; vi. 4. 154.)

(9) Affs. which give the sense of an agent with the addition that the action is future in respect of another action performed for the sake of that future action, the latter action being denoted by a verb as an *upapada*.

(i) ಉಪ್ (ii) ಲಫ್ (iii. 3. 12).

(10) Affs. which being attached to roots denoting fixedness, motion, or eating, give the sense of agent and of location in connection with the action denoted by the roots, i. e. that the action is located by the agent in this or that *site*.

(11) Affs. which give senses other than that of the agent, viz., object, instrument, and so forth, in diverse ways that relate to the action, the sense being generally appellative, and quantity or measure being intended to be expressed.

(12) Affs. which give senses other than that of the agent, viz., object, instrument, and so forth, in diverse ways that relate to the action, the sense being generally appellative.

(13) Aff. which simply denote the state of the action with the addition that the state is a completed state which the action has attained.

(14) Aff. which denote the simple state of the action or the object of the action when transitive, the root having as its *upapada* the words ಕುಷ್ಠ, ದ. ೮, and ಸು, in the sense of “unpleasantly” or “pleasantly”.

(i) ಕ್ತ (ii) ಸ್ತ sub. for ಕ್ತ (iii) ತ (iii. 4. 76.)

(i) ಘಜ್ (ii) ಕ್ತಿಸ್ (iii) ನಿ sub. for ಕ್ತಿಸ್ (iv) ಅ (v) ಅಜ್ (vi) ಯಾಜ್ (vii) ಋಜ್ (viii) ಇಜ್ (ix) ಅನಿ. (3. 3. 26).

(i) ಲ್ಯುಟಿ (ii) ಘಿ (iii) ಘಜ್ (iv) ಅಜ್ (v) ಅಪ್ (vi) ಕ್ತೃ+ಮಪ್ (ಕ್ತೃಮ) (vii) ಅ ಧಾಜ್ (viii) ಕ್ತಿಸ್ (ix) ನಿ sub. for ಕ್ತಿಸ್ (x) ಅ (xi) ಅಜ್ (xii) ಯಾಜ್ (xiii) ಋಜ್ (xiv) ಇಜ್ (xv) ಅನಿ.

(i) ಘಜ್ (ii) ಅಜ್ (iii) ಅಪ್ (iv) ಕ್ತೃ+ಮಪ್ (ಕ್ತೃಮ) (v) ಅಧಾಜ್ (vi) ಕ್ತಿಸ್ (vii) ನಿ sub. for ಕ್ತಿಸ್ (viii) ಣಿ (ix) ಅಜ್ (x) ಯಾಜ್ (xi) ಋಜ್ (xii) ಇಜ್ (xiii) ಅನಿ (xiv) ಕ್ತ (v) ಸ್ತ sub. for ಕ್ತ (xvi) ತ (xvii) ಲ್ಯುಟಿ (iii 3. 106, 111, 115.)

(i) ಖಲ್ (ii) ಯಾಜ್ (iii. 3. 126; iii. 3. 128.)

## B. *Passive Primitive affixes.*

(III. 3. 113, 163, 169, 171, 171; III. 1. 95; III. 4. 70.)

(1) Affs. which denote fitness or "oughtness" (the obligatory character) of the action denoted by the roots to which they are attached, the person or thing of whom or of which the fitness or "oughtness" is declared being related to the action when transitive chiefly as the object, but sometimes also as the instrument and the recipient, and in various other ways.

(i) ತವ್ಯ (ii) ಅನೀಯ  
(iii) ಯತ್ (iv) ಣ್ಯತ್ (v) ಕೃಪ್.  
'(iii. 1. 110, 96, 97, 98, 124.)

(2) Affs. giving the above mentioned sense in connection with a transitive action, the fitness of the thing or person referred to being further related to the action only as the object.

ಕೇವಿಮರ್. (B. 822)

### 3 Observations:—

(1) In the affixes ಕೃಪ್ and ವಿಪ್, omitting the indicatory letters which include the vowel *a* because we find this stated to be nasal, there remains only the close consonant *p*; and this is to be *lopatad*, the whole affix thus practically amounting to zero. (VI. 1. 67.)

(2) In the room of the expressions (1) ವೃ and (2) ಯು contained in the affixes (1) ಣ್ಯತ್ and (2) ಲ್ಯತ್ respectively, the expressions ಅನ and ಅಶ should be substituted when the affixes are actually used. (VII. 1. 1.)

4 The changes which the primitive affixes and the verbal bases that take them undergo when they are united in order to form words from them are, it has been seen, generally the same as in the case of other non-secondary verbal affixes, and whatever exceptions affect this general rule have been already

noticed. It therefore remains only to give models shewing how words are to be formed by the primitive affixes we have given above.

5. Adverting to the fact apparent from the list of affixes already given that more than one affix often occur in the same sense, it may be said generally that all these different affixes in the sense indicated may be employed at pleasure after all roots with a few exceptions which will be noticed by and by.

6. Of the affixes which may thus be employed after all roots without distinction, the affixes other than ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ and those beginning with ತ produce words as follows:—

(1) By the affixes ಖ್ಯಾತ್ and ಣಿನ್ as by the affix ಣಮಾಲ್ *e. g.* F P ಬೇಛಿಡ್=ಬೇಛಿದಕ and ಬೇಛಿದಿನ್ ; ಕಛ=ಕಛಕ and ಕಛಿನ್ ; D ಪಿಪರಿಷ್=ಪಿಪರಿಪಕ and ಪಿಪರಿಪಿನ್ ; X ಚೋರ್=ಚೋರಕ and ಚೋರಿನ್ ; C ಲಾವ್=ಲಾವಕ and ಲಾವಿನ್ ; ಚಿ=ಚಾಯಕ and ಚಿಯಿನ್ ; ಧ್ವ=ಧಾರಕ and ಧಾರಿನ್ ; ನಿ=ನಾಯಕ and ನಾಯಿನ್ ; ಚಿತ್=ಚೇತಕ and ಚೇತಿನ್ ; ನೃತ್=ನರ್ತಕ and ನರ್ತಿನ್ ; ಕ್ಷಪ್=ಕಲ್ಪಕ and ಕಲ್ಪಿನ್ ; ಕೃತ್=ಕೀರ್ತಕ and ಕೀರ್ತಿನ್ ; ಪಾ=ಪಾಯಕ and ಪಾಯಿನ್.

(2) By ಚಾನನ್ as by ಕಾನನ್. *e. g.* ಧರ from ಧೃ=ಧರಮಾನ ; C ಚೋರಯ=ಚೋರಯನಾನ ; D ಪಿಪರಿಷ್=ಪಿಪರಿಷಮಾನ ; ತುಡ=ತುಡಮಾನ ; ತನು=ತನ್ವಾನ ; ಸುನು=ಸುನ್ವಾನ ; ಅಶ್ನು=ಅಶ್ನುಮಾನ.

(3) By affixes ಮನಿನ್, ವುನ್, ಲ್ಯುಟಿ, ಅನೀಯನ್, and ವಿಚ as follows:—

Roots ending in open ಯ preceded by consonats.	FA ಬೇಛಿದ್ಯ=ಬೇಛಿದ್ಯ-(f+p) + ಮನ್ &c = ಬೇಛಿದ್ಯನ್, ಬೇಛಿದಕ, ಬೇಛಿದನ, ಬೇಛಿದನೀಯ, and ಬೇಛಿದ.	(1)
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Other roots ending in ಅ.	ಕಛ=ಕಛ-f-ಮನ್ &c.=ಕಛ್ಯನ್, ಕಛಕ, ಕಛನ, ಕಛನೀಯ, and ಕಛಿ: D ಪಿಪರಿಪ=ಪಿಪರಿಪ್ಯನ್, ಪಿಪರಿಪಕ, ಪಿಪರಿಪನ, ಪಿಪರಿಪನೀಯ, and ಪಿಪರಿಪ್.	(2)
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Roots ending in ಇಕ್.

ಚಿ=ಚಿ @ *gp*+ಮನ್ &c.=ಚೇಮನ್, ಚಯಕ, ಚಯಸ, ಚಯನೀಯ, and ಚೆ; ನಿ=ನೇಮನ್, ನಯಕ, ನಯಸ, ನಯನೀಯ, and ನೆ; ಸ್ತ=ಸ್ತೇಮನ್, ಸ್ತವಕ, ಸ್ತವಸ, ಸ್ತವನೀಯ, and ಸ್ತೋ; ಭೂ=ಭೇಮನ್, ಭವಕ, ಭವಸ, ಭವನೀಯ, and ಭೋ; ಕೃ=ಕರ್ಮನ್, ಕರಕ, ಕರಣ, ಕರಣೀಯ, and ಕಃ (3)

Roots ending in consonants with light penultimate ಇಕ್.

ಜಿತ್=ಜಿತ್ @ *gp*+ಮನ್ &c.=ಜೇತ್ಯನ್, ಜೇತಕ, ಜೇತಸ, ಜೇತನೀಯ, and ಜೇತ. ಯುಧಿ=ಯೋಧ್ಯನ್, ಯೋಧಕ, ಯೋಧಸ, ಯೋಧನೀಯ and ಯೋಧಿ; ನೃತ್=ನರ್ತ್ಯನ್, ನರ್ತಕ, ನರ್ತಸ, ನರ್ತನೀಯ, and ನರ್ತ. (4)

Roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಋ.

ಕೃತ್, ಕೃತ್ @ ಈರ್ for *p*+ಮನ್ &c.=ಕೇತ್ಯನ್, ಕೇತಕ, ಕೇತಸ, ಕೇತನೀಯ, and ಕೇರ್ತ. (5)

Roots other than the above.

ಪಿ=ಪಿ+ಮನ್ &c.=ಪೀಮನ್, ಪಿಕ, ಪಿಸ, ಪಿನೀಯ, and ಪಿ; ಧನ್=ಧನ್ಯನ್, ಧನಕ, ಧನಸ, ಧನನೀಯ, and ಧನ್; ಸಾಧ್=ಸಾಧ್ಯನ್, ಸಾಧಕ, ಸಾಧಸ, ಸಾಧನೀಯ, and ಸಾಧ್. ಸಂದ್=ಸಂದ್ಯನ್, ಸಂದಕ, ಸಂದಸ, ಸಂದನೀಯ, and ಸಂದ್. (6)

(4) By the affix ವನಿ as by the above affixes except in the case of roots ending in short vowels, in which case the words are formed as by ಲ್ಯವ್, and of roots ending in nasals from which the formation of the words is as follows:—

Roots ending in nasals with light penultimate ಇಕ್.

ಕ್ಷೀಣ್=ಕ್ಷೀಣ್ @ *gp* and @ ಆ for *f*+ವನ್ =ಕ್ಷಯಾವನ್; ಸ್ವಿಮ್=ಸ್ವಯಾವನ್; ಮುಣ್=ಮವಾವನ್; ಮೃಣ್=ಮರಾವನ್.

Other roots ending in nasals.

ಜನ್=ಜನ್ @ ಆ for *f*+ವನ್=ಜಾವನ್; ಕಣ್=ಕಾವನ್; ದಾನ್=ದಾವನ್; ಸ್ನೀಮ್=ಸ್ನಿಯಾವನ್; ಕೂಣ್=ಕಾವಾವನ್; ಘೂರ್ಣ್=ಘೂರಾವನ್;

ಓಣ್=ಅವಾವನ್ ; But FA ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ=ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯತ್ವ  
ತ್ವನ್ ; ಕಥ=ಕಥತ್ವನ್ ; D ಪಿಪರಿಷ=ಪಿಪರಿಷತ್ವನ್ ;  
ಚಿ=ಚಿತ್ವನ್ ; ಸ್ತು=ಸ್ತುತ್ವನ್ ; ಕೃ=ಕೃತ್ವನ್ ;  
ಪಾ=ಪಾವನ್ ; ನೀ=ನೀವನ್ ; ಭೂ=ಭೂವನ್ ; ಪ್ಥಾ=  
ಪರ್ವನ್ ; ಚಿತ್=ಚೇತ್ವನ್ ; ಧನ್=ಧತ್ವನ್ ; ಸಾಧ್=  
ಸಾಧ್ಯನ್ ; ಸಂದ್=ಸಂದ್ಯನ್.

(5) By the affix ಕೃನಿಽ as by ಲ್ಯಽ. e. g. FA ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ=ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯತ್ವ  
ನ್ ; ಕಥ=ಕಥತ್ವನ್ ; D ಪಿಪರಿಷ=ಪಿಪರಿಷತ್ವನ್ ; FA ಲೋಲಾಯ=ಲೋಲಾಯ  
ತ್ವನ್ ; ಚಿ=ಚಿತ್ವನ್ ; ಸ್ತು=ಸ್ತುತ್ವನ್ ; ಸ್ತೃ=ಸ್ತೃತ್ವನ್ ; ಗ್ಲಾ from ಗ್ಲೈ=ಗ್ಲಾ  
ವನ್ ; ಕೃಾ=ಕೀರ್ಪನ್ ; ಪ್ಥಾ=ಪೂರ್ವನ್ ; ವೃಾ=ವೂರ್ವನ್ ; ಕೃಾತ್=ಕೀರ್ತ್ವನ್ ; ಡಂಠ  
=ದಕ್ಷನ್ ; ನೀ=ನೀವನ್ ; ಭೂ=ಭೂವನ್ ; ಪಚ್=ಪಚ್ಯನ್ ; ದಿವ್=ದೀವನ್ ; ಪುರ  
=ಪೂರ್ಯನ್ ; ಮಾರ್ಘ್=ಮೂರ್ಘ್ಯನ್ ; ನಿಂದ್=ನಿಂದ್ಯನ್ ; X ಚೂರ್=ಚೋರ್ವನ್ ;  
C ಭಾವ್=ಭಾವನ್ ; ಜನ್=ಜನ್ಯನ್ ; ಫೃಣ್=ಫೃಣ್ಯನ್.

(6) By the affix ಕೇಲಿಮರ್ as by ಅನೀಯರ್ in regard to roots  
ending in ಅ and as by ಕಾನಚ್ in regard to other roots except roots  
ending in ಋ and ೠ and in consonants with penultimate ಅ  
but of course without the reduplication which ಕಾನಚ್, as being  
an affix of the perfect, requires. e. g. FA ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ=ಬೇಭಿದೇಲಿಮ ; ಕಥ  
=ಕಥೇಲಿಮ ; D ಪಿಪರಿಷ=ಪಿಪರಿಪೇಲಿಮ ; ಪಚ್=ಪಚೇಲಿಮ ; ಪಾ=ಪೇಲಿಮ ; ಚಿ=  
ಚೀಯೇಲಿಮ ; ವಿಾ=ವೀಯೇಲಿಮ ; ಶ್ರಿ=ಶ್ರೀಯೇಲಿಮ ; ಹ್ರಿ=ಹ್ರೀಯೇಲಿಮ ; ಸ್ತು=ಸ್ತು  
ವೇಲಿಮ ; ಭೂ=ಭುವೇಲಿಮ ; ಭಿಽ=ಭಿದೇಲಿಮ ; ತುಡ್=ತುದೇಲಿಮ ; ದೃಽ=ದೃ  
ಪೇಲಿಮ ; ಕೃಾತ್=ಕೀರ್ತೇಲಿಮ ; ಸಾಧ್=ಸಾಧೇಲಿಮ ; ನೀವ್=ನೀವೇಲಿಮ. But as  
to roots ending in ಋ and ೠ and in consonants with penulti-  
mate ಅ, the formation of the words is as follows:—

Roots ending in ೠ (labial).

ಪ್ಥಾ=ಪ್ಥಾ @ ಉರ್ for f+ ವಲಿಮ = ಪುರೇಲಿ  
ಮ ; ವೃಾ=ವುರೇಲಿಮ.

Roots ending in ಋ (non-labial).

ಕೃಾ=ಕೃಾ @ ಇರ್ for +f ವಲಿಮ = ಕೀರೇಲಿಮ.

Roots ending in ಋ  
and roots ending in  
consonants with pen-  
ultimate ಅ.

ಸ್ತು=ಸ್ತು+ವಲಿಮ=ಸ್ತ್ರೇಲಿಮ ; ಕೃ=ಕ್ರೇಲಿ  
ಮ ; ಪಚ್=ಪಚೇಲಿಮ.



7. By the affix  $\frac{3}{2}\frac{3}{2}\frac{3}{2}$ , words are formed in the same manner as by  $\frac{3}{2}\frac{3}{2}$ , except (1) roots ending in a nasal with a short penultimate vowel, (2) roots ending in  $\frac{3}{2}$  without penultimate  $\frac{3}{2}$ , (3) roots ending in  $\frac{3}{2}$  with penultimate  $\frac{3}{2}$ , (4) roots ending in  $\frac{3}{2}$  with penultimate  $\frac{3}{2}$ , (5) roots ending in  $\frac{3}{2}$  without penultimate  $\frac{3}{2}$ , the formation of the words in the case of all these roots being as follows:—

Roots ending in ಛ ಪ್ರಾಛ=ಪ್ರಾಛ @ ಕ for f+ಕ್ವಿ=ಪ್ರಾಕ್= without penultimate ಪ್ರಾಟ್ (irregular).

Roots ending in ಛ      ಮೂರ್ಘ್=ಮೂರ್ಘ್- $f$ +ಕ್ವಿಪ್=ಮೂರ್=ಮೂಃ.  
with penultimate ರ.    FP ವೋಮೂರ್ಘ್                  =ವೋಮೂರ್  
   =ವೋಮೂಃ

Roots ending in ವ	ಧರ್ವ್=ಧರ್ವ್- f+ಕ್ವಿಪ್	=ಧೂರ್=ಧೂಃ
with penultimate ರ.	FP ದೋಧರ್ವ್	=ದೋಧೂರ್
		=ದೋಧೂಃ

Roots ending in ವ without penultimate ರ. ಕವ=ಕವ @ ಉ for  $f + \text{ಕ್ವಿ} = \text{ಕೊ}$ ; ದಿವ=ದ್ರೂ; ಚೇವ=ಚೇಞ; ಕೃವ=ಕೃ; ಸೇವ=ಸೇಞ.

Roots ending in a nasal with a short penultimate vowel.      ಧನ್=ಧನ್ @ *lp+ಕ್ವಿನ್*=ಧಾನ್; FP ತಂ  
ತನ್=ತಂತಾನ್; ಜಿಂ=ಜೀಂ; FP ಜಿಂಜಿಂ=ಜಿಂ  
ಜೀಂ; ಜುನ್=ಜುನ್; FP ಜುಂಜುನ್=ಜುಂಜುನ್ ;  
ಫ್ಯುಣ್=ಫ್ಯುಣ್ ; FP ಬರಿಫ್ಯುಣ್=ಬರಿಫ್ಯುಣ್.

But ಕಥೆ=ಕಥೆ; D ಪಿಪರಿಷೆ=ಪಿಪರಿಷೆ; FA ಲೋಲೂಯ=ಲೋಲೂ ;  
FA ಬೇಬಿದ್ಯು=ಬೇಬಿದ್; ಚಿ=ಚಿತ್; ಸ್ತು=ಸ್ತುತ್; ಧ್ಯ=ಧ್ಯತ್; FP ದರೀಧ್ಯು=  
ದರೀಧ್ಯತ್; ಪ್ಯಾ=ಪ್ಯಾಃ; ಪ್ಯಾ=ಪ್ಯಾಃ; ಕ್ಯಾ=ಕ್ಯಾಃ; ಸ್ಕಂದ್=ಸ್ಕಂದ್; ನಂದ್ from  
ನದಿ=ನಂದ್; ಪಾ=ಪಾ; FP ಜಾಜ್ಜಾ=ಜಾಜ್ಜಾ; ನೀ=ನೀ; ಭೂ=ಭೂ; ಪಚ್=  
ಪಚ್; ಚಿತ್=ಚಿತ್; ದುಹ್=ಧುಹ್; ಗುಡ್=ಘುಟ್; ತ್ಯಪ್=ತ್ಯಪ್; ಮೂಲ್=  
ಮೂಲ್.

8. Taking now the affixes (1) ತೃಚ್ and (2) ತವ್ಯ of those beginning with ತ, it is to be said that by these affixes words can be formed in the same manner as by ತುಮಾನ್. e. g. ದಾ=ದಾ ತೃ and ದಾತವ್ಯ; ಚಿ=ಚೇತ್ಯ ಹೀ; ನಿ=ನೇತ್ಯ ಹೀ; ಸ್ತು=ಸ್ತೇತ್ಯ ಹೀ; ಭಿ=ಭೇತ್ಯ ಹೀ; ಮಾಚ್=ಮೇತ್ಯ ಹೀ; ವಿಹ್=ವೇಹ್ಯ ಹೀ; ರಂಜ್=ರಕ್ತ್ಯ ಹೀ; FA ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ=ಬೇಭಿದಿತ್ಯ ಹೀ; ಕಥ=ಕಥಿತ್ಯ ಹೀ; D ಪಿಪರಿಷ್=ಪಿಪರಿಷಿತ್ಯ ಹೀ; X ಚೋರ=ಚೋರಯಿತ್ಯ ಹೀ; C ಭೇದಿ=ಭೇದಯಿತ್ಯ ಹೀ; FP ಚೇಚಿ=ಚೇಚಯಿತ್ಯ ಹೀ; ಯಾ=ಯಾವಿತ್ಯ ಹೀ; ಭೂ=ಭವಿತ್ಯ ಹೀ; ಪ್ಯಾ=ಪರಿತ್ಯ or ಪರೀತ್ಯ; ಕ್ಯಾತ್=ಕೀರ್ತಿತ್ಯ ಹೀ.

9. The formation of words by the affix ಕ್ಷಿಚ್ which, it will be remembered, never takes the augment ಇಚ್ is according to the models already given for the affix ಕ್ಷಿಪ್, but with the difference that no ತುಕ್ is inserted after roots ending in short vowels as in the case of the latter affix, thus :—

ಕಥ=ಕತ್ತಿ; D ಪಿಪರಿಷ್=ಪಿಪರಿಷ್ಠಿ; FA ಲೋಲಾಯ=ಲೋಲಾತಿ; FA ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ=ಬೇಭಿತ್ತಿ; X ಚೋರ=ಚೋರ್ತಿ; C ಭಾವ್=ಭಾತಿ; ಪಾ=ಪಾತಿ; FA ಜಾಜ್ಞಾ=ಜಾಜ್ಞಾತಿ; ಚಿ=ಚಿತಿ; ನಿ=ನೀತಿ; ಸ್ತು=ಸ್ತುತಿ; FA ಲೋಲಾ=ಲೋಲಾತಿ; ಭೂ=ಭೂತಿ; ಕ್ಯಾ=ಕ್ಯಾತಿ; ಪ್ಯಾ=ಪ್ಯಾತಿ; ಕ್ಯಾ=ಕೀರ್ತಿ; FP ಚೇಕ್ರೇ=ಚೇಕ್ರೇತಿ; ಧನ್=ಧಾಂತಿ; FP ತಂತನ್=ತಂತಾಂತಿ; ಜಿಂ=ಜೀಂತಿ; ಜನ್=ಜಾಂತಿ; ಪ್ಯಾಣ್=ಪ್ಯಾಣಿ; FA ಜರಿಪ್ಯಾಣ್=ಜರಿಪ್ಯಾಣಿ; ಪ್ರಜ್ಞ್=ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಿ; ಮಾರ್ಘ್=ಮಾರ್ಗಿ; ರವ್=ರೋತಿ; ದಿವ್=ದಿಶ್ಯತಿ; ಚೀವ್=ಚೇಶ್ಯತಿ; ಕ್ರಿವ್=ಕ್ರೂಶ್ಯತಿ; ಸೇವ್=ಸಯಾತಿ; ಧುವ್=ಧೂರ್ತಿ; FP ದೋಧುವ್=ದೋಧೂರ್ತಿ; ಕ್ಯಾತ್=ಕೀರ್ತಿ; ಸ್ಕಂದ್=ಸ್ಕಂತ್ಯ; FP ನಾನಂದ್=ನಾನತ್ತಿ; ನದ್ from ನದಿ=ನಂತಿ; ಪಚ್=ಪಕ್ತಿ; ಚಿತ್=ಚಿತ್ತಿ; ದುಹ್=ದುಹ್ನಿ; ಗುಹ್=ಗೂಢಿ; ತೃಪ್=ತೃಪ್ತಿ.

10. In the same manner as participles have been formed by the affixes ಕ್ಷ, ಸ್ಪ sub for ಕ್ಷ, and ತ other words also are formed by these affixes. Thus, ಪ್ಯಾ=ಪೂರ್ಣ; ದವ್=ವತ್ತ; ಕ್ಯಾ=ಕೀರ್ಣ; ಅಸ್=ಅಸಿತ; ಯಾ=ಯಾತ; ಭುಂಜ್=ಭುಕ್ತ; ಕ್ಯಾ=ಕೀರ್ಣ; ಕರ್=ಕಕ್ತ; ಹಸ್=ಹಸಿತ; ಸಹ್=ಸಹಿತ; ಜಲ್ಪ್=ಜಲ್ಪಿತ.

11. The application of the affixes which come only after some particular kinds of roots and not after all, is as follows :—

(1.) Of the affixes given under article 1 Section A,

the affix ூ should be used after roots ending in ூ without an *upasarga* and when transitive, without their object expressed as an *upapada*, (III. 1. 141).

the affix ௃ should be used (a) after roots ending in ூ 1stly if they have taken an *upasarga* and when transitive have not the object expressed as an *upapada*, 2ndly if they are transitive and have their object expressed as an *upapada* having at the same time no *upasarga*, and 3rdly if they whether transitive or intransitive and whether coupled with an *upasarga* or not have a word ending in a case affix as an *upapada*; (III. 2. 4. Sid. II. 324) and (b) after roots having ூ as their penultimate, if they when transitive have not their object expressed as an *upapada*.

ெ should be used only after roots which do not take ூ and ௃ as above and even then only if they are transitive and have their object expressed as an *upapada* (III. 1. 136; III. 2. 1).

4 ூ after all roots when to the word formed the secondary affixes ூ or ூ are to be attached afterwards; and

ூ after all roots except when 4 ூ is to be used.

(2.) Of the affixes given under article 2, Section A use 4 ூ when this affix is to be used under article 1 and ூ in other cases.

(3.) Of the affixes given under article 8 Section A,

ெ can come only after desiderative roots (III. 2. 135 168);

ಯಾಚ್ only after other intransitive roots denoting motion or sound and such other A roots beginning with consonants as are distinguished by a gravely accented indicatory vowel (III. 2. 148 149,) and

ಬ:ನಠ, ತೈನ್, and ಕೈನ್ after other roots than those above mentioned (Sid. II. 371 and 372) 4ತೈನ್ being used instead of ತೈನ್, if the secondary affix ಇಷ್ಠೈನ್ or ಈಯಸುನ್ is to be attached to the word formed afterwards.

- (4) Of the affixes given under article 9, Section A ಅಠ can be used only after transitive roots having their object expressed as an *upapada* and ಲ್ಪ್ಯಠ only in other cases (III. 3. 12, 10.)

- (5) Of the affixes given under article 11, Section A,

ಫಞ್ should be used except when feminine words are not intended to be formed (III. 3. 17, and 20); and when feminine words are intended to be formed,

- (a) ಅನಿ should be used after roots having the negative particle ನಞ್ as an *upapada* if a curse is intended; (III. 3. 112) and
- (b) in other cases ಯಾಚ್ should be used after *ni* roots (III. 3. 107); ಅ, after other derivative roots having their derivation affixes actually present (III. 3. 102); ಅ, also after other roots which have a heavy vowel and end in a consonant (III. 3. 103); ಅಜ್ after roots ending in ಅ and having an *upasarga* (III. 3. 106); ನಿ<sub>1</sub> sub for ಕೈನ್ after roots ending in ಯೂ and after ಲ್ಪ್ಯಾದಿ roots (III. 3. 94); and ಕೈನ್, after other roots than those above mentioned (III. 3. 94); and
- (c) when the sense is appellative, the feminine words in all the above cases may be formed also by

the affix ಫ್ಯಲ್ and ಇಜ್ as well as by those already mentioned when interrogation and reply are implied and by ಫ್ಯಲ್ only as well as by the other affixes already mentioned otherwise (III. 3. 109, 110).

(6) Of the affixes under article 10 Section A,

the affixes ಕ್ರಿನ್, ನಿ, sub for ಕ್ರಿನ್, ಅ, ಅಚ್, ಯಚ್, ಫ್ಯಲ್, ಇಜ್, and ಅನಿ are to be used exactly as abovesaid when feminine words are intended to be formed, and in other cases,

- (1) if a word is intended to be formed in the masculine, the word being an appellative and the sense being that of instrumentality or location, ಫೆ is used after roots ending in vowels (III. 3. 118), and ಫೆಜ್ after roots ending in consonants (III. 3. 121), but otherwise,
- (2) ಅಚ್ and ಕ್ರಿ+ಮಪ್ (ಕ್ರಿಮ) are used after roots ending in ಇ or ಈ and distinguished by indicatory ಡಾ (III. 3. 56 ; 88 ; IV. 4. 20) ; ಅಚ್ and ಅಫುಚ್ after roots ending in ಇ or ಈ and distinguished by indicatory ಟಾ (III. 3. 56, 89) ; ಅಚ್ after other roots ending in ಇ or ಈ (III. 3. 56) ; ಅಪ್ and ಅಫುಚ್ after roots ending in ಉ, ಊ, or ಋ, and distinguished by indicatory ಟಾ (III. 3. 56, 89) ; ಅಪ್ after other roots ending in ಉ, ಊ, or ಋ. (III. 3. 57) ; ಫೆಜ್ as well as ಕ್ರಿ+ಮಪ್ (ಕ್ರಿಮ) after other roots than those above mentioned if they are distinguished by indicatory ಡಾ (III. 3. 18 ; IV. 4. 20) ; ಫೆಜ್ as well as ಅಫುಚ್, if they are distinguished by indicatory ಟಾ (III,

3. 18; III. 3. 89); and ಫಜ್ in all other cases (III. 3. 18).

- (7.) The above distinction as to the use of the several affixes holds good in regard also to the corresponding affixes under article 11 Section A except ಲ್ಯಟ್, so far as it is applicable.
- (8.) Of the affixes given under article 12 Section A ಯುಜ್ is used after roots ending in ಳ and ಖ್ after other roots (III. 3. 126; III. 3. 128).
- (9.) Of the affixes given under article 1 Section B, ಜ್ಯುತ್ can be used only after roots ending in ಷ or ಷೂ or in a consonant except roots ending in labials with penultimate ಳ, and after roots ending in ಉ or ಊ only when the sense is that of "oughtness" (III. 1. 125); ಕ್ಯಪ್, after roots ending in consonants with penultimate ಷ (III. 1. 110); and ಯತ್, after other roots (III. 1. 124, 97, 98), including ನಿ roots, though these should end only in 4 ಣಿ and therefore as bases ending in consonants apparently before this affix (Sid. II. 306).

12. Remembering the indicatory letters of the above affixes and what has been already said regarding their application, as also the fact that the influence of the indicatory ಙ್ is like that of the indicatory ಣ and remembering further that when the affix ಲಜ್ follows a FP root no *gunation* or *vriddhi* takes place all the affixes with the exception of (1) ಯತ್, (2) ಜ್ಯುತ್, (3) ಫಜ್ (4) ಫ (5) ಕ್ರಿ+ಮಪ್ and (6) ಕ್ರಿನ್ and its sub will be found to come under models already given for the other class of affixes as far as they are applicable as follows :—

## AFFIXES.

## EXAMPLES.

- ಣ .... ದಾ=ದಾಯ ; ಪಾ=ಪಾಯ ; ಗ್ಲಾ from ಗ್ಲೈ=ಗ್ಲಾಯ.
- ಕ .... ಗ್ಲಾ from ಗ್ಲೈ with the upasarga ಸು=ಸುಗ್ಲ ; ಜ್ಞಾ with ಸು=ಸುಜ್ಞ ; ಜ್ಞಾ with ತತ್ವ as its object=ತತ್ವಜ್ಞ ; ಪಾ with ದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಂ=ದ್ವಿಪ ; ಪಾ with ಪಾದ=ಪಾದಪ ; ಯಾ with ಪಾದಾಭ್ಯಾಂ=ಪಾದಯ ; ಯಾ with ಸು and with ಪಾದಾಭ್ಯಾಂ=ಪಾದನುಯ ; ಕ್ಷಿಪ್=ಕ್ಷಿಪ ; ಕ್ಷಿಪ with ವಿ=ವಿಕ್ಷಿಪ ; ಬುಧ್=ಬುಧ ; ಬುಧ್ with ವಿ=ವಿಬುಧ ; ಕೃಕ್=ಕೃಕ ; ಕೃಕ್ with ಸು=ಸುಕೃಕ ; ಕ್ರೀಡ್=ಕ್ರೀಡ ; ಕ್ರೀಡ್ with ಸು=ಸುಕ್ರೀಡ ; ಭೂಷ್=ಭೂಷ ; ಭೂಷ್ with ಸು=ಸುಭೂಷ ; ಕೃತ್=ಕೀರ್ತ ; ಕೃತ್ with ಸು=ಸುಕೀರ್ತ.
- ಅಙಿ .... ಜ್ಞಾ with ಸು and ತತ್ವ as its object=ತತ್ವಸುಜ್ಞ ; ಕಥ with ಉಸ್ತ್ರ=ಉಸ್ತ್ರಕಥ ; D ಪಿಪರಿಪ with ಉಸ್ತ್ರ=ಉಸ್ತ್ರಪಿಪರಿಪ ; ಲೋಲಾಯ with ವೃಕ್ಷ=ವೃಕ್ಷಲೋಲಾಯ ; ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ with ಗ್ರಹ=ಗ್ರಹಬೇಭಿದ ; ಚಿ with ಧನ=ಧನಚಾಯ ; ನೀ with ಸೇನಾ=ಸೇನಾನಾಯ ; ಸ್ಮು with ರಾಜ=ರಾಜಸ್ಮಾವ ; ಲೂ with ವೃಕ್ಷ=ವೃಕ್ಷಲಾವ ; ಕೃ with ಕುಂಭ=ಕುಂಭಕಾರ ; ಧ್ಯಾ with ವಿಶ್ವ=ವಿಶ್ವಸಾರ ; ವ್ಯಾ with ಕಲಾ=ಕಲಾವಾರ ; ಧನ with ಉಲಿ=ಉಲಿಧಾನ ; ಚಿತ್ with ಕ್ಲೇಶ=ಕ್ಲೇಶಚೇತ ; ಬುಧ್ with ತತ್ವ=ತತ್ವಬೋಧ ; ಸ್ಪೃಹ್ with ವ್ಯಾಘ್ರ=ವ್ಯಾಘ್ರಸ್ಪರ್ಹ ; ಕೃತ್ with ದೇವ=ದೇವಕೀರ್ತ ; ಚುಕೃತ್ with ದೇವ=ದೇವಚುಕೀರ್ತ ; ರಂಜ್ with ಜನ=ಜನರಂಜ.
- ಉ .... D ಪಿಪರಿಪ=ಪಿಪರಿಪಾ ; D ಚಿಕ್ರೇರ್ಷ=ಚಿಕ್ರೇರ್ಷಾ.
- ಯುಚ್ .... ಚಲ್=ಚಲನ ; ಚುಪ್=ಚೂಪನ ; ಕಬ್ಧ್=ಕಬ್ಧನ ; ರಃ=ರವಣ ; C ಕಾರ್=ಕಾರಣ ; C ಹಾರ್=ಹಾರಣ ; C ಅಸ್=ಅಸನ ; C ಶ್ರಂಥ್=ಶ್ರಂಥನ ; A ವೃತ್=ವರ್ತನ ; A ವೃಧ್=ವರ್ಧನ.
- ತೃನ್ .... ಕೃ=ಕರ್ತೃ ; ಪಠ್=ಪಠಿತ್ಯ ; ಭೂ=ಭವಿತ್ಯ ; ನಿಧ್=ತೃನಿಧಿ ; ವಸ್=ವಸಿತ್ಯ ; but ಕೃ when ಇವ್ಮನ್ or ಈಯಸುನ್ is

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intended afterwards to be employed=ಕರ=ಕರಿ  
ವೈ, ಕರಿಯನ.

ಚಾನಕ್, .... ಭುಜ್=ಭುಂಜಾನ; ಭೃ=ಭಿಭ್ರಾಣ; C ಭೂಷಿ=ಭೂಷಯ  
ಮಾಣ; ವಹ್=ವಹಮಾನ; ಪಚ್=ಪಚಮಾನ.

ಕ್ವಿಕ್ .... ಭ್ರಾಜ್=ಭ್ರಾಟ; ಭಾ=ಭಾ; ಧೂ=ಧೂ; ದ್ಯುತ್=ದ್ಯು  
ತ್; ಊರ್ಜ್=ಊರ್ಜ; ಪೂ=ಪೂ; ಛದ್=ಛದ; ಭಿದ್=  
ಭಿದ.

ಉಲ್ .... ಭಜ್=ಭಾಜಕ; ದೃಶ್=ದರ್ಶಕ; but ಲೂ with ಕಾಂಠ  
as its object=ಕಾಂಠಲಾವ.

ಆನಿ .... ಕೃ with ಸಜ್=ಅಕರಣಿ; ಜೀವ್ with ಸಜ್=ಅಜೀವನಿ;  
ಯಾ with ಸಜ್ and ಪ್ರ=ಅಪ್ರಯಾಣಿ.

ಅ .... D ಚಿಕೀರ್ಷ್=ಚಿಕೀರ್ಷ; FA ಲೋಲಾಯ=ಲೋಲಾಯ ;  
ಕುಂಡ್=ಕುಂಡ; ಕುಂಡ್=ಕುಂಡ; ಈಷ್=ಈಷ; ಊಷ್=  
ಊಷ :

ಆಜ್ .... ದಾ with ಪ್ರ=ಪ್ರದ; ಧಾ with ಉಪ್=ಉಪಧ;

ನಿ sub for ಕ್ರಿನ್ ಪ್ತಾ=ಪೂರ್ಣ; ಪ್ತಾ=ಪೂರ್ಣ; ಗ್ತಾ=ಗೋರ್ಣ; ಕ್ರ್ತಾ=ಕೀ  
ರ್ಣ; ಲೂ of ಲ್ವಾದಿ=ಲಾನಿ; ಯಾ of ಲ್ವಾದಿ=ಯಾನಿ.

ಇಷ್ .... ಕೃ=ಕಾರಿ; ಗಣ್=ಗಾಣಿ; ಪಜ್=ಪಾಜಿ.

ಅಜ್ .... ಚಿ=ಚೆಯ; ಜಿ=ಜೆಯ; ನೀ=ನಯ. But ಜೇಜಿ=ಜೇಜಿ  
+ ಇಯ+ಲಿ=ಜೇಜಿಯ; ನೇನೀ=ನೀನಿಯ.

ಅಪ್ .... ಯು=ಯವ; ಸ್ತು=ಸ್ತವ; ಲೂ=ಲವ; ಪೂ=ಪವ; ಕೃ  
=ಕರ; ಗೃ=ಗರ.

ಆಧಾಜ್ .... ಟುಪ್ತಿ=ಕ್ಷಯಥು; ಟುರು=ರವಥು; ಟುಬ್ಧ=ಭರಥು; ಟು  
ಲಭ್=ಲಭಥು; ಟುಭ್ರಾಜ್=ಭ್ರಾಜತು; ಟುಪ್ಪ್=ವೇಷಥು;  
ಟುನಂದ್=ನಂದಥು; ಟುಮನ್ಜ್=ಮಜ್ಜಥು.

ಖಪ್ .... ಕೃ=ಕರ; ಭುಜ್=ಭೋಜ; ನೀ=ನಯ.



13. By the affixes, (1) ಯತ್ and (2) ಣ್ಯತ್ also words are formed according to the models already given generally but (1) the final vowel in roots ending in ಅ should be changed into ಈ before ಯತ್ and (2) the final consonants if ಚ or ಜ should be changed in ಕ or ಗ before ಣ್ಯತ್, except absolutely when the roots are such as take the augment ಇಱಿ before *nishtha* and except optionally when the roots though they are not such as take the augment ಇಱಿ before *nishtha* are roots beginning with ಕು letters thus :—

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## EXAMPLES.

ಯತ್ ... ಪಾ=ಪಾ @ ಎ for *f*+ಯ=ದೇಯ; ಡಾ=ದೇಯ; FP ಜಾಜ್ಞ=ಜಾಜ್ಞೇಯ; ಕಫ=ಕಫ್ಯ; D ಹಿಪರಿಷ=ಪಿಪರಿಷ್ಯ; FA ಲೋಲಾಯ=ಲೋಲಾಯ್ಯ; FA ಬಿಭಿದ್ಯ=ಬಿಭಿದ್ಯ; ಚಿ=ಚೇಯ; ನಿ=ನೇಯ; FP ಚೇಕ್ರೇ=ಚೇಕ್ರೇಯ; ಲಾ=ಲೇಯ; ಕಮ=ಕಮ್ಯ; ಲಭ=ಲಭ್ಯ; ಗಮ=ಗಮ್ಯ; X ಜೂರಿ=ಜೋರ್ಯ; C ಭಾವ=ಭಾವ್ಯ.

ಣ್ಯತ್ ... ಕೃ=ಕಾರ್ಯ; ಹೃ=ಹಾರ್ಯ; ಧೃ=ಧಾರ್ಯ; ಸ್ತೃ=ಸ್ತಾರ್ಯ; ಗ್ಮಾ=ಗ್ಮಾರ್ಯ; ವ್ಯಾ=ವ್ಯಾರ್ಯ; ರವ=ರಾವ್ಯ; ಕವ=ಕಾವ್ಯ; ಕವ=ಕಾವ್ಯ; ಪಚ=ಪಾಕ್ಯ; ಪಚ=ಪಾಕ್ಯ; ಭಜ=ಭಾಗ್ಯ; ಸಾಧ=ಸಾಧ್ಯ; ಲಿಖ=ಲೇಖ್ಯ; ಸಿಚ=ಸೇಕ್ಯ; ಯಾಧ=ಯೋಧ್ಯ; ಯಾಜ=ಯೋಜ್ಯ; ನಿವ=ನೀವ್ಯ; ಮೂಲಿ=ಮೂಲ್ಯ; ಕೃತ=ಕೀರ್ತ್ಯ. But ತರ್ಜ which takes ಇಱಿ before *nishtha*=ತರ್ಜ್ಯ; and ಗ್ಲಚ though not taking ಇಱಿ before *nishtha*=ಗ್ಲಚ್ಯ or ಗ್ಲಚ್ಯ.

ಣ್ಯತ್ used in the sense of "oughtness" (obligation). ಲಾ=ಲಾವ್ಯ, ಪೂ=ಪಾವ್ಯ, ದ್ರು=ದ್ರಾವ್ಯ.

ಕೃಮ ... ಸೃಜ=ಸೃಜ್ಯ, ದೃಶ=ದೃಶ್ಯ.

14. By the affix ಘೌಷ್ words are formed in the same manner as ಣ್ಯತ್, final ಚ and ಜ in roots ending in those letters

being also similarly changed into ಕ and ಗ; and by the affix ಘ words are formed after models already given for affixes not having indicatory ಕ, ಜ್, ಜ್ಞ, ಣ and ಪ, but with this difference that the final ಚ and ಜ in roots ending in those letters are changed as before ಘೞ್. The formation of words is therefore as follows :—

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## EXAMPLES.

ಘ ... FA ಬೇಭಿದ್ಯ=ಬೇಭಿದ; ಕಥ=ಕಥೆ; D ಪಿಪಾಪ=ಪಿಪಾಪೆ; FA ಲೋಲೂಯ=ಲೋಲೂಯ; ದಾ=ದ; FP ಜಾಜ್ಞಾ=ಜಾಜ್ಞಾ; ಚಿ=ಚಿಯ; ನೀ=ನಯ; ಹ್ರೀ=ಹ್ರಯ; FP ನೇ ನೀ=ನೇನಯ; ಸ್ತು=ಸ್ತವ; ಭೂ=ಭವ; FP ಲೋಲೂ=ಲೋಲೂವ: ವ್ಯು=ವರ; ಕ್ಯು=ಕರ; ವ್ಯೂ=ವರ, ಕ್ಯೂ=ಕರ; FP ಚಾಕ್ಯಾ=ಚಾಕರ.

ಘೞ್ ... ಧನ್=ಧಾನ; ಡಚ್=ಪಾಕ; ತ್ಯಜ್=ತ್ಯಾಗ; ಚಿತ್=ಚೇತ; ಲಚ್=ಲೇಕ; ನಿಜ್=ನೀಗ; ಯುಜ್=ಯೋಗ; ಬುಧ್=ಬೋಧ; ಸ್ಯುತ್=ಸರ್ತ; ಸ್ಯುಜ್=ಸರ್ಗ; ಕ್ಯುತ್=ಕೇರ್ತ; ನೀವ್=ನೀವ; ವೋಲ್=ವೋಲ; ನಂದ್=ನಂದ; ಮುರ್ಫ್=ಮೂರ್ಫ; ಕುರ್ವ್=ಕೂರ್ವ;

15. By the affix ಕ್ರಿನ್ words are formed as by ಕ್ರಿಚ್ *e. g.* ಕಥ=ಕತ್ತಿ; ಪಾ=ಪಾತಿ, ಚಿ=ಚಿತಿ; ನೀ=ನೀತಿ; ಸ್ತು=ಸ್ತುತಿ; ಭೂ=ಭೂತಿ; ಕ್ಯು=ಕ್ಯುತಿ; ಧನ್=ಧಾಂತಿ; ಜನ್=ಜಾಂತಿ; ಫ್ಯೂನ್=ಫ್ಯೂನ್ಟಿ; ರವ್=ರೂತಿ; ದಿವ್=ದ್ರೂತಿ; ಡಚ್=ಡಕ್ತಿ; ಚಿತ್=ಚಿತ್ತಿ; ದುಹ್=ದುಗ್ಧಿ; ಗುಹ್=ಗೂಢಿ; ತ್ಯುಪ್=ತ್ಯುಪ್ತಿ.

16 By the affix ಕ್ರಿ+ಮವ್ words can be formed as by ಕ್ರಿವ್. Only it should be remembered that as ಕ್ರಿ+ಮವ್ begins with ತ, the augment ಇಟ್ should be inserted after E roots. Thus ಮಿ=ಮಿತ್ತಿಮ; ಕ್ಯು=ಕ್ಯುತ್ತಿಮ; ಬ್ಯು=ಬ್ಯುತ್ತಿಮ; ದಾ=ದಾತ್ತಿಮ; ಧಾ=ಧಾತ್ತಿಮ; ಶ್ರೀ=ಶ್ರೀತ್ತಿಮ; ಪಚ್=ಪಕ್ತಿಮ; ಲಭ್=ಲಬ್ಧಿಮ; ಯಾಚ್=ಯಾಚಿತ್ತಿಮ.

## CHAPTER II.

### THE NOUN AFFIXES.

1. The noun affixes are, as has been seen, (1) feminine affixes, (2) secondary affixes, (3) case affixes, and (4) noun root affixes. But a more general classification of these affixes, except the noun root affixes which will be reserved for future consideration, is as follows:—

- (a) Affixes which entitle the bases to which they are attached to no special designation.
- (b) Affixes which entitle the bases to the designation of *ಃ* (*bha*).
- (c) Affixes which entitle the bases to the designation of *ಪದ* (*pada*).

The first mentioned affixes are called ಸರ್ವನಾಮಸ್ಯಾಃ (Sarvanāmasthāna) affixes, and we propose to call the other two kinds of affixes respectively *bha* affixes and *pada* affixes.

2. The distinction is as follows:—

- (1) Affixes of the nominative and vocative plural in the case of all bases, whether masculine, feminine, or neuter, the affixes of the nominative vocative and accusative singular, and of the nominative, vocative, and accusative dual, in the case of masculine and feminine bases only, and affixes of the accusative plural in the case of neuter bases only = *Sarvanāmasthāna* affixes (I. 1. 42; VII. 1. 20.; I. 4. 17).
- (2) *Sarvanāmasthāna* affixes not being those of the neuter bases = ಸುಃ (*suḥ*) case affixes (I. 1. 43).

- (3) Affixes with an initial *ಽ*, or an initial vowel, not being *Sarvanāsthāna* affixes, and not being secondary affixes having indicatory *ಽ = bha* affixes (IV. 1. 105. ; I. 3. 4. ; I. 4. 16).
- (4) Affixes with any other initial consonant than *ಽ* not being *Sarvanāsthāna* affixes, and also secondary affixes having indicatory *ಽ = pada* affixes (I. 4. 17; I. 4. 16).

3. Observe that though ancient grammarians state, as we have already seen, that the affixes which we have called the *pada* affixes entitle their bases to the special designation of *pada*, we may very conveniently restrict the term *pada* to complete words only. For, if we extend the term to such bases, certain rules that relate to compound words may apply even when we have two words one of which is not a complete word, and thus create confusion. Thus, turning back to the rule of *Sandhi* which says that the change of *ಽ* into *ಃ* should not take place, when, between the cause for the change and the *ಽ*, there is an intervening *pada*, (VIII. 4. 38), the rule will prohibit the change in such a word as that made by the elements *ಅರ್ಧ-ಗೋ-ಮಯಃ*, because *ಮಯಃ* is *ಮಯ* from *ಮಯಾಃ*, a *pada* affix + *ಃ* a case affix, and so *ಗೋ*, if treated as *pada* by reason of its being followed by *ಮಯ* of *ಮಯಾಃ*, will intervene between *ಽ* in *ಮಯಃ* and *ರ* in *ಅರ್ಧ*. The result then will be *ಅರ್ಧಗೋಮಯಃ*, not *ಅರ್ಧಗೋಮಯಃ* which is the correct form (Sid. I. 484). But our plan will prevent this result.

4 The reason why the *pada* affixes are called so, is that generally the *sandhi* between a nominal base and such affixes should take place as if the bases were complete *padāḥ* though actually not such. Thus *ರಾಜನಃ+ಭ್ಯಾಃ=ರಾಜ+ಭ್ಯಾಃ=ರಾಜಭ್ಯಾಃ*.

5. The following exceptions to the above rule are however to be stated.

(i) In the vocative case singular, there is no *lopation* of ಸ final in a noun ending in ಸ,

(a) Optionally if the noun is neuter *e. g.* ಸಾಮನ್=ಸಾಮನ್ or ಸಾಮ.

(b) Invariably otherwise *e. g.* ರಾಜನ್=ರಾಜನ್, (Sid. I. 193 151. and 162).

(2) Before *pada* affixes, words formed by the affix ವಸು change their final ಸ into ರ (VIII. 2. 72). *e. g.* ವಿವ್ಯಸ್ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ, a *pada* affix = ವಿವ್ಯದ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ, not ವಿದ್ವ್ಯಭ್ಯಾಂ.

(3) Before *pada* affixes beginning with a nasal, words ending in ಯತ್ invariably change their final letter into a nasal (Sid. I. 60). *e. g.* ಚಿಡ್ + ಮಯ of ಮಯಟ್=ಚಿನ್ಮಯ, not ಚಿನ್ಮಯ or ಚಿವ್ಮಯ ; ಷಟ್ + ನಾಂ=ಛಣ್ಣಾಂ=ಛಣ್ಣಾಂ (See below).

(4) Before the *pada* affix of the genitive plural, ನಾಂ which is the *pada* affix ಂ of the genitive plural, (to the referred to hereafter) augmented with ಸುಟ್ according to rules on the subject should be changed into ಣಾಂ after a base ending in ಟು (VIII. 4. 42). *e. g.* ಷಟ್ + ನಾಂ=ಛಣ್ಣಾಂ.

6. Observe that notwithstanding the *lopation* of ಸ of bases ending in ಸ before *pada* affixes as abovesaid, the bases should not afterwards be considered as any other than bases ending in ಸ. Thus a numeral in ಸ notwithstanding the *lopation* of ಸ should not on this account cease to be called ಷಟ್, (*shaṭ*) a name which numerals ending in ಸ obtain according to rules to be mentioned hereafter. So after the *lopation*, we should not attempt to make that alteration upon the base with reference to the letter with which the base ends after

the *lopation*. Nor should we omit to give that accent to the base which according to rules on the subject it is entitled to as a base ending in *ಃ*. Further, if the base is a primitive word formed by the primitive affix *ಕೃಪ* from a root ending in *ಃ* with a short penultimate, as *ಹನ್* for instance, we should not after the *lopation* of *ಃ*, proceed to treat it as a base ending in the vowel which precedes the *ಃ*, and thus try to attach the augment “*ತು*,” which, as we have seen, primitive words ending in short vowels require. But as regards the application of the rules of *sandhi* which, be it remembered, is a process subsequent to the formation of the word from the base and affix, we should not treat the base as a word ending in *ಃ*, but only as a word ending in the letter that remains after the *ಃ* is *lopated*. Neither when we wish to make a compound word from the word formed by a base ending in *ಃ* should we regard the word any longer as ending in *ಃ*, nor when we wish to form noun root from a word formed as above should we treat it as a word ending in *ಃ*. In short, for the purpose of all operations affecting the word as a complete word, we should look only to the letter with which it actually ends, though for the purpose of operations previous to the complete formation of the word, we should not treat the base as any other than one ending in *ಃ*. (VIII. 2. 7, Sid. I. 220).

7. The feminine affixes are (1) *ಃ*, (2) *ಃ*, (3) *ಃ*, (4) *ಃ*, (5) *ಃ*, (6) *ಃ*, and (7) *ಃ*.

8. Observe that the following technical terms are applied to feminine affixes.

- (i) *ಃ*=(1) *ಃ*, (2) *ಃ* and (3) *ಃ*.
- (ii) *ಃ*=(1) *ಃ*, (2) *ಃ* and (3) *ಃ*.
- (iii) *ಃ*=*ಃ* and *ಃ*, (VII. 1. 83.)

9. The following is an alphabetical list of the most important of the secondary affixes :—

*List of Secondary Affixes*

ಅ (ಅಜ್ಜ)	ಎರ (ಢ್ರಕ್)
ಅ (ಜ್)	ಕ
ಅ (ಣ)	ಕನ್
ಅ (ಡಟ)	ಕಲ್ಪವ
ಅನ್	ಕೃತ್ಯಸುಚ್
ಅನ್	ಗೊಪ್ಪ
ಅಕ (ವ್ರಜ್)	ಗೊಯುಗಚ್
ಅಕಚ್	ಜಣವ
ಅತ್ (vibh)	ಜಂಜುಪ
ಅ (ಅಜ್ಜ)+ಆಯನ (ಢ್ರಕ್)	ಜರಟ
ಅ+ಇ (ಇಜ್)	ಜಾತ್ಯೀಯರ್
ಅ (ತಾಚ್)	ತರವ
ಆಯನಿ== (ಫಿಜ್)	ತಮವ
ಆಯನಿ (ಫಿಜ್)+ಎಯ (ಢ್ರಕ್)	ತಯವ
ಇ (ಜಾಜ್)	ತಸಿಲ್ (vibh)
ಇಥುಕ್	ತ್ವ
ಇನ್ (ಣಿನಿ)	ತಲ್
ಇಪ್ಪನ್	ತಸಿ
ಇಮನ್ಚ	ತ್ರ (vibh)
ಇಕ or ಕ (ಢ್ರಕ್)	ತ್ರಲ್ (vibh)
ಇಕ or ಕ (ಠನ್)	ತ್ರಾ
ಇಕ or ಕ (ಕಚ್)	ತೀಯ
ಇಕ or ಕ (ಪ್ಠ್)	ತರವ್+ಆಮಾ
ಇಕ or ಕ (ಪಜ್)	ತಮವ್+ಆಮಾ
ಈಕಕ್	ತಮಟ್+ಡಟ್
ಈನ್ (ಋಜ್)	ತ್ಯವ
ಈಯ (ಞ)	ತುಟ್+ಟ್ಯೂಲ್
ಈಯಸುನ್	ತುಟ್+ಟ್ಯೂ
ಎಯ (ಢ್ರಕ್)	ತೀಯ+ಈಕಕ್
ಎಯ (ಢ್ರಜ್)	ತೀಯ+ಅನ್
ಎಯ (ಢ್ರಕ್)+ಇ (ಇಜ್)	ತೀಯ+ಕನ್

ತಾ	ಮತುಪ್-ವತುಪ್
ತಿಥುಕ್	ಮಯಟ್
ತೈಲಜ್	ಮಾತ್ರಜ್
ಥಮಾ (vibh)	ಯ (ವೈಜ್)
ಥಾಲ್ (vibh)	ಯ (ವೈಜ್)
ಥುಕ್	ಯ (ವೈಜ್)
ಥುಕ್+ಅ (ಡಟ್)+ಕಸ್	ಯ (ವೈಜ್)
ಥುಕ್+ಅ (ಡಟ್)+ಅ (ಜ್)	ಯತ್
ಥುಕ್+ಅ (ಡಟ್)+ಅ (ಅನ್)	ಯುಗಜ್
ಥುಕ್+ಅ (ಡಟ್)	ರಿಲ್
ದಫ್ನಿಜ್	ರಿಷ್ವತಿತ್
ದಾ (vibh)	ರೂಪಪ್
ದಾನೀಂ (vibh)	ರೂಪ್ಯ
ದ್ವಯಸಜ್	ಲಜ್
ದೇಶ್ಯ	ವತಿ
ದೇಶೀಯರ್	ವಿನ್
ಧಮಾಜ್	A ಕಸ್ (specially prescribed for bases denoting much or little)
ಧಮಾಜ್+ಅ (ಡ್)	B ಕಸ್ (not being A ಕಸ್)
ಧ್ಮಮಾಜ್	ಪಡ್ಗವಜ್
ಧಾ	ಸಾತಿ
ಪಟಜ್	ಸುಜ್
ಪಾಕಪ್	ಹ (vibh)
ಬಕುಜ್	ಹಲ್ (vibh)
ಮಟ್+ಅ (ಡಟ್)+ಅ (ಅನ್)	ಂ (ಚೈ) (ಐಲಣ್) (ಔಲಣ್) (ಐಲಜ್)
ಮಟ್+ಅ (ಡಟ್)	(ಔಕನ್) (ಐಮಯಟ್) (ಐಮಾತ್ರಜ್)
ಮಟ್+ಅ (ಡಟ್)+ಅ (ಜ್)	(ಐಮತುಪ್) (ಐವಿನ್) (ಐಫ್)
ಮಟ್+ಅ (ಡಟ್)+ಐಲನ್ or ಐಜ್	

10. The additional senses which the above affixes import require a rather elaborate treatment, and may therefore be conveniently reserved for another place.

## 11. Observations.



- (1) The figure 6 attached to the affix ಅಢ means that it is to be considered as having an indicatory ಡ also in addition to the indicatory ಣ it has.
- (2) The affixes ತರಢ and ತಢಢ are together called ಘ (gha) (I. 1. 22.)
- (3) The affixes marked *vibh* are called *vibhakti* (ವಿಭಕ್ತಿ) affixes.
- (4) With regard to some of the affixes above mentioned, their efficient consonants, when they are actually used, are to be taken as equivalent to some others as follows :—

ಢ initial = ಎಋಌ ; ಘ initial = ಅಋಌ ; ಖ initial = ಈಐಔ ; ಙ initial = ಔಋಌ ; ಞ initial = ಇಋಌ (VII 1. 2). ಯಾ = ಅಋಌ (VII. 1. 1.) ಪ್ರ = ಅಕ (VII. 1. 1.) ತ after bases ending in ಉ, ಊ, ಋ or ತ, and after bases which end in ಇಋಌ or ಉಋಌ = ಕ and after other bases, ಇಕ (VII. 3. 50; VII. 3. 51).

- (5) In the application of the above rule regarding the letter ತ to bases ending in ಇಋಌ or ಉಋಌ, regard should be had to the original letters of the elements of which the bases are composed, and accordingly, though, if the original letters have been changed on account of *sandhi* or otherwise, the rule will apply, it will not apply when the letters originally were not ಇಋಌ or ಉಋಌ, though actually at the time of the application of the rule, they appear as ಇಋಌ or ಉಋಌ. Thus, after the base ಅಙಋಌ, where the ಇ of ಇಋಌ is not original but derived by the change of the verbal root ಙಋಌ into ಅಙಋಌ, ತ will be = ಇಕ, not ಕ; but after ಸಙಋಌ, it will be ಕ only though there is ಇಋಌ not ಇಋಌ, because the ಙ was originally ಸ, and has been changed to

ಷ only on account of *sandhi*, though after ಉಷ್ it would not be ಕ್ಷ, but ಇಕ್ಷ, because ಷ here is not derived by the change of ಸ into ಷ, but is one of the original letters of the verbal root ಉಷ್ (Sid. I. 529).

- (6) There are certain words which, when used along with certain other words, have, besides their own meaning, the sense of the affix ಚ್ಚಿ by implication without having this affix attached. The former words are (1) ಶ್ರೇಣಿ (meaning a guild of mechanics or traders) (2) ಪೂಗ, (3) ಮುಕುಂದ, (4) ರಾಶಿ, (5) ನಿಷಮ, (6) ವಿಕಷ, (7) ವಿಧಾನ, (8) ಪನ, (9) ಇಂದ್ರ, (10) ದೇವ, (11) ಮುಣ್ಣು, (12) ಭೂತ, (13) ಶ್ರಮಣ, (14) ವಿದಾನ್ಯ, (15) ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕ, (16) ಅಭಿರೂಪಕ, (17) ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ, (18) ಹುತ್ತಿಯ, (19) ವಿಚಿಷ್ಟ, (20) ಪಟು, (21) ಪಣ್ಣಿತ, (22) ಕುಕಲ, (23) ಚಪಲ, (24) ನಿಪುಣ, (25) ಕೃಷಣ; and the latter words are (1) ಕೃತ, (2) ಮಿತ, (3) ಮತ, (4) ಭೂತ, (5) ಉಕ್ತ, (6) ಯುಕ್ತ, (7) ಸಮಾಜ್ಞಿತ, (8) ಸಮಾವಾಹಿತ, (9) ಸಮಾಖ್ಯಾತ, (10) ಸಂಭಾವಿತ, (11) ಸಂಸವಿತ, (12) ಅವಧಾರಿತ, (13) ಅವಶಕ್ತ, (14) ನಿರಾಕೃತ, (15) ಉಪಕೃತ, (16) ಉಪಾಕೃತ, (17) ದೃಷ್ಟ, (18) ಕೃತ, (19) ದೃತ, (20) ಉದಾಹೃತ, (21) ವಿಕ್ರತ, (22) ಉದಿತ, (ಆಕೃತಿಗಣಃ) (Sid. I. 361. II. 1. 59).
- (7) So the following words when used along with words derived from the verbal root ಕ್ರಜ have the sense of ಚ್ಚಿ by implication, viz., (1) ಸಂಕ್ಷಾತ, (2) ವಿಧ್ಯಾ, (3) ಚಿನ್ಮಾ, (4) ಭದ್ರಾ, (5) ರೋಚತಾ, (6) ಅಸ್ಥಾ, (7) ಅವಾ, (8) ಅದ್ಧಾ, (9) ಪ್ರಾಜಯಾ, (10) ಪ್ರಾಜರುಹಾ, (11) ಬೀಜಾರ್ಥ, (12) ಬೀಜರುಹಾ, (13) ಸಂಸರ್ಯಾ, (14) ಅರ್ಥ, (15) ಲವಣಮ್, (16) ಉಪ್ಪಮ್, (17) ಶೀತಮ್, (18) ಉದಕಮ್, (19) ಅರ್ಧಮ್, (20) ಅಸೌ, (21) ವಕ, (22) ವಿಕಸನ,

(23) ಪ್ರಸಹಸೆ, (24) ಪ್ರತವಸೆ, (25) ಪ್ರಾಧುಸ, (26) ನಮಸ, (ಅಕ್ರತಗಣಾ) (Sid I. 374; I. 4. 74).

12. The affix which is called ಮತುಪ್ is given above as ಮತುಪ್-ವತುಪ್, because the ಮ of it should be changed into ವ and the affix itself therefore applied as if it were ವತುಪ್ in the following cases :—

(a). After all cases when the words formed are intended to be appellative (VII. 2. 11) *e. g.* ಅಹಿ = ಅಹಿ + ವತ್ = ಅಹಿವತ್. (irregularly).

(b). When the bases end in the letter ಅ or ಆ or ಮ or ರುಯ್ or have, though ending in other letters, ಅ or ಆ or ಮ as their penultimate (VIII. 2. 9. 10.) *e. g.* ಕಮ = ಕಂವತ್ ; ಸವಿಾ = ಕಂವಿಾವತ್ ; ವೃಕ್ಷ = ವೃಕ್ಷವತ್ ; ಮಾಲಾ = ಮಾಲಾವತ್ ; ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ = ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ವತ್ and ಪಯಸ್ = ಪಯಸ್ವತ್.

13. It must be noted that the above list of secondary affixes contains only the most important of this class of affixes and not all. Nor will our proposed investigation of the sense of the affixes given include the special senses they convey in a few special cases. Consequently, as in the case of primitive nouns, so in the case of secondary nouns, we shall have to refer to the dictionary for the derivation of many words. Still in our treatment of the subject, there will be enough not only to afford us a mastery over a large class of useful secondary words but also to facilitate our labours, if we wish to pursue the subject further.

14. The case affixes are as follows :

Nominative singular (1) ಸು (2) ಿ ಸು (3) ಃ ಸು (4) ಅಮ್.

Nominative Dual (1) ಷ. (2) ಃ ಷ. (3) ಃ.

Nominative Plural (1) ಜಃ (2) ಿಜಃ (3) ಃ (4) ಃ (5) ಃ.

Vocative Singular	(1) ಸು (2) ತು ಸು.
Vocative Dual & Plural	<i>As in the case of Nominative Dual and Plural.</i>
Accusative Singular	(1) ಅಮ (2) ಮ (3) ಾ ಅಮ.
Accusative Dual.	(1) ಔಟ್ (2) ಫ ಔಟ್ (3) ಿ.
Accusative Plural.	(1) ಕಸ್ (2) ಿಕಸ್ (3) ಸ್ (4) ನ್ (5) ಿ.
Instrumental Singular	(1) ಟಾ (2) ಇನ (3) ನಾ.
Instrumental Dual	ಭ್ಯಾಮ್.
Instrumental Plural	(1) ಭಿಸ್ (2) ಏಸ್.
Dative Singular	(1) ಜೆ (2) ಸ್ತ್ರೈ (3) ಯ.
Dative Dual	ಭ್ಯಾಮ್.
Dative Plural	ಭ್ಯಸ್.
Ablative Singular	(1) ಜಸ್ (2) ಸ್ಮಾತ್ (3) ಆತ್ (4) ಸ್.
	(5) ಉಸ್ (6) ಉರ್ಸ್.
Ablative Dual	ಭ್ಯಾಮ್.
Ablative Plural	ಭ್ಯಸ್.
Genitive Singular	(1) ಜಸ್ (2) ಸ್ಯ (3) ಸ್ (4) ಉಸ್
	(5) ಉರ್ಸ್.
Genitive Dual	ಓಸ್.
Genitive Plural	ಅಮ್.
Locative Singular	(1) ಜಿ (2) ಸ್ಮಿತ್ (3) ಔಟ್ (4) ಅಮ್.
Locative Dual	ಓಸ್.
Locative Plural	ಸುಪ್.

## 12. Observations.

- (i) The theory is that the original case affixes have been as follows :—

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1. Nominative.	ಸು	ಓ	ಜಸಃ
Vocative.	ಸು	ಓ	ಜಸಃ
2. Accusative.	ಅಮಃ	ಓಪಃ	ಕಸಃ
3. Instrumental.	ಓ	ಭ್ಯಾಮ್	ಭಿಸಃ
4. Dative.	ಙೇ	ಭ್ಯಾಮ್	ಭ್ಯಸಃ
5. Ablative.	ಜಸಿ	ಭ್ಯಾಮ್	ಭ್ಯಸಃ
6. Genitive.	ಜಸಃ	ಓಸಃ	ಅಮಃ
7. Locative.	ಜಿ	ಓಸಃ	ಸುಸಃ.

So it is held that the other case-affixes above alluded to come in only as the substitutes of these originals. (IV. 1. 2 ; VI. 1. 68. 69. 93. 102 to 105. 107. 109 to 112 ; VII. 1. 9. 12 to 15. 17 to 24 ; VII. 3. 116 to 120).

(ii) The singular of the vocative case is called ಸಂಬುದ್ಧಿ (*Sambuddhi*) (II. 3. 49).

(iii) The case affixes from the instrumental singular to the locative plural inclusive are together called ಅಪಃ (*ap*) case affixes (Sid I. 152. VII. 2. 112).

## CHAPTER III.

### CLASSIFICATION OF NOUN-BASES.

1. Here at the outset it may be mentioned once for all that no real nouns are found to end in ಋ, ೠ, and ಎ, that there is only one noun ending in ಐ viz. ರೈ, which is moreover irregular, and that as no neuter nouns can end in long vowels, when neuter nouns are to be formed from crude nouns ending in long vowels the vowels should be shortened (I 2. 47), ಇತ್ letters, when ಎತ್ letters are thus to be shortened, being taken

as their short substitutes (I. 1. 48). And it is likewise to be remarked that no regular nouns ending in consonants are found to end in ് and ്, or in ് with any penultimate letter except ് or ്.

2. The following technical names are applied to nominal bases.

- (1) Bases consisting of nouns whose meaning is expressive of an act or state which even in the absence, of qualifying words referring the act or state specially to a person or thing denoted by a non-masculine noun is conceivable as the act or state of a person or thing denoted by a non-masculine noun as of a person or thing denoted by a masculine noun, because there is nothing *prima facie* in the act or state itself that makes it fit to be the act or state more of a person or thing denoted by a masculine noun than of a person or thing denoted by a non-masculine noun—*ಭುಷಿತಪುಂಸಕಾಹ* (Sīd. I. 135, 136 notes 26 to 29. Id. 143 notes 18 and 19. Id. 402 note 9).
- (2) Before case affixes having indicative ് and before ്, the substitute of ് feminine bases ending in ് or ്=ನದಿ (*nadī*) optionally (I. 4. 5, 6.)
- (2) Bases ending in ് or ്, optionally if feminine, i. e. when not treated optionally as *nadī* as above said and invariably if not feminine=ನಿ, (*ghī*) (I. 4. 7.),
- (3) *Bhūṣhitapuṃskāh* feminine bases ending in ് or ്, being formed by the affix ് from roots ending in ് and ്, respectively=*nadī* optionally (I.4.4.)
- (4) Feminine bases ending in ് and ്, being formed by the affix ് from roots ending in ് and ്, respectively, even when they are not *bhūṣhita-*

*pumskāh* if they are followed by the affix of the genitive plural, or the case affixes having indicatory *ಙ*, or *ಁ*, the substitute of *ಜಿ*=*nadī* optionally (I. 4. 5, 6.)

(5) Feminine bases ending in *ಈ* or *ಉ*, not being formed from verbal roots by the affix *ಫಿ*=*nadī* (I. 4. 3, 4.)

(6) Words which denote numbers including the numerals and non-numerals as shewn below = ಸಂಖ್ಯಾಃ (*Sankhyāḥ*).

(a) Numerals.

ಏಕ, ಏಕಾ, M. F. N. (*one*) (Sid. I. 388; I. 1. 27.)

ದ್ವ, ದ್ವಿ, ದ್ವಾ, M.F.N. (*two*) (I. 1. 27; VII. 2. 102; VI. 3. 47).

ತ್ರಿ, ತ್ರಯಾ, ತ್ರಯಾಃ, ತಿಸೃ, ತಿಸ್ರ, M.F.N. (*three*) (VII. 1. 53; VII. 2. 99, 100; VI. 3. 48).

ಚತುರ್, ಚತ್ವಾರ, ಚತುಸೃ, ಚತುಸ್, M.F.N. (*four*) (VII. 1. 98; VII. 2. 99, 100).

ಪಂಚನ್, M. F. N. (*five*).

ಷಷ್, M. F. N. (*six*).

ಸಪ್ತನ್, M. F. N. (*seven*).

ಅಷ್ಟನ್, ಅಷ್ಟಾ, M. F. N. (*eight*) (VII. 2. 84; VI. 3. 47).

ನವನ್, M. F. N. (*nine*).

ದಶನ್, ದಶ, M. F. N. (*ten*) (V. 2. 45).

ಪೂರ್ವಶ, M. F. N. (*sixteen*) (Sid. I. 390).

ವಿಂಶತಿ, ವಿಂಶ, F. (*twenty*) (V. 1. 59; V. 2. 46).

ತ್ರಿಂಶತ್, ತ್ರಿಂಶ, ತ್ರೈಂಶ, F. (*thirty*) (Id. V. 1. 62).

ಚತ್ವರಿಂಶತ್, ಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶ, ಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶ (Id.) F. (*forty*) (Id.).

ಪಂಚಾಶತ್, ಪಂಚಾಶ, F. (*fifty*) (V. 1. 59; V. 2. 46).

ಷಷ್ಠಿ, F. (*sixty*) (V. 1. 59).

ಸಪ್ತತಿ, F. (*seventy*) (Id.).

ಅಶೀತಿ, F. (*eighty*) (Id.).

ನವತಿ, F. (*ninety*) (Id.)

ಶತ, ಶ, ಶತಿಕ, (formed from ಶತ, by the affix ಅಕ, technical-ly called ಉನ್, the ಅ of ಅಕ being changed into ಇ)  
M. or N. (*hundred*) (V. 1. 59. V. 2. 46. V. 4. 2. VII. 3. 44).

ಸಹಸ್ರ, M. or N. (*one thousand*).

ಅಯುತ, M. or N. (*ten thousand*).

ಲಕ್ಷ, F. or N. or ನಿಯುತ, M. or N. (*one hundred thousand*).

ವ್ರಯುತ, M. or N. (*ten lakhs*).

ಶೂಟಿ, F. (*a hundred lakhs or a crore*).

ಅರ್ಬುದ, = (*ten crores*).

ಮಹಾರ್ಬುದ, M. or N. or ವದ್ವ, N.

ಖರ್ವ, N

ನಿಖರ್ವ, N.

ನುಹಾವದ್ವ, N.

ಶಂಕು, M.

ಶಂಖ, M. or N. or ಸಮಾದ್ರ, M.

ಮಹಾಶಂಖ, M. or N. or ಅಂತೈ, M.

ಹಾಹಾ, M. or ಮಧ್ಯ, N.

ಮಹಾಹಾಹಾ M. or ಪರಾರ್ಥ, N.

ಧಾನ, N.

ಮಹಾಧಾನ, N.

ಅಕ್ಷೌಹಿಣೀ, F.

ಮಹಾಕ್ಷೌಹಿಣೀ, F.

### (b) Non-numerals.

ಬಹು (many), ಗಣ (number). ತಾವತ (so much), ವಿತಾವತ (so much), ಯಾವತ (as much), ಇಯತ (so much), ಕಿಯತ (how much). ಕತಿ (how many), ತತಿ (so many), ಯತಿ (as many), (V. 2. 39 ; V. 2. 40. 41 ; I. 1. 23 ; VI. 3. 91.)

(7). Numerals which end in ಷ, or ಸ in their original enunciation and also ಕತಿ, ತತಿ, and ಯತಿ=ಷಠ (*shat*). (I. 1. 23. 24).



- (8). Pronouns and certain other words as shewn below=  
ಸರ್ವನಾಮಾನಿ, (*Sarvanāmanī*) (Sid. I. 97. note 44.)

*Sarvanāmanī.*

ಸರ್ವ, *all*, ವಿಶ್ವ, *all*, ಉಭ, ಉಭಯ, *both the two*, ಉಭಯ, *both* or *having two parts*, ಕತರ, *which of the two or which of many*, ಕತಮ, *which of many*, ತತರ, *that one of two*, ತತಮ, *that one of many*, ಯತರ, *who or which of two*, ಯತಮ, *which of many*, ಏಕತರ, *one of two*, ಏಕತಮ, *one of many*, (I. 1. 27; V. 3. 92, 93, 94; Sid. I. 98, 711.) ಅನ್ಯ, ಅನ್ಯತ್, *other*, (VI. 3. 99.) ಅನ್ಯತರ, *either* (not ಅನ್ಯತಮ, Sid. I. 98.) ಇತರ, *either*, ತ್ವತ್, or ತ್ವ, *other*, ಸ್ತೇಮ, *half*, optionally in the nominative and vocative plural, and invariably in other cases. (I. 1. 33. Kās. on. ditto.) ಸಮ, *all* (not *equal*) (Sid. I. 98), ಸಮ, *whole*; ಪೂರ್ವ, *prior or east*; ಪರ, *after*; ಅವರ, *posterior, or west*; ದಕ್ಷಿಣ, *south, right*, ಉತ್ತರ, *inferior, or other, or north*; ಅಪರ, *other*, ಅಧರ, *inferior, or west*, (the above seven beginning with ಪೂರ್ವ, being *sarvanāmanī* only when they imply a relation in time or place, not when they imply otherwise, and they, even when they imply a relation in time or place, being *sarvanāmanī* only optionally in the nominative and vocative plural (I. 1. 34.); ಸ್ವ, optionally in the nominative and vocative plural and absolutely in other cases (I. 1. 35,) if ಸ್ವ means *own*, not a *kinsman*, or *property*; ಅಂತರ, when it signifies *an under garment* and also when it signifies *outer*, without being an adjective qualifying the word ಪುರಿ, or other word having the sense of ಪುರಿ, such as ನಗರೀ (Sid. I. 98. 128.); ತ್ಯಾದ್, ಸ್ಯ, ತ್ಯ, *he, she, it*, or ತದ್, ಸ, ತ, *he, she, it*, ಯದ್, ಯ, *who which, what*, ವತದ್, ವತ, ವನ, ವನತ್, ಅ, ವದ, *this*, (very near.) ಇದಂ, ಇಯಂ, ಅಯಂ, ಇಮ, ಅನ. ಅ, ಎನ, ವನತ್, ವತ, ಇ, ಇತ್, *this* (indefinitely), ಅದನ್, ಅ, ಅದ, *that*, (remote), ಏಕ, ಏಕಾ, *one*, ದ್ವ, ದ್ವಾ, *two*, ಯುದ್ವದ್, ತ್ವದ್, ತ್ವ, ಯಾವಾ, ಯಾವಾ, ತ್ವಾ, ಯಾವಾ, ತ್ವಯ, ತವಕ, ಯಾವಾಕ, ತುಭ್ಯ, ಯಾವಾ, *thou*, ಅಸ್ಮದ್, ಮದ್, ಅಹ, ಅವಾ, ವಯ, ವಾ, ಅಸ್ಮಾ, ಮಯ್, ಮಹ್ಯಂ, ಅಸ್ಮ, ಅಸ್ಮಾಕ, ಮಮಕ, *I*, ಭವತು, *your honor, your excellency*, ಕಂ, ಕ, ಕು, *who, which, what*, (II. 4. 34.

IV. 3. 2. 3; V. 3. 3. 5; VII. 2. 86. to 98. inclusive. 102. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113; VIII. 2. 3. 80; Sid. I. 167) ಪ್ರಥಮ, first, ಚರಮ, last, ಅಲ್ಪ, little, ಅರ್ಧ, half, ಕತಿಯು, some, (the above five words being *sarvanāmāni* optionally in the nominative and vocative plural but not or in other cases (I. 1. 33.) ಎಕ್ಕೈಕ, every, (VIII. 1. 9.) ಅನ್ನೋನ್ನೋ, or ಪರಸ್ಪರ, or ಇತರೇತರ, each other, (Sid. I. 738. note 9.)

- (9). Bases among the vowels of which the first is one of the *vriddhi* vowels viz. ಅ. ಏ and ಔ = *ವೃದ್ಧಾಃ* *vriddhāḥ* (I. 1. 73.)
- (10). The *sarvanāma* words ತ್ಯದ್, ತದ್, ಯದ್ ಎತದ್, ಇದಮ್, ಅದಸ್ಯ, ಎಕ, ದ್ವಿ, ಯುಷ್ಮತ್, ತ್ವದ್, ಅಸ್ಮದ್, ಮತಃ, ಭವತು, and ಕಿಂ and other *sarvanāma* words conveying the same meaning with them = *vriddhāḥ* (I. 1. 74.)
- (11). Other bases than those referred to in (10) above, if they are proper names = *vriddhāḥ* optionally (Sid I. 561.)
- (12). Also other bases than those referred to in (11) above if their first vowels are ಎ or ಒ, and if they are the names of the Eastern countries = *vriddhāḥ* (I. 1. 75.)
- (13). A word ending with the vocative case affix = ಅಮಂತ್ರಿತಂ. (*āmantritam*) (II. 3. 48.)
- (14). A word denoting a thing which not being liquid or gaseous, and being capable of being perceived by the senses, and not being one produced by a change from the natural state, exist in a living being, or though found elsewhere actually or at any particular time, had previously been known as existing in only a living being, or is found to have actually, (not figuratively) the same relation

to the being it is in as a similar thing has to a living being. (ಅದ್ರವಮೂರ್ತಿ ಮತ್ಸ್ಯಾಂಗಂಪ್ರಾಣಿಸ್ಥಮ  
ವಿಕಾರಜಂ ಅತಸ್ಸನ್ನತೃ ದೈವ್ಯಂಚ ತೇನಚೇತ್ಸತ್ಪ್ರಾಯಾತಂ)  
=ಸ್ವಾಂಗವಾಚಕಾಃ (*svāṅgavāchakāḥ*) (words denoting  
ಸ್ವಾಂಗಂ *svaṅgam* or a member of one's body) (Sid.  
I. 234).

The following examples will shew what is or is not, according to the above definition, a member of one's body:—1. sweat, because it is liquid, 2. knowledge, because it is not perceptible by the senses, and 3. swelling, because it is the result of a change from the natural state, are not *svāṅga* words. And likewise the face of a hall is not *svāṅga* because the hall is not a living being. But hair though found in a road is *svāṅga* because it had been formerly found in a living being, and so the breast of an idol is *svāṅga* because it bears actually the same relation to the idol as the breast of a living being does to that being. Frown (ನಿಕ್ಷೇಪಂ) and shutting of the eyes (ಅಕ್ಷಿಕಾಣಂ) are likewise *svāṅga* words.

- (15). A word expressing whatever is distinguishable by its form or figure or which being the name of an individual is easily found applicable to others without any further teaching, (a common name) provided it is not a word used in all genders, (common noun), (ಮುಖ್ಯಜಾತಿ) (genus); and (only for the purpose of grammar as coming under the rules relating to the above mentioned words,) a word expressing descendants by their parentage as well as a word expressing a person by the branch of the Vedas (ಶಾಖಾ *śākhā*) which the family to which the person belongs is competent

to read (ಶಾಖಾಧ್ಯೇತ್ಯು) (*śākhādhyētyu*) (ಗೌಣಜಾತಿ)=  
ಜಾತಿವಾಚಕಾಃ (*jativāchakāḥ*) (ಅಕೃತಿ ಗೃಹಣಜಾತಿರ್ಲಿಂಗಾ  
ನಾಂಜನ ಸರ್ವಭಾಷಾ | ಸಕೃದಾಖ್ಯಾತ ನಿಗ್ರಾಹ್ಯಾಗೋತ್ರಂಜನಚರ  
ಣೈಃ ಸಹ||) (Sid. I. 238).

The following examples will illustrate the meaning of the above definition :— (1) ತಟ (*bank*) is a *fāti* word because it denotes what is distinguishable by its form, *i, e*, by its being contiguous to a place covered with water, (2.) ಕೂದ್ರ (*śūdra*) is such a word, because when given as the name of an individual, is applicable to other *śūdras* (common name), (3.) ಔಪಗವ (*á descendant of ಉಪಗು, upagu*) is such a word, and (4.) ಕಟ *kata* (a person belonging to the family competent to read the branch of the Vedas called *kata*) is also such a word. But ದೇವದತ್ತ (*Devadatta*) is not such a word, because it is a proper name applicable to only one individual and ಕುಳ್ಳ (*a white thing*) is likewise not such a word, because it, though a common name, is used in all genders.

- (16). Words not being words formed by primitive or second day affixes or other words entitled to the name of *sankhyā*, or *sarvanāma* or *jāti* as already defined or compound words, provided they are words denoting qualities and capable of being used as adjectives qualifying substantives (as the word ಕುಳ್ಳ is, not as the word ರೂಪ which, though it expresses a quality cannot be used as an adjective) = ಗುಣವಚನಾನಿ, (*guṇavachanāni*) (Sid. I.230. note 83.)

### 3. Observations.

- (1). Some variation occurs in some of the names above given for high numbers according to different authorities (M. W. 199. note.)

- (2). The word ಎಕಾ is used to signify *one*, only when composition with the numerical ದೇ is intended; the word ಏಕ being used in all other cases (See below).
- (3). ದ್ವೆ is the word for *two* in declension while ದ್ವಿ and ದ್ವಾ are the words used in composition, ದ್ವಾ being in the latter case the word to be used to the exclusion of ದ್ವಿ, when composition with numerals denoting 10, 20, and 30 is intended, ದ್ವಿ to the exclusion of ದ್ವಾ being the word to be used in composition with words denoting 80, and both ದ್ವಿ and ದ್ವಾ being the words to be used at option when the composition is with words denoting numbers not being 10, 20, 30 and 80, provided that the composition in all the above cases is made to express the addition of two to what is denoted by 10 and so forth (See below).
- (4). ತಿಸ್ರೆ is the word for *three* in the feminine gender when case affixes beginning with vowels are to be used; ತಿಸ್ರಿ, in the same gender when other case affixes are to be used; ತ್ರಯಃ, in other genders when the case affix of the genitive plural is to be used; ತ್ರಯಾಃ in the cases when ದ್ವಾ is to be used for *two*; and ತ್ರಿ for all other purposes.
- (5). ಪತಸ್ರೆ is the word for *four* in those cases in which ತಿಸ್ರೆ is to be used; ಪತಸ್ರಿ in those cases in which ತಿಸ್ರಿ is to be used: ಪತ್ವಾರಃ in other genders than the feminine when *sarvāṇāmasthāna* affixes are to be used; and ಪತುರಃ for all other purposes.
- (6). The word ವಿಂಕ instead of ವಿಂಕತೆ should be used to express 20, before secondary affixes having indicative ದೇ.
- (7). The words ತ್ರೈಂಕ and ಚಾತ್ವಾರಿಂಕ are respectively used to denote 30 and 40 instead of ತ್ರೈಂಕತಃ and ಪತ್ವಾರಿಂಕ

ಕತಃ when they are used as names of certain Vedās called ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಾನಿ (V. 1, 62.) e. g. ತ್ರಿಪುಣಾನಿ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಾನಿ ಬಾತ್ಸಾರಿಣಿ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಾನಿ.

- (8). The word ಕತಿಕ instead of ಕತ is used to denote 100, when numerals are prefixed to the word to express multiples of hundreds, provided these multiples are intended to be expressed as the amount of a gift made or fine inflicted (V. 4 2.) e. g. ದ್ವಿಕತಿಕಾಂದಂತಿಕ. ತ್ರಿಕತಿ ಕಾಂದಂತಿಕ.
- (9). The numerical words above given denote only from 1 to 10 inclusive, 16, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, and multiples of 100 by 10 and the powers of 10; and so words to denote other numbers can be formed only by composition, the words denoting smaller numbers being placed before words denoting larger numbers in the compound (Sid I. 428).
- (10). Accordingly words denoting from 1 to 9 when put before words denoting 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, and 100, so as to form compound words having the former words as their antecedent and the latter words as their subsequent members, and after making such changes in the final letters of the former as their character as complete words (ಪದಾಃ) require according to the rules of *sandhi*, express the intermediate numbers between 10 and 20, 20 and 30, 30 and 40, and so on, up to 109. e. g. ಪಂಚನ್ compounded with ದಶ. ವಿಂಶತಿ &c. = ಪಂಚ ದಶ (15); ಪಂಚವಿಂಶತಿ (25); ಪಂಚತ್ರಯಶತ (35); ಪಂಚ ಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶತ (55); ಪಂಚಷಷ್ಠಿ (65); ಪಂಚಸಪ್ತತಿ (75); ಪಂಚಏಕಶತಿ (85); ಪಂಚನವತಿ (95), and ಪಂಚಕತ (105). ಷಷ್ಠ compounded with ವಿಂಶತಿ &c. (for we have ಮೂಢಕ for 16) = ಷಷ್ಠಿಂಶತಿ (26); ಷಷ್ಠತ್ರಯಶತ (36); ಷಷ್ಠಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶತ (46); ಷಷ್ಠಏಕಶತ (56); ಷಷ್ಠಷಷ್ಠಿ (66); ಷಷ್ಠಸಪ್ತತಿ (76); ಷಷ್ಠಏಕಶತಿ (86); ಷಷ್ಠನವತಿ (96);

and ಪಟ್ಟತ (106). So, ವಿಕಾದಕ (11); ದ್ವಾದಕ (12); ತ್ರಯೋದಕ (13); ವಿಕವಿಂಕತಿ (21); ದ್ವಾವಿಂಕತಿ (22); ತ್ರಯೋವಿಂಕತಿ (23); ವಿಕತ್ರಂಕತ್ (31); ದ್ವಾತ್ರಂಕತ್ (32); ತ್ರಯಸ್ತ್ರಂಕತ್ (33); ವಿಕಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಕತ್ (41); ದ್ವಾಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಕತ್ or ದ್ವಿಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಕತ್ (42); ತ್ರಯಕ್ಷತ್ವಾರಿಂಕತ್ or ತ್ರಿಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಕತ್ (43); ದ್ವಾಪಂಚಾಕತ್ or ದ್ವಿಪಂಚಾಕತ್ (52); ತ್ರಯಾಪಂಚಾಕತ್ or ತ್ರಿಪಂಚಾಕತ್ (53); ದ್ವಾಷಷ್ಠಿ or ದ್ವಿಷಷ್ಠಿ (62); ತ್ರಯಾಷಷ್ಠಿ or ತ್ರಿಷಷ್ಠಿ (63); ದ್ವಾಸಪ್ತತಿ or ದ್ವಿಸಪ್ತತಿ (72); ತ್ರಯಾಸಪ್ತತಿ or ತ್ರಿಸಪ್ತತಿ (73); ತ್ರಯೋನವತಿ or ತ್ರಿನವತಿ (93); ದ್ವ್ಯಶೀತಿ (82); ತ್ರ್ಯಶೀತಿ (83).

- (11). The words denoting 11 to 99 are to be employed before words denoting 100 to form words denoting the intermediate numbers between 100 and 200; but the former words should all be made to end in ಅ by having an affix called ಡ attached to them, i. e. by having their *fi* *loped*, and having a letter ಅ attached to them, and they further should be employed only as adjectives qualifying the word denoting 100. e. g. (taking the word ಕತ as neuter,) ವಿಕಾದಕಂಕತಂ (111); ದ್ವಾದಕಂಕತಂ (112); ತ್ರಯೋದಕಂಕತಂ (113); ಚತುರ್ದಕಂಕತಂ (114); ಪಂಚದಕಂಕತಂ (115); ಷೋಡಕಂಕತಂ (116); ಸಪ್ತದಕಂಕತಂ (117); ಅಷ್ಟಾದಕಂಕತಂ (118); ನವದಕಂಕತಂ (119); ವಿಂಕಂಕತಂ (120); ವಿಕವಿಂಕಂಕತಂ (121); ದ್ವಾವಿಂಕಂಕತಂ (122) &c.; ತ್ರಿಂಕಂಕತಂ (130); ವಿಕತ್ರಂಕಂಕತಂ (131) &c.; ಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಕಂಕತಂ (140) &c.; ಪಂಚಾಕಂಕತಂ (150) &c.; ಷಷ್ಠಿಕಂಕತಂ (160) &c.; ಸಪ್ತಿಕಂಕತಂ (170) &c.; ಅಶೀಕತಂ (180) &c.; ನವಶೀಕತಂ (190) &c.; (Kûs. on. V. 2. 47.)

- (12). In the same way the words denoting from 11 to 99 may be employed before words denoting 1000 (Sid I. 669) e. g. ವಿಕಾದಕಂಸಹಸ್ರಂ. 1011; ದ್ವಾಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಕಂಸಹಸ್ರಂ. 1042. But it does not appear that words denoting from 1 to 10 can be compounded with the

word ಸಹಸ್ರ to form words denoting 1001 to 1010 as they may be with the word ಕತ to express the numbers 101 to 110.

- (13). The words ಅಸನ್ನ, ಅದೂರ, ಅಧಿಕ, and particles such as ಉದ which express nearness and so forth, may be placed before numerals to express numbers which are more or less than the numbers expressed by them, the affix ಷಟ್ being used after numerals in this case. (II. 2. 25 ; V. 4. 73.) *e. g.* ಉದದಕ (next to ten) = 9 or 19 ; ಅಸನ್ನವಿಕ. (next to twenty) = 19 or 20 ; ಅದೂರತ್ರಂಕ (next to thirty) = 29 or 30 ; ಅಧಿಕದಕ. (more than but next to 10) = 11.
- (14). So, a numeral may be prefixed to another numeral to express that the number meant is either the first number or the second number, the affix ಷಟ್ being used after the last numeral (II. 2. 25 ; V. 4. 73.) *e. g.* ದ್ವಿತ್ರ = either 2 or 3. (Sid I. 411 note 44).
- (15). Likewise, a numeral may be prefixed to another numeral to express a numeral which is equal to as many times of the number denoted by the latter as the number denoted by the former. Here too the affix ಷಟ್ should come after the last numeral (II. 2. 25 ; V. 1. 73 ; Sid I. 411.) *e. g.* ದ್ವಿವಕ = 20.
- (16). Numbers can be expressed by phrases conveying the idea to be expressed at option, the advantage offered by the rules relating to the formation of compound words, (see below) being taken advantage of for the purpose more or less *e. g.* ಕತೇ (nominative dual neuter) of ಕತ = two hundred ; ದ್ವೀ (adjective) ಕತೇ = two hundred ; ತ್ರೀಣಿ (adjective) ಕತಾನಿ = three hundred. So ಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶತಾನಿ (400) ; ಪಂಚಶತಾನಿ (500) ; ಷಟ್ಶತಾನಿ (600) ; ಸಪ್ತಶತಾನಿ (700) ;



ಅದ್ವಿತಾನಿ (800); ಸವಕತಾನಿ (900); ದಶಕತಾನಿ (ten hundred) (1000); ದ್ವೀಸಹಸ್ರ (21 00); ತ್ರೀಸಹಸ್ರಾಣಿ (3000); and so on. Or if the foregoing expressions be turned into compound words according to rules to be noticed hereafter ದ್ವಿಕತೆ = ದ್ವಿಕತಂ (200); ತ್ರೀಣಿಕತಾನಿ = ತ್ರಿಕತಂ (300); ಚತುರ್ವಿಕತಾನಿ = ಚತುರ್ವಿಕತಂ (400). So ಪಂಚಕತಂ (500); ಷಟ್ಕತಂ (600); ಸಪ್ತಕತಂ (700); ಅಷ್ಟಕತಂ (800); ನವಕತಂ (900); ದ್ವಿಸಹಸ್ರಂ (2000); ತ್ರಿಸಹಸ್ರಂ (3000); ಚತುಸಹಸ್ರಂ (4000).

- (17). When the word required is intended merely to shew a number containing one number and some other number in addition not being a multiple of the former, we may form an adjective calculated to signify a simple addition and employ it with the latter. Such an adjective is formed by compounding the adjective ಅಧಿಕ or ಉತ್ತರ meaning *more* or *plus*, with a numeral, so as to give the compound adjective thus formed the meaning of "having more than the number denoted by the numeral in question". Thus, the adjective ವಿಕಾಧಿಕ or ವಿಕೋತ್ತರ may be formed from ವಿಕ; ದ್ವ್ಯಧಿಕ or ದ್ವ್ಯೋತ್ತರ from ದ್ವಿ; ತ್ರ್ಯಧಿಕ or ತ್ರ್ಯೋತ್ತರ from ತ್ರಿ, and so on, and then ವಿಕಾಧಿಕಂದ್ವಿಕತಂ or ವಿಕೋತ್ತರಂದ್ವಿಕತಂ = 201. ವಿಕಾಧಿಕಂತ್ರಿಕತಂ or ವಿಕೋತ್ತರಂತ್ರಿಕತಂ = 301. ವಿಕಾಧಿಕಂಸಹಸ್ರಂ or ವಿಕೋತ್ತರಂಸಹಸ್ರಂ = 1001; or if we make the above expressions compound words according to rules below, they become ವಿಕಾಧಿಕದ್ವಿಕತಂ, ವಿಕೋತ್ತರದ್ವಿಕತಂ, ವಿಕಾಧಿಕತ್ರಿಕತಂ and so on. So ವಿಕಾಧಿಕದಶ = 11, ವಿಕಾಧಿಕವಿಕತೆ = 21, ವಿಕಾಧಿಕಕತಂ = 101, ವಿಕಾಧಿಕಾಧಿಕಕತಂ = 111, ಅಷ್ಟಾದಿಕಾಧಿಕದ್ವಿಕತಂ = 218, and so on.

- (18). In the same manner as ಅಧಿಕ or ಉತ್ತರ, the word ಉಹ meaning *minus* may be compounded with numerals, and by the use of this compound adjective to

qualify other numerals, numbers not denoted by the latter may be expressed. e. g. ಪಂಚೋನಕತಂ or ಪಂಚೋನಕತಂ =  $100 - 5 = 95$ ; ಏಕೋನಕತಂ or ಏಕೋನಕತಂ =  $100 - 1 = 99$ .

(19). The word ಉನ itself may in the case abovementioned be used instead of ಏಕೋನ with the same sense. e. g. ಉನವಿಕತಿ = ಏಕೋನವಿಕತಿ = 19.

(20). With the same sense as ಏಕೋನ, ವಿಕಾನ್ಯ may be compounded with another numeral (VI. 3. 76.) e. g. ವಿಕಾನ್ಯವಿಕತಿ = ಏಕೋನವಿಕತಿ = 19; ವಿಕಾನ್ಯ ಪಂಚಾಶತ್ = 49.

(21). Lastly it should be noted that the manner of expressing numbers may be varied so long as the meaning is correctly expressed. e. g. 2,130 may be rendered by ತ್ರಿಂಶದಧಿಕೈಕವಿಕತಿಕತಂ, or ತ್ರಿಂಶದಧಿಕೈಕವಿಕತಿಕತಾನಿ, (21 hundreds having 30 more), ತ್ರಿಂಶದಧಿಕೈಕಕತವರೇ ದ್ವೇಸಹಸ್ರೇ. (two thousand having as a number coming after it a hundred[having]thirty more). So 21,870 = ಸಹಸ್ರಾಷ್ಟೈಕವಿಕತಿಕತಾನ್ಯಷ್ಟಾಽಷ್ಟಯಶ್ಚ ಸಪ್ತತಿ (twenty one thousand and eight hundred and again seventy). 109350 = ಕತ ಸಹಸ್ರಂ ನವ ಸಹಸ್ರಾಣಿ ಪಂಚಾಶತ್ತ್ವತಾನಿ ತ್ರೀಣಿ (100 thousand and 9 thousand and three hundred having fifty more.)

(22). The words ಪಾಪ (quarter) and ಅರ್ಧ (half) are not technically called *sankhyāḥ*. But they can be compounded with numerals in various ways to denote numbers which are a quarter or half more or less than the number signified by the numerals. Thus ಸದಾಪ and ಸಾರ್ಧ where ಸ stands for ಸಹ, together, and therefore gives the sense of quarter more and half more when prefixed to the word ಕತ mean  $100 + \frac{1}{4}$  of 100 = 125, and  $100 + \frac{1}{2}$  of 100 = 150.

(23). The words called *sarvanámáni* cease to be so when they are merely proper names (Sid. I. 101.) Nor when they are proper names can any question arise in the case of *ದ್ರಿ* and similar other words which, as we have seen, appear in different forms for different purposes, as to which of these should be taken as the word for one purpose and which, for another purpose; for whatever is the proper name, that will always be the word to be employed for every purpose (Sid. I. 115.) e. g. *ದ್ರಿ* as the name of a person will be declined like *ಹರಿ*, *ದ್ರಿ* like *ರಾಮ*, and so on.

(24). Observe that Sanskrit words signifying *one* and *two* as coming under the category of both *sankhya* and *sarvanáma* have been given under both heads.

(25). The use of several *sarvanáma* words signifying *one* and *two* has been already explained and as regards some other *sarvanáma* words which likewise are given above in more forms than one though the sense is the same, the explanation is as follows:—

(a). Words signifying *he, she, and it*:—

*ಸ್ಯ* or *ಸ* is the word to be used when the case affix of the nominative *singular* follows; *ತ್ಯ* or *ತ* when other case affixes as well as the secondary affixes called *vibhakti* follow; and *ತ್ಯದ್* or *ತದ್* in other cases.

(b). Words signifying *who, which, and what*:—

*ಃ* is the word to be used when case affixes as well as the secondary affixes called *vibhakti* follow; and *ಃದ್* in other cases.

(c). Words signifying *this* (very near):—

When case affixes follow, *ಎಸ್ಯ*, *ಎತ*, *ಎನ* and *ಎನತ್* are used in the manner pointed out under the head of declension of irregular

nouns; when secondary affixes follow, ಎತ and ಅ are used in the manner shewn under the head of formation of secondary nouns; and ಎತದ್ is used in other cases.

(d). Words signifying *this* (indefinite):—

When case affixes follow, ಇದಮ್, ಅಯಮ್, ಇಯಮ್, ಇಮ, ಅನ, ಅ, and ಎನ are used as shewn under the head of declension of irregular nouns; when certain secondary affixes follow ಎತ, ಇತ, and ಇ are used as shewn under the head of formation of secondary nouns; and ಇದಂ is used in other cases.

(e). Words signifying *that* (remote):—

When case affixes follow, ಅಸಾ and ಅದ are used as explained under the head of declension of irregular nouns, ಅದಸ್ being used in other cases.

(f). Words signifying *I* and *thou*:—

All the words having the above signification are used when case affixes follow in the manner shewn under the head of declension of irregular nouns except (1) ಮಮಕ, ತವಕ, ಅಸ್ಮಾಕ and ಯಾಪ್ಮಾಕ which are used when certain secondary affixes follow as shewn under the head of formation of secondary nouns, and (2) ಅಸ್ಮದ್ and ಯಾಪ್ಮದ್ which are used when the case affixes and the secondary affixes above mentioned do not follow.

(26). The 3rd personal pronoun is used in the sense of *that* as a remote demonstrative instead of the remote demonstrative proper when the person or thing referred to is understood to be out of the sight of the speaker, The following verse explains the use of all the demonstrative pronouns:—

ಇದಮಸ್ತುನನ್ನಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣಂ. ಸವಿಾಪತರವರ್ತಿಜೈತದೋರೂಪಂ | ಅದಸಸ್ತುವಿಪ್ರ  
ಕೃಷ್ಣಂ. ತದಿತಿಪರೋಕ್ಷೇವಿಜಾನೀಯಾತ್ || (Sid I. 152.)

## CHAPTER IV.

### AUGMENTATION OF NOUN AFFIXES.

1. After bases which end in *ಅ* after having taken the feminine affix *ಅಃ*, *ಯಾಃ* is the augment of case affixes having indicatory *ಃ*, and of *ಅಮ್* derived from *ಏ*, if the bases are not *sarvanāma* and *ಸ್ಯಾಃ*, if they are *sarvanāma* (VII. 3. 113, 114. Sid. I. 129); and after *nadī* bases *ಅಃ* is the augment of *ಜೇ* as well as of *ಸಃ* derived from *ಜಃ* and *ಜಸಃ* (VII. 3. 112). *e.g.* *ಜೇ*, *ಅಃ* from *ಜಃ* and *ಜಸಃ*, and *ಅಮ್* after *ರವಾ* = *ಯ್ಯ*, *ಯಾಸಃ*, and *ಯಾಃ*; *ಅಮ್* after *ಸರ್ವಾ* = *ಸ್ಯೈ*, *ಸ್ಯಾಸಃ*, and *ಸ್ಯಾಮ್*; and *ಜೇ* and *ಸಃ*, after *ನದೀ*, and *ವಧಾ* = *ವಿ* and *ಅಸಃ*.

2. *ಸುಃ* is the augment of the genitive plural affix *ಅಮ್*, (1) after *śat* bases (VII. 1. 55.), (2) after bases ending in a short vowel (VII. 1. 54.), (3) after bases ending in *ಅ* after having taken the feminine affix *ಅಃ* (VII. 1. 54; B. 231; Sid. I. 129.); and (4) after *nadī* bases (VII. 1. 54.); but *ಸುಃ* is the augment of this affix when it comes after a *sarvanāma* ending in *ಅ* or *ಃ* (VII. 1. 52.) *e.g.* after *ವಸಃ*, *ಸಪ್ತಾಃ*, *ರವಾ*, *ನದೀ*, *ವಧಾ*, *ರಾಮ*, *ಅಗ್ನಿಃ*, *ಕುರು*, and *ಸ್ಯಾಃ*, *ಅಮ್* = *ನಾಮ್*, but after *ಸರ್ವಾ* and *ಸರ್ವಾಃ* = *ಸಾಮ್*.

3. Observe that the affixes augmented as aforesaid with other consonants than *ಯ* are afterwards to be treated as affixes beginning with those consonants and will therefore come under the head of *pada* affixes though originally they, as beginning with vowels, were not so. *e.g.* *ಸುಃ* + *ಅಮ್* = *ನಾಮ್* = a *pada* affix.

## CHAPTER V.

### AUGMENTATION AND CONTRACTION OF NOMINAL BASES.

1. The rules as to augments are as follows :—

- (1). When a *sarvanāmasthāna* affix follows, ಸುಮ್ is the augment of a base which has been formed by affixes having indicatory ಉಕ್, (VII. 1. 70.) as well as of a base which like the *sarvanāma* word ಭವತು may have an indicatory ಉಕ್ attached to it. e. g. ಶ್ರಿಯಸ್ (from ಶ್ರ + ಈಯಸುನ್) = ಶ್ರಿಯನ್ಸ್; ಭವತು = ಭವನ್ಸ್; ವಿದ್ಯಸ್ = ವಿದ್ಯನ್ಸ್; ಪಚತ್ = ಪಚನ್ಸ್; ಗೋಮತ್ = ಗೋಮನ್ಸ್.
- (2). But though a *sarvanāmasthāna* affix follows, ಸುಮ್ should not be the augment of a base formed previously from a reduplicated base by the affix ಕತ್ಯ (VII. 1. 78.) e. g. ದದತ್ = ದದತ್. (not ದದನ್ಸ್).
- (3). Nevertheless, if the base concerned is a neuter base ಸುಮ್ may optionally be the augment of it, even though it has been formed from a reduplicated base by the affix ಕತ್ಯ (VII. 1. 79.) e. g. ದದತ್ as neuter = ದದತ್ or ದದನ್ಸ್.
- (4). And when a *sarvanāmasthāna* affix follows, if the bases are neuter, even bases not formed by affixes having indicatory ಉಕ್ take the augment ಸುಮ್, if they are bases ending in ರುಲ್ or in vowels (VII. 1. 72.) e. g. ಜಲಮುಚ್ = ಜಲಮುಂಚ್; ಉದಶ್ವಿತ್ = ಉದಶ್ವಿನ್ಸ್; ಪಯಸ್ = ಪಯನ್ಸ್; ಜ್ಞಾನ = ಜ್ಞಾನನ್; ಕುಚಿ = ಕುಚಿನ್; ಮೃದು = ಮೃದುನ್; ಧಾತ್ಯ = ಧಾತ್ಯನ್.

(5). ಸುಮ is the augment of neuter bases ending in ಇಕ್ vowels, even when *non-sarvanāmasthāna* affixes beginning with vowels follow, unless the affix that follows is the affix of the genitive plural which takes the augment ಸುಃ (VII. 1. 73; Sid. I. 123 note 124. Sid. I. 143 note 16.) e. g. ಕುಚಿ, ಮೃದು, ಧಾತ್ಯ = ಕುಚಿನ್, ಮೃದುನ್, ಧಾತ್ಯನ್, before *non-sarvanāmasthāna* affixes, but before ನಾಮ = ಕುಚಿ, ಮೃದು, and ಧಾತ್ಯ.

(6). But in the above case, if the affixes are not of the nominative, vocative, and accusative, the augment ಸುಮ may optionally be omitted, provided that the bases, not being bases ending in ಇಕ್ by having final diphthongs changed into ಇಕ್ as already stated, (Sid. I. 145.) are *bhūshītāpumskāḥ* (Sid. I. 143. VII. 1. 74.) e. g. before ಟಾ, the affix of the instrumental singular, ಕುಚಿ, ಮೃದು, ಧಾತ್ಯ = ಕುಚಿನ್, ಮೃದುನ್, ಧಾತ್ಯನ್, or ಕುಚಿ &c.; but ವಾರಿ and ಜತು = ವಾರಿನ್ and ಜತುನ್ respectively, because these words do not in the same sense admit of being used as masculine. So, ಪೀಲು which means "a tree" as masculine but "a fruit" as neuter = ಪೀಲುನ್ only as neuter, though ಪೀಲು as masculine.

(7). And when the affix ಲೀ or a *nadī* affix follows, ಸುಮ should be the augment

(1). invariably of a base formed by the affix ಕೃತ್ from roots that take ಕಂ or ಕ್ಯನ್ before ಕೃತ್.

(2). optionally of a base formed by the affix ಕೃತ್ by attaching it to what ended otherwise in ಅ than by having had ಕಂ or ಕ್ಯನ್; and

- (3). Optionally of bases formed by the affix ಕೃ from 2nd class roots ending in ಅ (VII. 1. 80, 81.)  
 e. g. ಪಚತ್ = ಪಚನ್; ದೀವ್ಯತ್ = ದೀವ್ಯನ್; but  
 ತುದತ್ = ತುದನ್ or ತುದತ್; ಯತ್ = ಯನ್ or  
 ಯತ್; ತರಿದ್ಯತ್ = ತರಿದ್ಯನ್ or ತರಿದ್ಯತ್;

2. The rules relating to the contraction of nominal bases are as follows:—

- (1). Before affixes having indicatory ಡ, the *ಫಿ* of a base should be *lopated* (VI. 4. 143. Kās thereon.) e. g.  
 ಪಟಪಟತ್ + ಡಾಚ್ = ಪಟಪಟ್ + ಅ; ಉಕನಸ್ + ಅಣ್ =  
 ಉಕನ್ + ಅಣ್; ದಾಮನ್ + ಡಾಪ್ = ದಾಮ್ + ಡಾಪ್.
- (2). And even before affixes not distinguished by an indicatory ಡ, if they are *bhu* affixes, the *ಫಿ* of indeclinables should be *lopated* (B. 1169.) e. g. ಪ್ರಾತ್ರರ್ + ಲಜ್ =  
 ಪ್ರಾತ್ + ಲಜ್; ಪುನರ್ + ಲಜ್ = ಪುನ್ + ಲಜ್.
- (3). And the *ಫಿ* even of bases which are not indeclinables should be *lopated* before affixes not distinguished by an indicatory ಡ
- (I.) If the affixes are ಇವ್ಯನ್, ಇಮನ್ (ಇಮನಿಜ್), and ಈಯಮನ್, provided the bases consist of more than a single vowel and have not been formed by the affixes ಿಮತುಪ್-ವತುಪ್ or ಿವಿನ್ (VI. 4. 155, 163. Sid. II. 236· note 54); and
- (II). even if the affixes are others, provided the bases end in ನ and the affixes are secondary *bha* affixes (VI. 4. 144.) e. g. (1) ಪಟು + ಇವ್ಯ, ಇಮನ್, or ಈಯಮನ್ = ಪಟ್ + ಇವ್ಯ ಹೀ. : but ಶ್ರ or ಕನ್ + ಇವ್ಯ ಹೀ. = ಶ್ರ or ಕನ್ + ಇವ್ಯ ಹೀ. ಪಯಸ್ + ಿವಿನ್ + ಇವ್ಯ ಹೀ. = ಪಯಸಿವ್ಯ ಹೀ. (2) ಕರಿ + ಿಮತುಪ್ + ಇವ್ಯ ಹೀ. = ಕರಿವ್ಯ ಹೀ; ಅಗ್ನಿಕರ್ಮನ್ + ಇಜ್ = ಅಗ್ನಿಕರ್ಮ್ + ಇಜ್.



(4). But bases ending in ಅನ್ should remain in their original form before the secondary affix ಅಠ್ except when the penultimate ಅ is preceded by ಮ and the ಅಠ್ is patronymic, and also before secondary affixes beginning with ಯ and not having the sense of state or action (VI. 4. 167, 168, 170.) e. g. ಸುತ್ತನ್ + ಅಠ್ (patronymic) = ಸುತ್ತನ್ + ಅಠ್; but ಸುಪಾಮನ್ + ಅಠ್ (patronymic) = ಸುಪಾಮ್ + ಅಠ್. But both ಸುತ್ತನ್ and ಸುಪಾಮನ್ + ಅಠ್ (not patronymic) = ಸುತ್ತನ್ and ಸುಪಾಮನ್ + ಅಠ್. So ರಾಜನ್ + ಯತ್ = ರಾಜನ್ + ಯ (ಯ has not the sense of state or action); but ರಾಜನ್ + ಪ್ಯಜ್ = ರಾಜ್ + ಯ (ಯ has the sense of state or action).

(5). And further bases ending in ಇನ್ should remain in their original form before the affix ಅಠ್ if the penultimate ಇ is preceded by a conjunct consonant, and even if the ಇ is not so preceded, if the ಅಠ್ is not patronymic (VI. 4. 164, 166.) e. g. ಚಕ್ರನ್ + ಅಠ್ (patronymic) = ಚಕ್ರನ್ + ಅಠ್; but ಮೇಧಾವಿನ್ + ಅಠ್ (patronymic) = ಮೇಧಾವ್ + ಅಠ್; though both ಚಕ್ರನ್ and ಮೇಧಾವಿನ್ + ಅಠ್ (not patronymic) = ಚಕ್ರನ್ and ಮೇಧಾವಿನ್ + ಅಠ್.

3. It will be useful to note that while augmentation of nominal bases takes place in no case before secondary affixes, contraction of nominal bases in the manner mentioned occurs chiefly before such *bha* affixes.

4. But not only contraction takes place of nominal bases before *bha* secondary affixes as above, but also it is necessary to have most of the feminine bases that have been formed by feminine affixes, reduced to the form in which they were before the feminine affixes were attached, in order to render them fit to receive the secondary *bha* affixes alluded to; this reduction to a masculine form taking effect first, and then the contraction

whenever the bases after being reduced to the masculine form require such contraction according to the rules above. These feminine bases are those formed by the affixes *ಃ* and *ಈ* from *bhāṣhitapumska* words. Thus ಹಸ್ತಿನೀ before ಠಕ್ = ಹಸ್ತನ್ first and then by the rules relating to contraction = ಹಸ್ತ (Sid. I. 406). ಭವತೀ (*sarvanāma*) before ಠಕ್ and ಉನ್ = ಭವತ್ (Sid. I. 407).

5. To the above rule however there is an exception in the case of a *bha* affix beginning with ಧ, and being one specially prescribed by rules on the subject for a feminine base formed by feminine affixes. e. g. ರೋಹಣೀ before ಧಕ್ which is an affix specially prescribed by a rule for a base formed by feminine affix = ರೋಹಣೀ, not ರೋಹಿತ which is the masculine form of that word (Sid. I. 406.)

6. The reduction to a masculine form should take place even before *pada* affixes also in the case of feminine bases formed by feminine affixes *ಃ* and *ಈ* from *sarvanāma* words. e. g. ಸರ್ವಾ before ಮಯಟ್ = ಸರ್ವ (Sid. I. 407).

7. And *bhāṣhitapumska* feminine bases formed by the feminine affixes *ಃ* and *ಈ* even when they are not *sarvanāma*, should be reduced to the masculine form before (a) the affixes called *vibhakti* and (b) the affixes (1) ಪಾಕಪ್ (2) ಚರಪ್ (3) ಜಾತೀಯರ್ (4) ದೇಶೀಯರ್ (VI. 3. 35. Sid. I. 405.) e. g. ಬಹ್ವೀ before ತಲ್, ತಸ್, and ಧಾಲ್ = ಬಹು; ದರ್ಶನೀಯಾ before ಪಾಕಪ್ = ದರ್ಶನೀಯ; ಪಟ್ಟೀ before ಚರಪ್ = ಪಟು; ಹಸ್ತಿನೀ before ಜಾತೀಯರ್ and ದೇಶೀಯರ್ = ಹಸ್ತನ್ = ಹಸ್ತ್.

8. But except before the affixes ಜಾತೀಯರ್ and ದೇಶೀಯರ್, no such words should be reduced to the masculine form if they are

(a). words called *jāti* (VI. 3. 41.) e. g. ಕೂದ್ರಾ and ಕಟ್ಟೀ before ಪಾಕಪ್ and ಚರಪ್ = ಕೂದ್ರಾ and ಕಟ್ಟೀ, though before ಜಾತೀಯರ್ and ದೇಶೀಯರ್ = ಕೂದ್ರ and ಕಟ್ಟ.

- (b). words which are appellative (VI. 3. 38.) e. g. ದತ್ತಾ, and ಕಬ್ಬೆ befor ಪರಮ್ = ದತ್ತಾ, and ಕಬ್ಬೆ though before ಜಾತೀಯರ್ and ದೇಶೀಯರ್ = ದತ್ತಾ, and ಕಟ.

9. The reduction to masculine form of *bhāṣhitapumśka* bases formed by the feminine affixes ಉ and ಈ takes place also

- (a). when the affix is the affix ಕನ್ specially prescribed for words denoting "much" or "little" (Sid. I. 405.) e. g. ಬಹ್ವೇ and ಅಲ್ಪಾ + ಕನ್ = ಬಹುಕನ್, ಅಲ್ಪಕನ್; and

- (b). when ತಲ or ತ್ಯ comes after words called *guṇavachana* (Sid. I. 405.) e. g. ಕುಕ್ಲಾ and ಪಟ್ಟೇ + ತಲ = ಕುಕ್ಲತ and ಪಟುತ.

10. And *bhāṣhitapumśka* feminine bases formed by the feminine affix ಉ unless they are appellative or words called *jāti* should be reduced to the masculine form before (1) ತರಮ್ (2) ತಮಮ್ (3) ಕಲ್ಪಮ and (4) ರೂಪಮ್ (VI. 3. 35, 38, 41.) e. g. ದರ್ಶನೀಯಾ + ತರಮ್ &c. = ದರ್ಶನೀಯತರ, ದರ್ಶನೀಯತಮ, ದರ್ಶನೀಯಕಲ್ಪ, ದರ್ಶನೀಯರೂಪ. But ದತ್ತಾ (appellative), ಕೂದ್ರಾ (a *jāti* word), and ಖಿನ್ನಾ (a non-*bhāṣhitapumśka* word) + ತರಮ್ &c. = ದತ್ತಾತರ &c.

11. And before the affixes ತರಮ್, ತಮಮ್, ಕಲ್ಪಮ, and ರೂಪಮ್, *bhāṣhitapumśka* feminine bases formed by the feminine affix ಈ may be reduced to the masculine form optionally if they have been previously formed by affixes having indicatory ಉಕ್ (VI. 3. 45.) e. g. ವಿದ್ಯೇ, ಪಜ್ಞೇ, ಲೂನವತೇ, + ತರಮ್ &c. = ವಿದ್ಯುತ, ಪಜ್ಞತ, ಲೂನವತ or ವಿದ್ವಸ, ಪಜತ, ಲೂನವತ + ತರಮ್ &c.

12. Observe that bases which having taken the augment ಸು and end in ನ or have the ನ as their penultimate should afterwards be treated exactly as bases ending in ನ or having ನ as penultimate otherwise, as regards the changes they have to undergo when the noun affixes are attached to them.

13. Observe likewise that bases contracted by the *lopatation* of their *fi* should afterwards be taken exactly as they stand after the contraction for all future purposes (Sid. I. 406. note 25.)

## CHAPTER VI.

### ALTERATION OF NOUN BASES OTHERWISE THAN BY AUGMENTATION AND CONTRACTION.

1. Before secondary affixes having indicatory *ಇ*, *ಉ*, or *ಋ*, the first vowel of bases should be *vriddhiated* (VII. 2. 117, 118.) e. g. ಗಣಪತಿ + ಅಣ್ = ಗಾಣಪತಿ + ಅಣ್; ದಕ್ಷ + ಇಜ್ = ದಾಕ್ಷ + ಇಜ್; ನಡ + ಫಕ್ = ನಾಡ + ಫಕ್.

2. Before ಸ್ of the nominative and vocative plural, as also before case affixes beginning with ಯಜ್, the final vowel in bases ending in ಅ should be lengthened. But before a plural affix beginning with ರ್ಘ and also before ಓನ್, ಎ is the substitute for the final ಅ (VI. 1. 102, 104, 105; VII. 3. 102, 103, 104.) e. g. ರಾಮ + ಸ್, ನ್, ಯ, ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ರಾಮಾಸ್, ರಾಮಾನ್, ರಾಮಾಯ, ರಾಮಾಭ್ಯಾಂ; ಮರಾ + ಭ್ಯಸ್, ಸು, and ಒಸ್ = ರಾಮೇಭ್ಯಸ್, ರಾಮೇಭು, ರಾಮಯೋಸ್ (ರಾಮಯೋಃ).

3. The final vowel in bases ending in ಅ and ಆ except when they are indicinables is (a) changed into ಈ before the affix ಚ್ಯ (VII. 4. 32. B. 1334.) and (b) is *lopatated*

- (i). before all secondary *bha* affixes except ಇಷ್ಠ and ಈಯ ಸುನ್ coming after monosyllabic bases (VI. 4. 148, 163.) and
- (ii). before such non-secondary *bha* affixes as take the form of ಈ except ಶೀ of the nominative, vocative, and accusative dual (B. 261). e. g. (a) ಕೃಷ್ಣ + ಚ್ಯ = ಕೃಷ್ಣೀ + ಚ್ಯ = ಕೃಷ್ಣೀ; ಖಿತ್ವಾ + ಚ್ಯ = ಖಿತ್ವೀ; but

ದೊಸಾ (indeclinable) + ಚ್ಚಿ = ದೊಸಾ; (b) ದಕ್ಷ and ಬಲಾಕಾ + ಇಜ್ = ದಕ್ಷ + ಇಜ್ and ಬಲಾಕ್ + ಇಜ್; but ಕ್ರ + ಇದ್ and ಈದುನ್ = ಕ್ರದ್ and ಕ್ರಯನ್; ಕುಮಾರ + ಈ (feminine affix) = ಕುಮಾರ + ಈ = ಕುಮಾರೀ; but ಜ್ಞಾನ + ಈ (dual case affix) = ಜ್ಞಾನೇ.

4. The final vowel of bases ending in ಅ, if the bases have been formed from verbal roots ending in ಅ, is *lopatad* also before non-secondary *bha* affixes that do not take the form of ಈ (VI. 4. 140.) e. g. ವಿಕ್ವಸಾ + ಷನ್ = ವಿಕ್ವಸ್ + ಅನ್ = ವಿಕ್ವಪನ್.

5. In the same manner the final vowel of bases being the names of affixes such as ಶ್ಚಾ and ಕ್ವಾ is *lopatad* before *bha* affixes (Sid. I. 108.) e. g. ಶ್ಚಾ or ಕ್ವಾ + ಅನ್ = ಕ್ಷಿ, ಕ್ವಿ.

6. ಎ is substituted for the final vowel of bases which after taking the feminine affix ಅ end in ಅ if followed (1) by *sambuddhi* except when they signify ಅಂಬಾ (mother), (2) by ಟಾ and (3) by ಓನ್ (VII. 3. 105. to 107. Sid. I. 129.) And before affixes augmented by ಸ್ಯಾಟ್, the final vowel of these bases should be shortened (VII. 3. 114.) e. g. ಸರ್ವಾ + *sambuddhi* = ಸರ್ವೇ; ಸರ್ವಾ + ಟಾ and ಓನ್ = ಸರ್ವೇ + ಅ and ಓನ್ = ಸರ್ವಯಾ, and ಸರ್ವಯೋನ್; ಸರ್ವಾ + ಸ್ಯೈ, ಸ್ಯಾನ್, and ಸ್ಯಾಮ್, = ಸರ್ವಸ್ಯೈ, ಸರ್ವಸ್ಯಾನ್, and ಸರ್ವ ಸ್ಯಾಮ್.

7. The final vowel of feminine bases signifying ಅಂಬಾ, (mother) except when they are words ending in non-conjunct ಡ, ಲ, or ಕ (Sid. I. 129.) and of *nadi* bases should be shortened when *sambuddhi* follows (VII. 3. 107.) e. g. ಅಂಬಾ, ಅಕ್ಕ, ಅಲ್ಲಾ, ಕುಮಾರೀ, and ಎರಬನ್ನಿ + *sambuddhi* = ಅಂಬ, ಅಕ್ಕ, ಅಲ್ಲ, ಕುಮಾರಿ and ಎರಬನ್ನಿ. But ಅಂಬಾಡಾ, ಅಂಬಾಲಾ, ಅಂಬಿಕಾ + *sambuddhi* = ಅಂಬಾ ಲಾ. &c.

8. The final vowel of bases which having taken the feminine affixes ಅ retain the feminine form before ತ್ವ by reason of their being other than *gunavashana* and the consequent

non-reduction of them to the masculine form, should be optionally shortened. (VI. 3. 64.) e. g. ಅಜಾ + ತ್ವ = ಅಜಾತ್ವ or ಅಜತ್ವ.

9. The final letters of bases ending in ಇ or ಉ are to be

(a). lengthened before (1) ಚೈ, (VII. 4. 26.) (2) ಸ್ and ನ್ of the accusative plural, (VI. 1. 102, 103.) and (3) ಕ ಟಿ & ಫ ಟಿ (VI. 1. 104.)

(b). *gunated* before (1) *sambuddhi* optionally if the bases are neuter but invariably otherwise (VII. 3. 108; B. 271.) (2) ಜಸ್ (VII. 3. 109.) and (3) ಜೇ as well as ಸ್ derived from ಜಸ್ and ಜಸಿ (VII. 3. 111.) and

(c). changed into ಅ before ಟಿ of the locative singular (VII. 3. 119.) e. g. ಅಗ್ನಿ and ಗುರು + ಚೈ = ಅಗ್ನೀ and ಗುರೋ; ಅಗ್ನಿ and ಗುರು + ನ್ = ಅಗ್ನೀನ್, and ಗುರೂನ್; ಮತಿ and ಮೃದು + ಸ್, ಕ ಟಿ, and ಕ ಟಿ = ಮತೀಸ್, ಮೃದೂಸ್; ಮತಿ, ಮೃದೂ; ಮತಿ and ಮೃದು + *sambuddhi*, ಜಸ್, ಜೇ, and ಸ್ = ಮತೇ, ಮೃದೋ; ಮತಯಸ್, ಮೃದವಸ್; ಮತಯೇ, ಮೃದವೇ; ಮತೇನ್, ಮೃದೋಸ್; but ವಾರಿ (neuter) and ಮೃದು (neuter) + *sambuddhi* = ವಾರೇ or ವಾರಿ, and ಮೃದೂ or ಮೃದು; ಮತಿ and ಮೃದು + ಟಿ (loc sing) = ಮತ and ಮೃದ + ಟಿ = ಮತೌ, ಮೃದೌ.

10. And the final vowel of bases ending in ಇ, ಈ, ಉ, or ಊ before secondary affixes other than ಚೈ should be *vriddhiated*, provided the bases are monosyllabic and the affixes have indicatory ಣ, ಙ, or ಕ (Sid. I. 530) e. g. ಶ್ರೀ and ಉ + ಅಣ್ = ಶ್ರೀ and ಲೌ + ಅ = ಶ್ರಾಯ and ಲಾವ.

11. Subject to the above rule the final vowel of bases ending in ಇ or ಈ should be *lopated* before (1) secondary *bha* affixes and (2) before such other *bha* affixes as take the shape of ಈ (VI. 4. 148.) ದಾಲಿ + ಧಕ್ = ದಾಲ್ + ಧಕ್; ಸಖಿ + ಈ (the feminine affix) = ಸಖಿ + ಈ = ಸಖೀ.

12. The final letters of bases ending in ಉ or ಊ should be

(a). *lopatēd* before a secondary affix beginning with ಧ (VI. 4. 147).

(b). changed into ಅವ್ before a secondary affix beginning with ಯ (VI. 4. 146 ; VI. 1. 79.) and

(c). *gunated* before other *bhas* secondary affixes (VI. 4. 146.)  
e. g. ಕಮಂಡಲಾ + ಧಕ್ = ಕಮಂಡಲ್ + ಧಕ್ ; ಕಂಕು + ಯ  
ತ = ಕಂಕವ್ + ಯತ ; ಉಪಗು + ಅಠಿ = ಉಪಗೋ + ಅಠಿ.

13. Before case affixes beginning with vowels, bases ending in ಈ or ಊ having been formed by the affix ಕ್ವಿ from roots change their final letters into ಯಠ್, even when there is no reason for ಯಠ್ according to the general rules of *sandhi*, if the bases by having as their prefix a *gati* word or a word in grammatical relation with it (ಕಾರಕ) (*kāraka*) have more vowels than one, and have their final vowels preceded by no conjunct consonant forming part of the root ; but other bases which have been formed by ಕ್ವಿ change their final letters into ಇಯಜ್, if they end in ಈ, and into ಉವಜ್ if they end in ಊ (VI. 4. 81, 82. B. 222.) e. g. ಪ್ರಥೀ, ಜಲಪೀ, ಸುಲಾ and ಯವಲಾ + ಟೆ, ಅನ್, ಅಮ್, ಅ, ಎ, ಒನ್, and ಇ = ಪ್ರಥ್ಯಾ, ಪ್ರಥ್ಯಸ್, ಪ್ರಥ್ಯಮ್, ಪ್ರಥ್ಯಾ, ಪ್ರಥ್ಯೇ, ಪ್ರಥ್ಯೋಸ್, ಪ್ರಥ್ಯಿ ; ಸುಲ್ವಾ, ಸುಲ್ವಸ್, ಸುಲ್ವಮ್, ಸುಲ್ವಾ, ಸುಲ್ವೇ, ಸುಲ್ವೋಸ್, ಸುಲ್ವಿ, &c. But ಧೀ, ಕುಡ್ಧಧೀ, ಜಲಕ್ರೀಲಾ, ಪರಮಲಾ, and ಕಟಪ್ರಾ + ಟೆ, ಅನ್ &c. = ಧಿಯಾ, ಧಿಯಸ್, ಧಿಯಮ್, ಧಿಯಾ, ಧಿಯೇ, ಧಿಯೋಸ್, ಧಿಯಿ, ಲಾವಾ, ಲಾವಸ್, ಲಾವಮ್, ಲಾವಾ, ಲಾವೇ, ಲಾವೋಸ್, ಲಾವಿ &c.

14. Before the affixes (1) ತರವ್ (2) ತಮವ್ (3) ಕಲ್ಪವ್ and (4) ರೂಪವ್, *bhasāhitpumska* feminine bases formed by feminine affixes other than ಅ shorten their final vowels.

(a). absolutely if the bases are non-monosyllabic bases formed by the feminine affix ಈ not having been previously formed by affixes having indicative ಉಕ್ (VI. 3. 43.) e. g. ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೀ + ತರವ್ &c. = ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಿತರ, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಿತಮ, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಿಕಲ್ಪ, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಿರೂಪ.

- (b). Optionally (1) in the case of other bases formed by the feminine affix ಈ than those referred to in (a) and (2) in the case of bases formed by the feminine affix ಉ (VI. 3. 44, 45.) e. g. ಸ್ತ್ರೀ (mono-syllabic), ಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ (formed by the secondary affix ಈಯಸುನ್ which is an affix having indicatory ಉಕ್,) ವಿದುಷೀ (formed by the affix ವಸು,) and ಪಂ ಗೂ + ತರಪ್ &c. = ಸ್ತ್ರೀತರ or ಸ್ತ್ರೀತರ ; ಶ್ರೇಯಸೀತರ or ಶ್ರೇಯಸೀತರ ; ವಿದುಷೀತರ or ವಿದುಷೀತರ ; ಪಂಗೂತರ or ಪಂಗೂತರ &c.

15. The final vowel of bases which, having been formed by the feminine affix ಈ, retain the feminine form before ತ್ಯ by reason of their being other than *gunavachana* words should be optionally shortened (VI. 3. 64.) e. g. ರೋಹಿಣೀ + ತ್ಯ = ರೋಹಿಣೀತ್ಯ or ರೋಹಿಣೀತ್ಯ.

16. The final vowel of bases ending in ಋ is

- (a). optionally *gunated* before ಿ ಸು of *sambuddhi* if the bases are neuter (VII. 3. 108.) and subject to this rule,
- (b). *gunated* before (1) ಜಿ and (2) *sarvarāmasthāna* affixes other than that of the nominative singular, provided the bases have not been formed previously by the primitive affixes ತ್ಯನ್ and ತ್ಯಚ್ ;
- (c). *gunated* before (1) ಜಿ and (2) *sambuddhi*, but *vridhhiated* before *sarvanāmasthāna* affixes other than *sambuddhi* and the affix of the nominative singular, provided the bases have been previously formed by the primitive affixes ತ್ಯನ್ and ತ್ಯಚ್ ; and
- (d). is replaced by the substitute ಅನಜ್ before the affix of the nominative singular, the ಅ of ಅನಜ್ being always lengthened, provided the base is not neuter. (VI. 4. 11 ; VII. 3. 110 ; VII. 1. 94.) e. g.



(a). ಧಾತ್ಯ (neuter) + *sambuddhi* = ಧಾತ್ಯ or ಧಾತರ್.

(b). ಪಿತ್ಯ + ಲೆ, ಜಸ, ಅಮ, ಲೆ, and ಜೆ = ಪಿತರೌ, ಪಿತರಸ, ಪಿತರಮ, ಪಿತರೌ, ಪಿತರ.

(c). ಧಾತ್ಯ (ತೃನ್ or ತೃಚ್) (masculine) + ಜೆ and *sambuddhi* = ಧಾತರಿ, ಧಾತರ್, but ಧಾತ್ಯ + ಲೆ, ಜಸ, ಅಮ = ಧಾತಾರೌ, ಧಾತಾರಸ, ಧಾತಾರಂ.

(d). ಧಾತ್ಯ (masculine) in the nominative singular = ಧಾತಾನ್ but ಧಾತ್ಯ (neuter) = ಧಾತ್ಯ.

17. And the final vowel of bases ending in ಋ before ಸ್ of the ablative and genitive singular should be changed into ಉರ್ (VI. 1. 111.) and lengthened before ಸ್ and ನ್ of the accusative plural (VI. 1. 102.) e. g. ಧಾತ್ಯ + ಲ್ (ablative or genitive) = ಧಾತುರ್ಸ್; but ಧಾತ್ಯನ್ (accusative) = ಧಾತ್ಯಾನ್; and ಮಾತ್ಯ + ಸ್ (accusative) = ಮಾತ್ಯಾಸ್.

18. And the final vowel of bases ending in ಋ is changed into

I. ರೀಜ್ before ಜ್ಯಿ (VII. 4. 27.); and

II. ರೀಜ minus its ಈ before secondary affixes beginning with ಯ (VI. 4. 148, VII. 4. 27.) e. g. ಪಿತ್ಯ + ಜ್ಯಿ = ಪಿತ್ರೀ; ಪಿತ್ಯ + ಯತ್ = ಪಿತ್ರೈ.

19. When the case affix ಮ್ of the accusative singular and ಸ್ of the accusative plural come after bases ending in ಓ, the final vowel should be changed into ಅ (VI. 1. 93.) ಗೋ + ಮ್ or ಸ್ = ಗಾಮ್, ಗಾಸ್.

20. And before other *sarvanāmasthāna* affixes than that of the accusative singular, the final vowel of bases ending in ಓ should be *vridhhiated* (VII. 1. 90; VII. 2. 115.) ಗೋ + ಸ್, ಲೆ, ಜಸ = ಗೌಸ್, ಗೌಲ್, ಗೌವಸ.

21. And before affixes beginning with ಯ the final vowel of bases ending in ಓ and ಔ are changed into ಅವ್ and ಆವ್ respectively (VI. 1. 79.) e. g. ಗೋ and ನೌ+ಯ (of secondary affixes beginning with ಯ) = ಗವ್ಯ, ನಾವ್ಯ.

22. When ನಾಮ (ಅಮ augmented with ಸುಟ್) follows, the long vowel should be substituted for the final of a base which ends in a short vowel (VI. 4. 3.) e. g. ರಾಮ, ಪರಿ, ಗುರು and ಧಾತ್ಯ + ನಾಮ = ರಾಮೃಣಾಂ, ಪರೀಣಾಂ, ಗುರುಣಾಂ, ಧಾತ್ಯುಣಾಂ.

23. When the affix ಅಕಚ್ is attached to a base ending in ಕ, the final ಕ should be changed into ದ (V. 3. 72.) e. g. ಧಿಕ + ಅಕಚ್ = ಧಿದ್ + ಅಕಚ್.

24. The long form is the substitute of the antepenultimate of a base which being a base ending in ಅತು (i. e. ಅತ್ with an indicatory ಉ attached to the final ತ) or being formed by an affix which ends in ಅತು has taken the augment ಸುಟ್ when the affix of the nominative singular follows (VI. 4. 14. Sid. I. 182.) e. g. ಧೀವತು (*sarvāṇāma*) = ಭವನ್ತ್ = ಭವಾನ್ತ್ = ಭವಾನ್ ; ಧೀಮತು (formed by the secondary affix ಮತುಪ್ - ವತುಪ್) = ಧೀಮನ್ತ್ = ಧೀವಾನ್ತ್ = ಧೀವಾನ್.

25. And the long form is the substitute of the penultimate of a base which ends in ಅನ್ before (1) a *sarvāṇāmasthāna* affix not being *sambuddhi* and (2) before ನಾಮ (the genitive plural ಅಮ augmented with ಸುಟ್) (VI. 4. 7. 8.) e. g. ರಾಜನ್ + ತಃ ಸು (not *sambuddhi*), ಔ, ಜಸ್, ಅಮ್. = ರಾಜಾನ್, ರಾಜಾನೌ, ರಾಜಾಸಸ್, ಪಂಚನ್ + ನಾಮ = ಪಂಚಾನ್ + ನಾಮ ; ಕ್ಷಾಸನ್ + ಃ = ಕ್ಷಾಸಾನಿ. But ರಾಜನ್ + *sambuddhi* = ರಾಜನ್.

26. The penultimate letter of bases ending in ಇನ್ should be lengthened when ತಃ ಸು of the nominative singular or ಃ follows (VI. 4. 12, 13.) e. g. ದಂಡಿನ್ + ತಃ ಸು = ದಂಡೀನ್ = ದಂಡೀ ; ದಂಡಿನ್ + ಃ = ದಂಡೀನಿ.

27. In bases ending in ಅನ್, there is *lopation* of the ಅ of ಅನ್ when followed by all *bha* affixes except ಜಿ and ಶೀ, and the secondary affixes ಅಣ್, ಇದ್ವನ್, and ಈಯಸುನ್. And when ಅನ್ is followed by ಜಿ and ಶೀ, the ಅ of ಅನ್ may be optionally *lopated*. (VI. 4. 134, 136.) e. g. ರಾಜನ್ + ಕಸ್, ಟಾ, ಜೇ, ಜಸಿ, ಜಸ್, ಪಿಸ್, ಆಮ್, and ಈ (feminine affix) = ರಾಜ್ಜಸ್, ರಾಜ್ಜಾ, ರಾಜ್ಜೇ, ರಾಜ್ಜಸ್, ರಾಜ್ಜಾಮ್, ರಾಜ್ಜೇ. But ರಾಜನ್ + ಜಿ = ರಾಜಜಿ or ರಾಜನಿ; ಸಾಮನ್ + ಶೀ = ಸಾಮನೀ or ಸಾಮ್ನೀ.

28. And when ಅನ್ is followed by ಅಣ್, the ಅ of ಅನ್ must be *lopated* if the ಅ is preceded by ಷ (VI. 4. 135.) But before ಅಣ್ otherwise as well as before such ಇದ್ವನ್ and ಈಯಸುನ್ as do not cause the *lopation* of ತಿ, the ಅ should not be *lopated* though it should be *lopated* before other ಇದ್ವನ್ and ಈಯಸುನ್. (Sid. I. 702. note 15.) e. g. ತಕ್ಷನ್ + ಅಣ್ = ತಕ್ಷನ್ + ಅಣ್. But ಸಾಮನ್ + ಅಣ್ = ಸಾಮನ್ + ಅಣ್; ಕನ್ + ಇದ್ವನ್ and ಈಯಸುನ್ = ಕನಿದ್ವನ್, ಕನೀಯಸ್.

29. And there should be no *lopation* of the ಅ of ಅನ್ in any case when it comes after a conjunct consonant ending in ವ or ಮ (VI. 4. 137.) e. g. ಯಜ್ವನ್ and ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ್ + ಕಸ್, ಟಾ &c. = ಯಜ್ವನಸ್, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನಸ್; ಯಜ್ವನಾ, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನಾ &c.

30. And when the base ends in ವನ್ whether the ವ of ವನ್ is conjunct or non-conjunct, if the ವನ್ is of the affixes ಕೃನಿವ್ or ವನಿವ್, and if the affixes which the base takes is ಜೀವ್, there should be not only no *lopation* of the ಅ of ವನ್, but the ನ following the ಅ should itself be changed into ರ (IV. 1. 7. Sid. I. 209.) e. g. ಯಜ್ವನ್ and ಪೀವನ್ + ಈ = ಯಜ್ವರೀ, ಪೀವರೀ.

31. The long form is the substitute of the penultimate of a base which not being formed from a verbal root by ಕೃ ends in ಅನ್ when ಫ ಸು of the nominative singular follows (VI. 4. 14. Sid. I. 182.) e. g. ಸುಯಕಸ್ + ಫ ಸು the nominative singular = ಸುಯಕಾಸ್. But ಪಿಂಡಗ್ರಸ್ (which is from the root ಗ್ರಸ್), ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಃ, and ಸುಪಕ್ಷುಸ್ + ಫ ಸು = ಪಿಂಡಗ್ರಸ್, ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಃ, ಸುಪಕ್ಷುಷ್.

32. And before *sarvanāmassthāna* affixes not being *sambuddhi*, in the case of bases ending in ನ್ನ without being formed by the affix ಕ್ವಿ from roots ending in ನ್ನ, that is to say, in the case of bases ending in ನ್ನ by having the augment ಸುಂ under the rules relating to augmentation of noun bases on account of the bases being formed by affixes having indicatory ಉಕ್ or on account of the bases being neuter bases ending in ಸ್, the vowel immediately before the ಸ is lengthened (VI. 4. 10. Sid. I. 188.) *g. e.* ಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ + ತ್ವ ಸು, ಔ, ಜಸ್, ಆಮ್, ಔ, ಶಿ = ಶ್ರೇಯಾನ್ಮ + ತ್ವ ಸು &c. = ಶ್ರೇಯಾನ್, ಶ್ರೇಯಾಂಸಾ, ಶ್ರೇಯಾಂಸಃ, ಶ್ರೇಯಾಂಸಮ್, ಶ್ರೇಯಾಂಸಾ, ಶ್ರೇಯಾಂಸಿ. ನಿಂ ವಿದ್ವನ್ = ವಿದ್ವಾನ್, ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸಾ &c. ಯಶಸ್, ಜ್ಯೋತಿಸ್, and ಚಕ್ಷುಸ್ + ಶಿ = ಯಶನ್ಮ &c. = ಯಶಾಂಸಿ, ಜ್ಯೋತಿಂಸಿ, ಚಕ್ಷೂಂಸಿ. But ಸುಹನ್ಮ + ತ್ವ ಸು or ಶಿ = ಸುಹಿನ್, ಸುಹಂಸಿ.

33. Before *bha* affixes as well as before secondary affixes having the force of ಮತುವ್, bases formed by the affix ವಸ್ (without indicatory letters) *sūmprasāraṇate* the ವ of the affix (VI. 4. 131; I. 4. 19.), the ಖ before the ವ, if it belongs to the augment ಇವ್, being dropped at the same time (Sid. I. 188.) *e. g.* ವಿದ್ವಸ್ + ಕಸ್, ಟಾ, ಜೇ, ಜಸಿ, ಜಸ್, ಓಸ್, ಆಮ್, ಜಿ, and ಈ (feminine affix) = ವಿದುವ್ + ಕಸ್ &c. = ವಿದುವಸ್, ವಿದುವಾ, ವಿದುವೇ, ವಿದುವಸ್, ವಿದುವಸ್, ವಿದುವೋಸ್, ವಿದುವ್ಯ, ವಿದುಷಿ, ವಿದುಷೀ; ಯಯಿವಸ್ + ಕಸ್ &c. = ಯಯಾವಸ್ &c.; ವಿದ್ವಸ್ and ಯಯಿವಸ್ + ಅಣ್ = ವಿದುವ್ and ಯಯಾವ್ + ಅಣ್.

34. Before the affix ಜೀವ್, penultimate ತ of a base ending in ಲಿ gravely accented should be changed into ಸ if the base is expressive of color (IV. 1. 39.) *e. g.* ರೂಪಿತ + ಜೀವ್ = ರೂಪಿಸೇ.

35. Before the affix ಆಪ್, the ಲ of a base is changed into ಖ if the ಲ is followed by a ಕ standing in an affix, provided that between the ಕ and the ಆಪ್ there is no intervening letter except a single letter for which by the rules of *sandhi* the ಲ of ಆಪ್ becomes a single substitute (VII. 3. 44.) *e. g.* ಕಾರಕ + ಆಪ್ = ಕಾರಿಕಾ; but ಕಕ + ಆಪ್ = ಕಕಾ, because ಕ here does not belong

to an affix but to the root ಕ್; ಧಾಕ + ಕ = ಧಾಕಾ because the ಕ is preceded by ಲ; ರಥಕಲ್ಯ + ಲ = ರಥಕಲ್ಯಾ because the ಕ is followed by other letters than a single letter for which the ಲ of ಅಕ can become a single substitute by the rules of *sandhi*.

36. But the change as above said,

- (a). if the base is the interrogative pronoun or pronoun of the 3rd person is prohibited (VII. 3. 45.) e. g. ಯಕಾ or ಸಕಾ = ಯಕಾ or ಸಕಾ, (not ಯಕಾ or ಸಿಕಾ)
- (b). if the ಲ preceding the ಕ is one that has come in place of the ಲ of an ಅಕ and is preceded by a ಕ or ಯ not being the ಯ or ಕ belonging to the end of a root, or derived by change from letters at the end of roots on account of *sandhi* or otherwise is optional (VII. 3. 46; Sid 1. 213.) e. g. ಅರ್ಯಕ + ಲ = ಅರ್ಯಕಾ. or ಅರ್ಯಕಾ; ಪಟಕಕ = ಪಟಕಕಾ or ಪಟಕಕಾ. But ಸಾಂಕಾಕಕ + ಲ = ಸಾಂಕಾಕಕಾ, because the ಲ before ಕ is not one that has come in the place of ಲ; ಅಕ್ಕಕ + ಲ = ಅಕ್ಕಕಾ because that which precedes the ಲ is not ಕ or ಯ; ಕುಭಯಕ + ಲ = ಕುಭಯಕಾ, because the ಲ before ಕ is not one which has come in place of ಲ of ಅಕ though it has come in the place of ಲ of the word ಕುಭಯಾ; ಸುನಯಕ and ಸುನಾಕಕ + ಲ = ಸುನಯಕಾ and ಸುನಾಕಕಾ, because the ಯ and ಕ belong to the end of the roots ನೇ and ವಜ್.
- (c). if the base is a *non-bhāshitapumska* feminine base is optional though the ಲ may, instead of being left as ಲ or changed into ಇ, be optionally changed into ಏ (VII. 3. 48; VII. 3. 49) e. g. ಗಂಗಕ + ಲ = ಗಂಗಕಾ or ಗಂಗಿಕಾ or ಗಂಗಾಕಾ. But ಕುಭಕಕ + ಲ = ಕುಭಿಕಾ because this is a *bhāshitahumska* base.

## CHAPTER VII.

### FORMATION OF FEMININE BASES.

1. It will be seen that the feminine affixes, if their indicatory letters the chief object of which is the regulation of the accent are disregarded, take the form of either ಅ, ಈ, or ಉ. Feminine bases are formed therefore by ಅ, ಈ, or ಉ, as follows:—

*From bases ending in ಅ.*

ರೂಪಿತ + ಈ or ಅ = ರೂಪಿತ-*f* @ ನ್ for *p* + ಈ or ರೂಪಿತ-*f* +  
ಅ = ರೂಪಿಣೀ or ರೂಪಿತಾ ... .. (1)

ಸಾರಂಗ + ಈ = ಸಾರಂಗ-*f* + ಈ = ಸಾರಂಗೀ ... .. (2)

ಕಾರಕ + ಅ = ಕಾರಕ-*f* @ ಇ for *ap* + ಅ = ಕಾರಿಕಾ ... .. (3)

ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯಕ, ಮೂಷಿಕಕ, ಖಟ್ಟಕ, + ಅ = ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯಕ &c.-*f* @ ಇ for *ap*  
+ ಅ or ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯಕ &c.-*f* + ಅ = ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯಿಕಾ or ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯಕಾ ; ಮೂಷಿಕಕಾ  
or ಮೂಷಿಕಕಾ ; ಖಟ್ಟಕಾ or ಖಟ್ಟಕಾ ... .. (4)

ಕಕ or ಗಂಗ + ಅ = ಕಕ &c.-*f* + ಅ = ಕಕಾ or ಗಂಗಾ ... .. (5)

*From bases ending in ಇ.*

ದಾಕ್ಷಿ + ಈ = ದಾಕ್ಷಿ-*f* + ಈ = ದಾಕ್ಷೀ ... .. (1)

ಕಕಟ + ಈ or nil = ಕಕಟ-*f* + ಈ or nil = ಕಕಟೀ or ಕಕಟಿ (2)

ಮತಿ = ಮತಿ ... .. (3)

*From bases ending in ಉ.*

ಮೃದು + ಈ or nil = ಮೃದ್ವೀ or ಮೃದು ... .. (1)

ಕುರು + ಉ = ಕುರೂ ... .. (2)

ಧೇನು = ಧೇನು ... .. (3)

*From bases ending in ಮ.*

ಕರ್ತೃ + ಈ = ಕರ್ತೃ ... .. (1)

*From bases ending in ತ.*

ಭವತ್, (from ಭವತು *sarvanāma*) ರಕ್ತವತ್, ಗ್ಲಾನವತ್, ಯುವತ್,  
+ ಈ = ಭವತಿ, ರಕ್ತವತಿ, ಗ್ಲಾನವತಿ, ಯುವತಿ ... (1)

ಪಚತ್, ದೀವ್ಯತ್, + ನುಂ + ಈ = ಪಚನ್ವೀ, ದೀವ್ಯನ್ವೀ ... (2)

ತುದತ್, ಯಾತ್, ಪಕ್ಷ್ಯತ್, ದೇವಿದ್ಯತ್, ತೋತ್ಸ್ಯತ್, ಯಾಸ್ಯತ್, +  
ನುಂ or nil + ಈ = ತುದನ್ವೀ or ತುದತಿ; ಯಾನ್ವೀ or ಯಾತಿ; ಪಕ್ಷ್ಯಂತೀ  
or ಪಕ್ಷ್ಯತಿ; ದೇವಿದ್ಯನ್ವೀ or ದೇವಿದ್ಯತಿ; ತೋತ್ಸ್ಯಂತೀ or ತೋತ್ಸ್ಯತಿ;  
ಯಾಸ್ಯಂತೀ or ಯಾಸ್ಯತಿ ... (3)

ಪರ್ಣಧ್ಯತ್ = ಪರ್ಣಧ್ಯತ್ ... (4)

*From bases ending in ಸ.*

ದಾಮನ್ + ಅ of ಡಾಘ್ or nil = ದಾಮನ್ - *ti* + ಅ or ದಾಮನ್ + nil  
= ದಾಮಾ or ದಾಮನ ... (1)

ಪೀವನ್, ಬೇತ್ಯನ್ + ಈ = ಪೀವನ್ &c. @ ರ್ for *f* + ಈ = ಪೀವರೀ, ಬೇ  
ತ್ವರೀ ... (2)

ರಾಜನ್ + ಈ = ರಾಜನ್ - *p* + ಈ = ರಾಜ್ವೀ ... (3)

ಪಂಚನ್ or ಸಹಯುಧ್ಯನ್ = ಪಂಚನ್ or ಸಹಯುಧ್ಯನ್. ... (4)

ದಂಡಿನ್ + ಈ = ದಂಡಿನ್ವೀ. ... (5)

*From bases ending in ಸ.*

ವಿದ್ವಸ್ + ಈ = ವಿದ್ವಸ್ @ *sam. ap* + ಈ = ವಿದುಷೀ ... (1)

ಯಯಿವಸ್ + ಈ = ಯಯಿವಸ್ @ *sam. ap.* - ಇ of the aug. ಇಟ್ +  
ಈ = ಯಯುಷೀ ... (2)

ಸುಮನಸ್ = ಸುಮನಸ್ (3)

2. Explanation of the above models, when there are more than one, is as follows :—

(1). *As to bases ending in ಲ.*

USE. (1). when the bases are expressive of color and have ತ as their penultimate, the final ಲ of the bases being gravely accented.

- (2). when ཅ is to be used as the affix in other cases than the above,
- (3). in other cases than those referred to above when there is a ཅ in the base with an antecedent ཨ and when the ཨ is therefore to be changed into ར invariably according to rules. (See above).
- (4). when the change of ཨ into ར according to the rules above mentioned is optional ; and
- (5). in all other cases.

(2). *As to bases ending in ར.*

- USE. (1). when ཅ is to be used as the affix always ;
- (2). when ཅ is to be used optionally ; and
  - (3). in other cases.

(3). *As to bases ending in ལ.*

- USE. (1). when ཅ is to be used optionally as the affix ;
- (2). when ལ is to be used as the affix ; and
  - (3). in other cases.

(4). *As to bases ending in ར.*

- USE. (1). when ཅ is to be used as the affix to bases not formed by the affix རྟ and to bases formed by the affix རྟ except as hereafter mentioned.
- (2). when ཅ is to be used as the affix to words formed by the affix རྟ from roots which have taken རྟ or རྟ.
  - (3) when ཅ is to be used as the affix to words formed by the affix རྟ from roots which have taken རྟ or རྟ and
  - (4). in other cases.



(5). *As to bases ending in ನ.*

- Uss. (1). when the base ends in ಮನ್ ;
- (2). when the base ends in ಮನ್ and ಈ is to be used as the affix ;
- (3). when the base ends in ಲನ್ and is otherwise than has been referred to in (2) and (4).
- (4). when the bases are numerals and also in the case of other bases when they end in ಮನ್ being formed by the affixes ಕೃನಿಪ್ and ವನಿಪ್ from roots ending in ಫ಼ ; and
- (5). in all other cases.

(6). *As to bases ending in ನ.*

- Uss. (1). when the base is formed by affixes having indicatory ಉಕ್ (ಕೃಸು, ವಸು &c.) without the augment ಇಟ್.
- (2). when the base is formed by affixes having indicatory ಉಕ್ with the augment ಇಟ್ ; and
- (3). in all other cases.

3. The following summary explains more fully the feminine affixes appropriate to the different bases together with their indicatory letters.

## BASES.

APPROPRIATE FEMININE AFFIXES  
AND EXAMPLES.I. *Bases ending in ಅ.*

(a) Bases which have an indicatory ಅ or are formed from roots having indicatory ಅ.

ಬೀಪ್ (IV. 1. 15). e. g. ನದೀಪ್ = ನದೀ ; ಸ್ತನಸ್ಥಯಾ which is from root ಧೀಪ್ = ಸ್ತನಸ್ಥಯಾ.

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APPROPRIATE FEMININE AFFIXES  
AND EXAMPLES.

(b). Bases which have been formed from affixes having indicative ಷ. (IV. 1. 41.)

ಜ್ಞೇಷ್ (IV. 1. 41.) e. g. ನರ್ತಕ which is from ನೃತ್ by ಷ್ಯನ್ = ನರ್ತಕಿ.

(c). Bases other than the above if expressive of early age.

ಜ್ಞೇಷ್ (IV. 1. 20.) e. g. ಕುಮಾರ = ಕುಮಾರಿ; ವಧೂಟ = ವಧೂಟಿ.

(d). Bases other than the above if they are names of males employed to denote the female in virtue of her matrimonial union with the male

ಜ್ಞೇಷ್ (IV. 1. 48.) e. g. ಗೋಷ್ಠ = ಗೋಷ್ಠಿ.

(e). Bases other than the above provided they are expressive of color and have the letter ತ as their penultimate, the ಅ being gravely accented.

ಜ್ಞೇಷ್ or ಟಾಷ್ (IV. 1. 39.) e. g. ರೋಹಿತ = ರೋಹಿಣಿ or ರೋಹಿತಾ.

(f). Bases other than the above if they are expressive of color and have any other letter than ತ as their penultimate, the ಅ being gravely accented.

ಜ್ಞೇಷ್ (IV. 1. 40.) e. g. ಸಾರಂಗ = ಸಾರಂಗಿ.

(g). Bases other than the above, provided they are jāti words and are not invariably feminine and provided further they have not ಯ for their penultimate unless they are the words ಹಯ, ಗವಯ, ಮುಕಯ.

ಜ್ಞೇಷ್ (IV. 4. 68. Sid I 238.) e. g. ಔಪಗವ = ಔಪಗವೀ; ಕಟ = ಕಟಿ. But ಏಲಾಕ does not take ಜ್ಞೇಷ್, because it is invariably feminine. So is ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಿಯ, because it has ಯ as its penultimate. But ಹಯ &c. = ಹಯಾ, ಗವಯಾ, ಮುಕಯಾ, (ಜ್ಞೇಷ್.)

(h). Other bases if formed by the participle affix ಕ್ತ, if the sense conveyed by ಕ್ತ to

ಜ್ಞೇಷ್ (IV. 1. 51.) e. g. ಅಭ್ರವಿಪ್ರೀದೌಷ್ಯಃ "a sky covered slightly with clouds," but

## BASES.

APPROPRIATE FEMININE AFFIXES  
AND EXAMPLES.

the action gives the sense of "little" in connection therewith. *ಜಂದನವಿಪ್ರಾಂಗನಾ* "a female covered with sandal essence."

(i). Bases other than the above. *ಟಾಪ್* (IV. 1. 4.) *e. g.* ದೇವದತ್ತ = ದೇವದತ್ತಾ.

## II. Bases ending in ಇ.

(a). Bases denoting a race of men. *ಜೀವಾ* (IV. 1. 65.) *e. g.* ದಾಕ್ಷಿ = ದಾಕ್ಷೀ.

(b). Bases denoting members of animal body. *ಜೀವ್* or *nil* (IV. 1. 45. Sid 1. 230. Note 85.) *e. g.* ಅಂಗುಲಿ = ಅಂಗುಲೀ or ಅಂಗುಲಿ.

(c). Other bases not being those referred to in (d). *ಜೀವ್* or *nil* (B. 1354). *e. g.* ರಾತ್ರಿ = ರಾತ್ರಿ or ರಾತ್ರಿ; ಕಕಟ = ಕಕಟ or ಕಕಟೀ.

(d). Bases formed by affixes having the force of ಕ್ರಿನ್. *Nil.* (B. 1355). *e. g.* ಮತಿ = ಮತಿ.

## III. Bases ending in ಉ.

(a). Bases being *guṇavachana* qualifying substantives and not having as penultimate a consonant which is preceded by another consonant. *ಜೀವ್* or *nil* (IV. 1. 44. Sid 1. 230.) *e. g.* ಪಟಃ = ಪಟು or ಪಟ್ಟೀ but ಪಾಣ್ಡು = ಪಾಣ್ಡು.

(b). The word *ಪಂಗು* and other bases not being (a) and not having *ಃ* as their penultimate and being expressive of a race of men or of a genus of inanimate things except *ಽಜ್ಜ* and *ಹನು*. *ಉಜ್* (IV. 1. 66. 68. Sid I. 239.) *e. g.* ಪಂಗು = ಪಂಗೂ; ಕುರು = ಕುರೂ; ಅಲಬು = ಅಲಬೂ; ಕರ್ಕ ನ್ಛು = ಕರ್ಕನ್ಛು. But ಅಧ್ವರ್ಯು = ಅಧ್ವರ್ಯು (ಃ penultimate) ವೃಕವಾಕು = ವೃಕವಾಕು (not inanimate) ಽಜ್ಜ, ಹನು = ಽಜ್ಜ, ಪನು (though inanimate).

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AND EXAMPLES.

(c). Bases other than the above.

*Nil.* e. g. ಧೇನು = ಧೇನು.

IV. Bases ending in ಮ.  
except the numerals  
ತಿಸ್ಯ and ಚತಸ್ಯ.

ಜೀವ (IV. 1. 5. 10.) e. g.  
ಕರ್ತೃ ಕರ್ತ್ರೀ.

V. Bases ending in ತ.

(a). Bases having indicatory ಉಕ್ without being formed by ಕೃಪ from roots having indicatory ಉಕ್, that is, bases which like ಭವತು have indicatory ಉಕ್ or are formed by affixes having indicatory ಉಕ್, such as ಕೃತೃ, ಕೃವತು, or ಕೃವತು.

ಜೀವ (IV. 1. 6. Kás thereon. Sid I. 208.) ಭವತ್ from ಭವತು (*sarvanāma*) = ಭವತೀ; ಭವತ್ (ಕೃತೃ), ದತ್ತಿವತ್, (ಕೃವತು) ಗ್ಲಾನವತ್ (ಕೃವತ್) = ಭವತೀ, ದತ್ತವತೀ, ಗ್ಲಾನವತೀ.

(b). Bases other than the above.

*Nil.* e. g. ಪರ್ಣಧ್ವತ್ = ಪರ್ಣಧ್ವತ್.

VI. Bases ending in ನ.

(a). Bases ending in ಮನ್ (i. e.) in ನ್ with a preceding ಮ.

ಡಾಪ್ or nil (IV. 1. 11. 13.) e. g. ದಾಮನ್ = ದಾಮನ or ದಾಮನ್.

(b). Other bases except when they are *shaṭ* or are bases ending in ವನ್ being formed by the affixes ಕೃಪಿನ್ and ವನಿನ್ from roots ending in ಹಕ್.

ಜೀವ (IV. 1. 5. 7. 10; Sid I. 209.) e. g. ಪೀವನನ್ = ಪೀವರೀ; ಯಜ್ವನ್ = ಯಜ್ವರೀ; ರಾಜನ್ = ರಾಜ್ಜೀ; ದಂಡಿನ್ = ದಂಡಿನೀ. But ಪಂಚ = ಪಂಚ; ಸಹಯುಧ್ವನ್ = ಸಹಯುಧ್ವನ್.

VII. Bases ending in ಸ.

(a). Bases formed by affixes having indicatory ಉಕ್ (ಕೃಪು ವ ಸು &c.)

ಜೀವ (IV. 1. 6.) e. g. ವಿದ್ವಸ್ = ವಿದುಷೀ; ಗರೀಯಸ್ (ಈಯಸುನ್) = ಗರೀಯಸೀ.

(b). Bases other than the above.

*Nil.* e. g. ಸುಮನಸ್ ಸುಮನಸ್.

4. It will be seen that while bases ending in *ಅ* or *ಋ* take some one or other of the feminine affixes, bases ending in *ಇ* and *ಉ* take the affixes only in certain cases; that bases ending in other than short vowels do not take the affixes at all; and that among bases ending in consonants only bases ending in *ನ*, *ತ*, and *ಸ* take the affixes, and this, not always.

5. It must be noted also that bases which do not take feminine affixes as seen above, though used in the feminine, do not differ from masculine bases of the same kind. *e. g.* ಸುಗೃಹ = ಸುಗೃಹ even in the feminine.

6. It has been however said that words ending in consonants except those which are *shat* may, when they do not take any feminine affix according to the foregoing rules, take the feminine affix *ಅಃ* optionally (Sid. I. 205.) *e. g.* ವಾಚ = ವಾಚಾ or ವಾಚಃ; ನಿಶ = ನಿಶಾ or ನಿಶಃ; ದಿಶ = ದಿಶಾ or ದಿಶಃ.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### FORMATION OF SECONDARY NOUNS.

1. There are three secondary affixes not belonging to the classes called *bha* and *pada*. *viz.* (1) ಬಹುಬ್, (2) ಅಕೃಬ್, and (3) ಚೈ. Of these the first may be dismissed simply with the remark already made that it is used only as a prefix. Thus, ಗುಡ + ಬಹುಬ್ = ಬಹುಗುಡ. So, ಬಹುಸುಖ, ಬಹುಪಟು, ಬಹುಪ್ರಥಮ, and ಬಹುವೂರ್ವ.

2. The affix ಅಕೃಬ್ which is taken only by indeclinables and *sarvanāma* words, is to be placed before the *ಫಿ* of their bases (V. 3. 71.) except when they are pronouns of the 1st and 2nd person ending in *ಋ*; for in the case of these pronouns the affix is to be put before *ಫಿ* only when case affixes beginning with the vowel *ಓ* are to follow (Sid. I. 706. note 22.) thus:—

ಪ್ರಥಕ = ಪ್ರಥ + ಅಕ + ಅಕ = ಪ್ರಥಕಕ @ ದ for f = ಪ್ರಥಕದ್.  
 ಧಿಕ = ಧಿ + ಅಕ + ಇಕ = ಧಿಕಕ @ ದ for f = ಧಿಕದ. ಹಿರುಕ = ಹಿರಿ + ಅಕ +  
 ಉಕ = ಹಿರುಕಕ @ ದ for f = ಹಿರುಕದ. ... (1)

ಸರ್ವ = ಸರ್ವ + ಅಕ + ಅ = ಸರ್ವಕ; ಉಭ = ಉಭಕ; ಉಭಯ = ಉಭ  
 ಯಕ; ಕತರ = ಕತರಕ; ಅನ್ಯ = ಅನ್ಯಕ; ನೇಮ = ನೇಮಕ; ಪೂರ್ವ = ಪೂರ್ವ  
 ಕ; ತ್ಯದ್ = ತ್ಯಕದ; ಸ್ಯ = ಸ್ಯಕ; ತದ್ = ತಕದ; ಸ = ಸಕ; ಎತ = ಎತಕ;  
 ಎಸ = ಎಸಕ; ಅ = ಅಕ; ಇಯಂ = ಇಯಕಂ; ಅಯಂ = ಅಯಕಂ; ಇಮ =  
 ಇಮಕ; ಅನ = ಅನಕ; ಅಸೌ = ಅಸೌಕ; ಅದಸ್ = ಅದಸಕ; ಅದ = ಅದಕ;  
 ಎಕ = ಎಕಕ; ದ್ವ = ದ್ವಕ; ದ್ವಿ = ದ್ವಿಕ; ದ್ವಾ = ದ್ವಕಾ; ಯುಷ್ಮದ್ = ಯು  
 ಷ್ಮಕದ್; ತ್ವದ್ = ತ್ವಕದ್; ತ್ವ = ತ್ವಕ; ಯಾವಾ = ಯಾವಕಾ; ಯಾಯ್ =  
 ಯಾಯಕ; ತ್ವಾ = ತ್ವಕಾ; ಯುಷ್ಮಾ = ಯುಷ್ಮಕಾ; ತ್ವಯ್ = ತ್ವಯಕ;  
 ತುಭ್ಯ = ತುಭ್ಯಕ; ಯುಷ್ಮ = ಯುಷ್ಮಕ; ತವ = ತವಕ; ಯಾವಯ್ = ಯಾವ  
 ಕಯ್; ಅಸ್ಮದ್ = ಅಸ್ಮಕದ್; ಮತ್ = ಮಕತ್; ಅಹ = ಅಹಕ; ಅವಾ = ಅವಕಾ;  
 ವಯ್ = ವಯಕ; ಮಾ = ಮಕಾ; ಅಸ್ಮಾ = ಅಸ್ಮಕಾ; ಮಾಯ್ = ಮಕಯ್;  
 ಮಹ್ಯ = ಮಹ್ಯಕ; ಅಸ್ಮ = ಅಸ್ಮಕ; ಮಮ = ಮಮಕ; ಅವಯ್ = ಅವಕಯ್;  
 ತ = ತಕ; ಕಿಂ = ಕಿಕಂ; ಕ = ಕಕ; ಉಚ್ಚೈಸ್ = ಉಚ್ಚೈಕೈಸ್. .... (2)

USE. (1). for indeclinables ending in ಕ, and (2) for other in-  
 declinables and *sarvanāma* words.

3. The affix ಚೈ which after eliminating the indicatory ಚೆ  
 is equal only to zero like the verbal affix ಕೈಪ್ produces words  
 as follows :—

ಸರ್ವ (from ಸರ್ವಾ as well as ಸರ್ವ), ಕುಕ್ಲ, ದ್ವ (from ದ್ವಾ as  
 well as from ದ್ವ) and ಖಲ್ವಾ = ಕುಕ್ಲ ಹೀಂ. @ ಈ for f + ಚೈ = ಕುಕ್ಲೇ;  
 ಸರ್ವೇ; ದ್ವೀ; ಖಲ್ವೇ ... (1)

ಕುಚಿ or ಪಟು = ಕುಚಿ ಹೀಂ. @ ಿ for f + ಚೈ = ಕುಚೀ or ಪಟೂ ... (2)

ಧಾತ್ಯ = ಧಾತ್ಯ @ ರೀ for f + ಚೈ = ಧಾತ್ರೀ ... (3)

ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ, ವಧೂ, ರೈ, ಗೋ, ನೌ, ಸುಗಣ್, ಭವತ್ (from *sarvanāma*  
 ಭವತೀ as well as ಭವತ್) + ಚೈ = ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ, ವಧೂ, ರೈ, ಗೋ, ನೌ, ಸುಗಣ್,  
 and ಭವತ್ ... (4)

USE. (1). for bases ending in *ॐ* or *ॐ*; (2) for bases ending in *ॐ* or *ॐ*; (3) for bases ending in *ॐ*; and (4) for all other bases.

4. We now come to secondary *bha* and *pada* affixes. But it must be premised that so far as the *vriddhi* of the first vowel of the bases before affixes having indicatory *ॐ*, *ॐ*, and *ॐ* is concerned, there will be no distinct reference to it in the models to be given, and that nevertheless the models should be suitably altered by *vriddhi* when the first vowel of the bases admits of it, in addition to the changes indicated by the models, if the bases have the indicatory letters alluded to. Nor will the models directly refer to the reduction of feminine bases to the masculine form which some of the affixes under consideration require; for this reduction will be supposed to have been made when necessary, before the models are applied. Thus, when the affixes concerned are *bha* not being *ॐ*, *ॐ*, or *ॐ* we shall suppose the reduction to have been already made when necessary, and so also, in the case of *pada* affixes, so far as *sarvanāma* bases are concerned. And the supposition will be made in the case of *pada* affixes in respect of bases other than *sarvanāma* also. Still, as in the last mentioned case the rules relating to the reduction are somewhat complex, we propose to indicate when necessary the particular character of the affixes and bases concerned in this respect by signs placed after them as follows:—

#### A. For Affixes.

\* = The reduction is necessary.

\*1 = the reduction is necessary except when the bases are appellative or are *jāti* words

\*2 = the reduction is necessary when the feminine bases end in *ॐ* except as above, and optional when they end in *ॐ*, having been previously formed by affixes having indicatory *ॐ*.

\* *g* = the reduction is necessary provided the bases are words called *guṇavachana*.

### B. For Bases.

*fā.* = a base which stands for itself and for a feminine base in *ಁ* reduced to its masculine form

*fī.* = a base which stands for itself and for a feminine base in *ಃ* reduced to its masculine form

*fio.* = a feminine base in *ಃ* which optionally is reduced to the masculine form.

5. And although we propose to place at the top of the models the affixes to which they are believed to be applicable yet practically to all the affixes so shewn all the models may not equally apply, because words similar to some of the classes of bases referred to may not actually in practice be found to take some of the affixes, though there can be no bases taking any of the affixes in question that are not to be treated under one or other of the models given.

6. The *bha* affixes are attached to indeclinables as follows:—

ಬಹಿಸ್ + ತಕ್ = ಬಹಿಸ್ - *ti* + ಇಕ್ = ಬಾಹಿಕ್.

ಬಹಿಸ್ + ಈತಕ್ = ಬಹಿಸ್ - *ti* + ಈತ = ಬಾಹೀತ.

ಬಹಿಸ್ + ಯಜ್ = ಬಹಿಸ್ - *ti* + ಯ = ಬಾಹ್ಯ.

ದೋಷಾ + ತಕ್ = ದೋಷಾ - *ti* + ಇಕ್ = ದೌಷಿಕ್.

ಉಪಧಾ + ಛ = ಉಪಧಾ - *ti* + ಈಝ = ಉಪಧೀಝ.

7. It will have been seen that for *bha* affixes coming after indeclinables the only alteration of bases required is the *lopation* of the *ti*, if we leave out the *vriddhi* of the first letter required by the indicatory letters being ಕ &c. The *lopation* of the *ti* has therefore been pointed out above. Still the *vriddhi* when necessary should take place in every word formed, as has been shewn in the case of ಬಹಿಸ್ and ದೋಷಾ in the examples above.



8. From declinable words, *bha* affixes produce words thus:—

(1). Affixes having indicatory *ಡ*, viz. *ಡಾಚ್*, *ಡಟಿ*, and *ಅಣ್*.

ಪಟಪಟತ್ + ಡಾಚ್ = ಪಟಪಟತ್ - *fi* + ಅ = ಪಟಪಟಾ.

ಉಕನಸ್ + ಅಣ್ = ಉಕನಸ್ - *fi* + ಅ = ಲೆಕನಸ್.

ದ್ವಾದಕನ್ + ಡಟ್ = ದ್ವಾದಕನ್ - *fi* + ಅ = ದ್ವಾದಕ.

(2) *ಡೆಕ್*, *ಡೆಜ್*, and *ಡ್ರೆಕ್*.

ವಿನತಾ, ರೋಹಿಣೀ, ಕಮಂಡಲಾ + ಡೆಕ್ or ಡೆಜ್ = ವಿನತಾ &c. - *f* + ವಿಯ = ವೈನತೀಯ, ರೋಹಿಣೀಯ, ಕಮಂಡಲೀಯ; ಕಾಣಾ + ಡ್ರೆಕ್ = ಕಾಣಾ - *f* + ವಿರ = ಕಾಣೇರ.

(3) ಇದ್ದೆನ್, ಈಯಸುನ್, and ಇಮನಿಚ್.

ಶ್ರ, ಕನ್, ಸ್ರಜ್, ಸ್ತುಜ್ &c. = ಶ್ರ &c. + ಇದ್ವ &c. = ಶ್ರೇದ್ವ, ಕನಿದ್ವ, ಸ್ರಜಿದ್ವ, ಸ್ತುಜಿದ್ವ; ಶ್ರೇಯಸ್, ಕನೀಯಸ್, ಸ್ರಜೀಯಸ್, ಸ್ತುಜೀಯಸ್ &c. (1)

ಪಟು &c. = ಪಟು - *ti* + ಇದ್ವ &c. = ಪಟಿದ್ವ, ಪಟೀಯಸ್, ಪಟಿಮನ್. .... (2)

USE. (1). for monosyllabic bases, and

(2). for other bases.

(4) ಛ, ವುನ್, ವುಚ್, ಆ, ಅಹಿ, ಅಸಿ, ಅಸ್ತಾತಿ, ಆತಿ, ಅತನುಚ್, ಅಯಚ್, ಅಡಚ್, ಇನಿ, ಫನಿ, ಇಲಚ್, ವಿನ, ವಿಧಾಚ್, and ಇಕನ್.

ಅಗ್ನಿಕರ್ಮನ್ &c. + ಛ = ಅಗ್ನಿಕರ್ಮನ್ &c. - *fi* + ಈಯ &c. = ಅಗ್ನಿಕರ್ಮಿಯ &c. .... (1)

ಅಶ್ವಪಥಿಕ, ರೋಹಿತಗಿರಿ &c. = ಅಶ್ವಪಥಿಕ &c. - *f* + ಈಯ = ಅಶ್ವಪಥಿಕೀಯ; ರೋಹಿತಗಿರೀಯ. &c. .... (2)

ತಿದ್ಯವುನರ್ವನು &c. = ತಿದ್ಯವುನರ್ವನು &c. @ *gf* + ಈಯ &c. = ತಿದ್ಯವುನರ್ವನವೀಯ. &c. .... (3)

ವಿದ್ವಾನ್=ವಿದ್ವಾನ್ @ sam. ap. + ಈಯ &c. = ವಿದುಷೀಯ. &c. (4)

ಯಾಯಾವನ್ = ಯಾಯಾವನ್ @ sam. ap. - ಇ of ಇಟಿ + ಈಯ &c. =  
ಯಯಾಷೀಯ. &c. .... (5)

ಸುಗಣ್ = ಸುಗಣ್ + ಈಯ = ಸುಗಣೀಯ. &c. .... (6)

USE. (1). for bases ending in ನ.

(2). for bases ending in ಅ, ಆ, ಇ, and ಈ.

(3). for bases ending in ಉ and ಊ.

(4). for a base formed by the affix ವಸು without the  
augment ಇಟಿ.

(5). for a base formed by the affix ವಸು with the  
augment ಇಟಿ and

(6). in other cases.

(5) ಠನ್, ಠಚ್, ಧ್ವನ್, ಠಕ್, ಠಜ್.

ಅಗ್ನಿ ಕರ್ಮನ್ and ಪಥಿನ್=ಅಗ್ನಿ ಕರ್ಮನ್ &c. - /i + ಇಕ = ಅಗ್ನಿ ಕರ್ಮಿ  
ಕ, ಪಥಿಕ, or ಅಗ್ನಿ ಕರ್ಮಿಕ, ಪಾಥಿಕ. ... (1)

ಕುಕ್ಲ, ವಿಕ್ವಪಾ, ಮರೀಚಿ, ಬಹುಶ್ರಯಸೀ = ಕುಕ್ಲ &c. - /f + ಇಕ = ಕುಕ್ಲ  
ಕ, ವಿಕ್ವಪಿಕ, ಮರೀಚಿಕ, ಬಹುಶ್ರಯಸಿಕ; or ಕೌಕ್ಲಿಕ, ವೈಕ್ವಪಿಕ, ಮಾರೀಚಿಕ,  
ಬಾಹುಶ್ರಯಸಿಕ..... (2)

ಕರ್ಮ, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಬಂಧು, ಮಾತೃ, ಪಿತೃ, ಸರ್ಪಿ, ಧನು, ಪಚತ್ = ಕರ್ಮ  
&c. . . . + ಕ = ಕರ್ಮಕ, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಬಂಧುಕ, ಮಾತೃಕ, ಪಿತೃಕ, ಸರ್ಪಿ, ಧನು, ಪಚತ್; or ಕಾರ್ಮಕ, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಬಂಧುಕ, ಮಾತೃಕ, ಪೃತೃಕ, ಸಾರ್ಪಿ  
ಕ, ಧಾನು, ಪಾಚತ್. .... (3)

ವಿದ್ವಾನ್=ವಿದ್ವಾನ್ @ sam. ap. + ಇಕ = ವಿದುಷಿಕ or ವೈದುಷಿಕ. (4)

ಯಾಯಾವನ್ = ಯಾಯಾವನ್ @ sam. ap. - ಇ of the augment ಇಟಿ +  
ಇಕ = ಯಯಾಷಿಕ or ಯಾಯಾಷಿಕ. .... (5)

ಸುಗಣ್, ಗೋ, ನೌ, = ಸುಗಣ್ &c. + ಇಕ = ಸುಗಣಿಕ, ಗವಿಕ, ನಾವಿಕ,  
or ಸೌಗಣಿಕ, ಗಾವಿಕ, ನಾವಿಕ.

USE. (1). for bases ending in ನ.

(2). for bases ending in ಅ, ಆ, ಇ, ಈ.

(3). for bases ending in ಉ, ಊ, ಋ, ಇಋ or ಉಋ (original), and ತ.

(4). for bases formed by the affix ವಸು without the augment ಇಟಿ.

(5). for bases formed by the affix ವಸು with the augment ಇಟಿ, and

(6). in other bases.

(6) ಫಿಜಾ, ಅಜಾ, ಜಾ, ಣಿ, ವುಜಾ, ಇಜಾ, ಖಜಾ, ಣಿನಿ, ಇಫುರ್, ಅಫ.

ತಕ್ಷನ್, ಸುತ್ಪನ್, ಚಕ್ರನ್, ಸುಪಾಮನ್, ಮೇಧಾವಿನ್, = ತಕ್ಷನ್ ಹೀ. -  $fi +$   
ಆಯನಿ ಹೀ. = ತಾಕ್ಷಾಯನಿ, ಸಾತ್ಪಾಯನಿ, ಚಾಕ್ರಾಯಣಿ, ಸುಪಾಮಾಯನಿ, ಮೈ  
ಧಾವಾಯನಿ. .... (1a)

ತಕ್ಷನ್ = ತಕ್ಷನ್ -  $p + ಅ$  (ಅಫ) = ತಾಕ್ಷನ್. .... (1b)

ಸುತ್ಪನ್, ಚಕ್ರನ್, ಸುಪಾಮನ್, ಮೇಧಾವಿನ್, = ಸುತ್ಪನ್ ಹೀ. + ಅ (ಅಣ್)  
= ಸಾತ್ಪನ್, ಚಾಕ್ರಣ, ಸುಪಾಮನ್, ಮೈಧಾವಿನ್. .... (1c)

ಸುತ್ಪನ್, ಚಕ್ರನ್ = ಸುತ್ಪನ್ ಹೀ. + ಅ (ಅಫ) = ಸಾತ್ಪನ್, ಚಾಕ್ರಣ. (1d)

ಸುಪಾಮನ್, ಮೇಧಾವಿನ್ = ಸುಪಾಮನ್ ಹೀ. -  $fi + ಅ$  (ಅಫ) = ಸುಪಾಮ,  
ಮೈಧಾವ. .... (1e)

ಶ್ರೀ, ಲೂ, ಗೋ = ಶ್ರೀ ಹೀ. + ಅ (ಅಣ್) = ಶ್ರಾಯ, ಲಾವ, ಗಾವ. (2)

ಗುರು, ವಧೂ = ಗುರು ಹೀ. @  $gf + ಅ$  = ಗೌರವ, ವಾಧವ .... (3)

ವಸಿಷ್ಠ, ವಿಶ್ವಪಾ, ಮರೀಚಿ, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ = ವಸಿಷ್ಠ ಹೀ. -  $f + ಅ$  (ಅಣ್)  
= ವಾಸಿಷ್ಠ, ವೈಶ್ವಪ, ವಾರೀಚಿ, ಲಾಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ.... (4)

ವಿದ್ವಸ್ = ವಿದ್ವಸ್, @  $am. ap + ಅ$  (ಅಣ್) ವೈದ್ವಃ .... (5)

ಯಯಿವಸ್ = ಯಯಿವಸ್ @  $am. ap - ಇ$  of ಇಟ್ + ಅ = ಯಯಾವ (6)

ಕರ್ತೃ, ಸುಗೋ, ಸುನೌ, ಸುಗಣ್ = ಕರ್ತೃ ಹೀ. + ಅ (ಅಣ್) = ಕಾರ್ತೃ,  
ಸಾಗವ, ಸಾನಾವ, ಸಾಗಣ .... (7)

Use. (1a). for bases ending in ನ, provided the affixes are others than ಅಣ್.

(1b). for bases ending in ಷನ್, provided the affix is ಅಣ್.

(1c). for bases which not ending in ಷನ್ ends in ಅನ್, and also for bases ending in ಇನ್ provided the affix is ಅಣ್ and it is not patronymic.

(1d). for bases which not ending in ಷನ್ or in ಮನ್, ends in ಅನ್, and for bases ending in ಇನ್ with a conjunct consonant before the ಇ of ಇನ್, provided the affix is ಅಣ್ and it is patronymic.

(1e). for bases ending in ಮನ್ and bases ending in ಇನ್ without a conjunct consonant before the ಇ of ಇನ್, provided the affix is ಅಣ್ and it is patronymic.

(2). for monosyllabic bases ending in ಇಠ್ (vowels).

(3). for bases which not being monosyllabic end in ಉ or ಊ.

(4). for bases which end in ಅ, or ಆ, or which not being monosyllabic, end in ಇ or ಈ.

(5). for bases formed by the affix ವಸು without the augment ಇಠ್.

(6). for bases formed by the affix ವಸು with the augment ಇಠ್. and

(7). in other cases.

(8). ಷ್ಯಾಃ, ಇ್ಯಾಃ, ಷ್ಯಾಃ, ಇ್ಯಾಃ, ಇ್ಯಾಃ, ಯಾಃ, ಯಃ.

ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ್ = ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ್ + ಯ = ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ್ಯಾ .... (1)

ಅಧಿರಾಜನ್, ಬಹುಭಾಷಿನ್ = ಅಧಿರಾಜನ್ &c. - ಫಿ + ಯ. ಅಧಿರಾಜ್ಯ,  
ಬಾಹುಭಾಷ್ಯ .... (2)

ಫ. ಶ್ರೀ = ಫ & c. @ *vr* + ಯ = ಫೈಯ, ಶ್ರೈಯ .... (3)

ಕುಕ್ಲ. ವಿಕ್ವಪಾ, ಗಣಪತಿ, ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ = ಕುಕ್ಲ & c. - *f* + ಯ = ಕೌ  
ಕ್ಲೈ, ವೈಕ್ಲೈಪ್ಯ, ಗಾಣಪತ್ಯ, ಬಾಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ಯ.... .... (4)

ಕುರು, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಬನಸ್ಥಿ, ಗೋ = ಕುರು & c. @ ಅನ್ *for f* + ಯ = ಕೌರ  
ವ್ಯ, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಬಾನ್ಧವ್ಯ, ಗವ್ಯ .... .... (5)

ಬಹುನೌ = ಬಹುನೌ & c. @ ಆನ್ *for f* + ಯ = ಬಾಹುನಾವ್ಯ .. (9)

ಪಿತ್ಯ = ಪಿತ್ಯ @ ರ್ *for f* + ಯ = ಪೈತ್ಯ. .... (7)

ವಿಧ್ವಸ್ = ವಿಧ್ವಸ್ @ *sam. ap* + ಯ = ವೈದ್ವದ್ಯ .... (8)

ಯಯಿವಸ್ = ಯಯಿವಸ್ @ *sam. ap* - ಇ of ಇಬ್ + ಯ = ಯಾ  
ಯಾದ್ಯ .... .... (9)

ಸುಗಣ್ = ಸುಗಣ್ + ಯ = ಸೌಗಣ್ಯ .... (10)

USE. (1). for bases ending in ಅನ್, the affix not having the  
sense of state or action.

(2). for bases ending in ಅನ್, the affix having the sense of  
state or action.

(3). for monosyllabic bases ending in ಇಫ. (vowels).

(4). for bases which end in ಅ, or ಆ, or which being non-  
monosyllabic end in ಇ or ಈ.

(5). for bases which being non-monosyllabic end in ಉ  
or ಊ and for bases ending in ಓ.

(6). for bases ending in ಔ.

(7). for bases ending in ಋ.

(8). for bases formed by the affix ವಸು without the aug-  
ment ಇಫ.

(9). for bases formed by the affix ವಸು with the augment  
ಇಫ. and

(10). in other cases.

9. Adverting now to the *pada* affixes, we first meet with affixes called *vibhakti*. These affixes are so called because the words taking them are with one or two exceptions *sarvanāma* words, and those *sarvanāma* which as we have seen appear in different original forms for different grammatical purposes, present themselves before the affixes in question in the form in which they appear before case affixes. But there is very little to be said regarding the formation of words by these affixes, and so also as regards the formation of words by *sarvanāma* words by other *pada* affixes also. Only the bases in both cases have to be reduced to the masculine form when necessary and then they without further preparation are ready to receive the affixes. Thus, ಸರ್ವ whether it is ಸರ್ವ itself or ಸರ್ವ from ಸರ್ವಾ and ಭವತ whether it is ಭವತ itself or ಭವತ from ಭವತಿ + ತರಪ್, ತಮಪ್, ರೂಪಪ್, ಮಯಃ &c. = ಸರ್ವತರ, ಭವತ್ತರ, ಸರ್ವತಮ, ಭವತ್ತಮ &c. And ಸರ್ವ and ಭವತ as above and ಬಹು which is one of the few *non-sarvanāma* words that take the *vibhakti* affixes and which therefore may stand for itself or for the feminine ಬಹ್ವಾ also, + ತಸಿಲ್, ಥಾಲ್ &c. = ಸರ್ವತಃ, ಸರ್ವಥಾ, ಬಹುತಃ, ಬಹುಥಾ.

10. The formation of words from words other than *sarvanāma* by other than *vibhakti* affixes is as follows:—

(1) ಮತುಪ್ - ವತುಪ್, ವನ್.

ಕರಿನ್ + ಮತುಪ್ = ಕರಿನ್ -f + ಮತ = ಕರಿಮತ. ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ್ + ವತುಪ್ = ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ್ -f + ವತ = ಬ್ರಹ್ಮವತ. .... (1)

ವಿದ್ವನ್ + ಮತುಪ್ = ವಿದ್ವನ್ @ sam. ap + ಮತ = ವಿದುಷ್ಮತ. (2)

ಗರುತ್ + ಮತುಪ್ = ಗರುತ್ + ಮತ = ಗರುತ್ಮತ, not ಗರುದ್ಮತ. ಅಗ್ನಿ ಚಿತ್ + ವತುಪ್ = ಅಗ್ನಿಚಿತ್ + ವತ = ಅಗ್ನಿಚಿತ್ಮತ, not ಅಗ್ನಿಚಿದ್ವತ. ಧನುಸ್ + ಮತುಪ್ = ಧನುಸ್ + ಮತ = ಧನುಷ್ಮತ, not ಧನುರ್ಮತ. ಪಯಸ್ + ವತುಪ್ = ಪಯಸ್ + ವತ = ಪಯಸ್ವತ, not ಪಯೋವತ. ಯಕಸ್ + ವನ್ = ಯಕಸ್ + ವನ್ = ಯಕಸ್ವನ್, not ಯಕೋವನ್. .... (3)

ಯವ, ದ್ರಾಕ್ಷಾ, ಉರ್ಮಿ, ಸದ್ವಿ, ಮಧು, ವಧೂ, ಗೋ, ಗ್ಲಾ, ಹೀ. +  
 ಮತುಫ = ಯವ ಹೀ. + ಮತ = ಯವಮತ, ದ್ರಾಕ್ಷಾಮತ, ಉರ್ಮಿಮತ, ಹೀ.  
 ಕಿಮ, ಪ್ರಕಾನ್, ಕಮೀ, ವೃಹ, ಮಾಲಾ, ಕುಮಾದ, ಹೀ. + ಮತುಫ = ಕಿಮ ಹೀ. +  
 ವತ = ಕಿಮವತ, ಪ್ರಕಾಮತ, ಕನಿಮವತ. ಹೀ. .... ... (4)

Use. (1). when the base ends in ಸ, the ಸ not being a substitute  
 for ಮ.

(2). when the base is one formed by the affix ವಸು and  
 ends in ಸ.

(3). when the base ends otherwise in ಸ or in ತ. and

(4). in other cases.

(2) ಕ, ಕನ್.

ಅರ್ಯಮನ್ = ಅರ್ಯಮನ್ - f + ಕ = ಅರ್ಯಮಕ. .... (1)

ವಿದ್ವಾನ್ = ವಿದ್ವಾನ್ @ ದ for f + ಕ = ವಿದ್ವದ್ಕ. .... (2)

ಚಂಚಾ, ಬಹುಕ್ರಯಸಿ, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಬಸ್ಥಾ, ವಿಶ್ವಪಾ, = ಚಂಚಾ ಹೀ. @ ಕ್ +  
 ಕ = ಚಂಚಕ, ಬಹುಕ್ರಯಸಿಕ, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಬಸ್ಥಕ. .... (3)

ಅಶ್ವ, ರವಿ, ಧೇನು, ಪಿತ್ಯ, ಗೋ, ನೌ, ಪ್ರಕಾನ್, ಯಕಸ್, = ಅಶ್ವ ಹೀ. +  
 ಕ = ಅಶ್ವಕ, ರವಿಕ. ಹೀ. ... .. (4)

Use. (1). when the base ends in ಸ, the ಸ not being a substitute  
 for ಮ.

(2). when the base is one formed by ವಸು and ends in ಸ.

(3). when the base ends in ಆ. ಈ and ಉ. and

(4). in other cases.

(3). ತರವ \* 2, ತಮವ \* 2, ಕಲ್ಪವ \* 2, ರೂಪವ \* 2.

ದಾಮನ್ fâ = ಧಾಮನ್ - f + ತರ ಹೀ. = ದಾಮತರ, ದಾಮತಮ, ದಾಮ  
 ಕಲ್ಪ, ದಾಮರೂಪ.... .... (1)

ವಿದ್ವಾನ್ fîo = ವಿದ್ವಾನ್ @ ದ್ for f + ತರ ಹೀ. = ವಿದ್ವತ್ತರ ಹೀ. (2)

ವಿದುಷೀ *fio*, ಪಚತೀ *fio*, ಲೂನವತೀ *fio*, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೀ = ವಿದುಷೀ @ *sf* + ತರ &c. = ವಿದುಷಿತರ, ಪಚತಿತರ, ಲೂನವತಿತರ, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಿತರ &c.... (3)

ಸ್ತ್ರೀ, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಬನ್ಧೂ = ಸ್ತ್ರೀ &c. @ *sf* or *nil* + ತರ &c. = ಸ್ತ್ರೀತರ or ಸ್ತ್ರೀತರ; ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಬನ್ಧೂತರ or ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಬನ್ಧೂತರ &c. .... (4)

ಪ್ರಿಯ *fā*, ಖಟ್ಟಾ, ದತ್ತಾ, ಕೂದ್ರಾ, ವಿಶ್ವಪಾ, ಕವಿ, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ, ಆಮಲಕೀ, ಪಚತೀ *fī*, ಲೂನವತೀ *fī*, ಸುಗಣ್, ಪ್ರಶಾನ್ + ತರ &c. = ಪ್ರಿಯತರ, ಖಟ್ಟಾತರ &c. ... .. (5)

USE. (1). when the base ends in ಸ, the ಸ not being a substitute for ಮ.

(2). when the base is one formed by ವಸು and ends in ಸ.

(3). when the base is a non-monosyllabic base ending in ಈ, being formed by the feminine affix ಈ.

(4). when the base is a monosyllabic base ending in ಈ being formed by the feminine affix ಈ or any base ending in ಲಾ being formed by the feminine affix ಲಾ and

(5). in other cases.

Observe that a feminine base formed by the affix ವಸು comes under model (2) as well as under (3) and therefore will have two forms. e. g. ಎವ್ಯತ್ತರ &c. or ಎದುಷಿತರ &c.

Observe likewise that feminine bases formed by affixes having indicatory ಉಕ್ comes under model- (3) as well as under (5) having consequently two forms. e. g. ಪಚತಿತರ &c. or ಪಚತ್ತರ &c.

(4). ತ್ವ \* g.

ಸೃಗ್ವಿನಃ *fī* = ಸೃಗ್ವಿನಃ - *f* + ತ್ವ = ಸೃಗ್ವಿನತ್ವ ... (1)

ಎವ್ಯಸಃ *fī* = ಎವ್ಯಸಃ @ ದ್ for *f* + ತ್ವ = ಎವ್ಯತ್ವ ... (2)



ಅಜಾ, ರೋಹಿಣೀ = ಅಜಾ &c. @ *sf.* or *nil* + ತ್ವ = ಅಜತ್ವ or ಅಜಾ  
ತ್ವ ; ರೋಹಿಣೀತ್ವ or ರೋಹಿಣೀತ್ವ ... .. (3)

ಪ್ರಿಯಾ *fd* &c. = ಪ್ರಿಯಾ &c. + ತ್ವ = ಪ್ರಿಯತ್ವ ... .. (4)

USE (1). when the base ends in ಸ not being a substitute for ಮ.

(2). when the base is one formed by ವಸು and ends in ಸ.

(3). when the base not being *gunavachana* ends in ಆ and ಈ, being formed by the feminine affixes ಆ and ಈ. and

(4). in other cases.

(5). ತಸಿ, ಸಾತಿ, ದ್ವಯಸಚ್, ದ್ವೈಚ್ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಚ್, ತ್ರಾ, ವತಿ, ಗೋ  
ವ್, ಮಯಿತ್, ಚಂಚುಪ್, ಚಣಪ್, ದೇಶ್ಯ, ಲಜ್, ಧಾ, ಸುಚ್,  
ಕೃತ್ವ = ಸುಚ್, ತಯಪ್, ಗೋಯಾಗಚ್, ವ್ಯತ್ಯವಚ್, ತೀಯ,  
ತರಪ್ + ಆಮಾ, ತಮಪ್ + ಆಮಾ, ಧುಕ್ + ಡಟ್, ಮಿಟ್ +  
ಡಟ್, ಧುಕ್, ತಿಥುಕ್; ಧುಕ್, ದ್ವಯಮಾ, ತ್ಯಪ್, ತುಟ್ +  
ಟ್ಯೂಲ್, ತುಟ್ + ಟ್ಯೂಲ್, ರಿಲ್, ರಿಪ್ಪಾತಿಲ್, A ಕಸ\*, B ಕಸ,  
ತಲ್\* *g*, ಪಾಕಪ\* 1, ಚರಟ್\*, ಹಾತೀಯಾರ್\*, ದೇಶೀಯಾರ್\*.

ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ್ = ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ್ - *f* + ತಾಸಿ &c. = ಬ್ರಹ್ಮತಃ &c. ... (1)

ವಿವ್ಯಸ್ *fi* = ವಿವ್ಯಸ್ + ದ್ *for f* + ತಸಿ &c. = ವಿವ್ಯತ್ಃ &c.... (2)

ಪ್ರಿಯಾ *fd*, ಪ್ರಣಾನ್ &c. = ಪ್ರಿಯಾ &c. + ತಸಿ = ಪ್ರಿಯತಃ &c. .. (3)

USE. (1). When the base ends in ಸ, the ಸ not being a substitute for ಮ.

(2), when the base is one formed by the affix ವಸು and ends in ಸ. and

(3). in other cases.

11. When affixes which are double or treble like ಆಕ್ + ಇ  
ಜ, ಡಕ್ + ಇಜ, ಧಕ್ + ಡಟ್ + ಕನ್ and so on have to be attached,  
use the models given for the affix being their first part first and

then those given for the affix being their second part, and so on applying when the affixes of the subsequent parts are used the models required by the letters with which the bases end when the models of the previous part have been used. Thus ಮರೀಚಿ + ಅಣ್ + ಇಜ್ = ಮಾರೀಚಿ + ಇಜ್ = ಮಾರೀಚಿ. The following are such double or treble affixes :—

ಅಣ್ + ಇಜ್, ಡೆಕ್ + ಇಜ್, ಫಿಜ್ + ಡೆಕ್, ಅಜ್ + ಫೆಕ್, ಣ್ಯ + ಇಜ್, ಜ್ಯಾಜ್ + ಇಜ್, ಥುಕ್ + ಡಟ್ + ಕನ್, ಥುಕ್ + ಡಟ್ + ಜ್, ಮಟ್ + ಡಟ್ + ಅನ್, ಥುಕ್ + ಡಟ್ + ಅನ್, ತಮಟ್ + ಡಟ್, ತೀಯ + ಈಕಕ್, ತೀಯ + ಅನ್, ತೀಯ + ಕನ್, ಧ್ಯಮಾಜ್ + ಡ.

12. It should be remembered that as the secondary words formed as above are again bare crude nouns, they, whether they had been previously bases with feminine affixes or not, require their proper feminine affixes when necessary to turn them into feminine bases, and that in this respect they are governed generally by the same rules as simple crude nouns. Thus ಅನ್ನಿಮ ತ್ and ಜ್ಞಾನವತ್ which is formed by ಮತುವ್-ವತುವ್ (an affix which has indicative ಉಕ್) = ಅನ್ನಿಮತೀ (ಜೀವ್) and ಜ್ಞಾನವತೀ (ಜೀವ್). But some secondary nouns ending in ಅ take exceptionally

### (1) ಜೀವ್.

if the bases have been formed by the following affixes (IV. 1. 15. Sid. I. 216):—

(1) affixes having indicative ಟ e. g. ಕುರುಚರ = ಕುರುಚರೀ ;

(2) ಡೆಕ್, ಡೆಜ್, and ಡ್ರೆಕ್ ; e. g. ವೈನತೀಯ = ವೈನತೀಯೀ ; ಜಾಂಬೀಯ = ಜಾಂಬೀಯೀ ; ಕಾಣೀರ = ಕಾಣೀರೀ.

(3) ಅಣ್, and ಅಜ್ ; e. g. ಔಪಗವ = ಔಪಗವೀ ; ಔತ್ಸ = ಔತ್ಸೀ.

(4) ದ್ವಯಸಚ್, ದಫ್ಫಿಜ್, and ವೂತ್ರಚ್ ; e. g. ಉರುದ್ವಯಸ = ಉರುದ್ವಯಸೀ ; ಉರುದಫ್ಫಿ = ಉರುದಫ್ಫೀ ; ಉರುವೂತ್ರ = ಉರುವೂತ್ರೀ.

(5) ತಯಾನ್. e. g. ಪಂಚತಯ = ಪಂಚತಯೀ.

- (6) ಕ್, and ಕ; *e. g.* ಅಕ್ಷಿ = ಅಕ್ಷಿ; ಲಾವಣಿ = ಲಾವಣಿ.  
 (7) ಕ; *e. g.* ಯಾದೃಕ = ಯಾದೃಕ.  
 (8) ಣ when it gives the sense of habit (Sid. I. 217). *e. g.* ಚೌರ = ಚೌರಿ; but ದಾಣ್ಡ = ದಾಣ್ಡ.  
 (9) ಈಕ (Sid. I. 217); *e. g.* ದ್ವಿತೀಯಾಕ = ದ್ವಿತೀಯಾಕ.  
 (10) ಯ (IV. 1. 16. Sid. I. 218). *e. g.* ಗಾರ್ಗ from ಗಾರ್ಗ = ಗಾರ್ಗ; except

- (a). when the ಯ is not patronymic *e. g.* ದ್ವೈಪ್ಯ = ದ್ವೈಪ್ಯ.  
 (b). when the ಯ is after the word ದೇವ *e. g.* ದೇವ್ಯ = ದೇವ್ಯ.  
 (c). when the base that has taken the ಯ was previously a word ending in ಷ (Sid. I. 242.)  
 (See below.)

## (2) ಬಾಘ್.

if the bases have been formed by ಯಜ್ or ಪ್ಯಜ್ (IV. 1. 74; Sid I. 242.) *e. g.* ಅಂಬಪ್ಯ = ಅಂಬಪ್ಯ; ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧ್ಯ = ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧ್ಯ.

(2). ಯ from a word which before taking the ಯ had ended in ಷ (Sid. 1. 242) *e. g.* ಪೂತಿನಾಪ್ಯ = ಪಾತಿನಾಪ್ಯ.

## (3). ಜೀನ್.

if the bases have been formed by ಅಜ and are *jāti* words, provided the feminine gender is not used on account of matrimonial union (IV. 1. 73; Sid I. 242.) *e. g.* ವೈದ = ವೈದೀ (ಜೀನ್). But the wife of ವೈದ = ವೈದೀ (ಜೀಷ್).

13. And it should be remarked that secondary words formed once from simple crude nouns may again, by taking secondary affixes in accordance with the rules relating to the formation of secondary words, give rise to other secondary words. So, if we designate the secondary words formed from simple crude nouns as secondary words of the first degree, the second-

ary words formed from them may be designated as secondary words of the second degree. So also there may be secondary words of the third, fourth, and other degrees. But from words formed by certain secondary affixes other words should not be formed by the use of affixes of the same form. These will be pointed out further on (Sid II. 205.)

14. Observe that the general rules relating to the contraction and alteration of simple nouns before noun affixes apply to secondary nouns also as a rule. There are however a few special rules relating to such bases as follows :—

(I) *Reduction to masculine form.*

This should not take place

- (a). in the case of bases formed by the feminine affix ಲ before ತರವೆ, ತಮವೆ, ಕಲ್ಪವೆ, ರೂಪವೆ, ಪಾಕವೆ and ಚರಣೆ,
  - (1). if the bases had been previously formed by the secondary affix ಉಕ್ (VI. 3. 37; Sid I. 408.) e. g. ಪಾಚೆ ಕಾ = ಪಾಚಿಕಾ. But ಪಾಕಾ (a primitive word) = ಪಾಕ.
  - (2). if the bases are ordinal numbers (VI. 3. 38.) e. g. ದ್ವಿ ತೀಯಾ = ದ್ವಿತೀಯಾ.
  - (3). if the bases had been previously formed by secondary affixes which expressly *vridhhiate* their bases (VI. 3. 39.) e. g. ದಾಣ್ಡಾ = ದಾಣ್ಡಾ, but ಮಧ್ಯಮಾ which is formed by a secondary affix not *vridhhiating* the base = ಮಧ್ಯಮಾ.
- (b). of bases formed by the feminine affix ಈ before ಪಾಕವೆ and ಚರಣೆ,
  - (1). if the bases are ordinal numbers. (VI. 3. 38.) e. g. ಪಂ ಚನಿಾ = ಪಂಚನಿಾ.
  - (2). if the bases had been previously formed by secondary affixes which expressly *vridhhiate* their bases provided the affixes are not those denoting “colored

by" or "produced of" (VI. 3. 39.) e. g. ಸ್ರಾಪ್ಪೀ = ಸ್ರಾಪ್ಪೀ; but ಕಾಮಾಯಾ = ಕಾಮಾಯ (colored); ಕೈವಾ = ಕೈವಾ (produced of).

(II). *Alteration.*

Before secondary affixes not beginning with ಅ and before ಚ್ಚಿ, a secondary word formed by patronymic affixes having ಯ should *lopate* this ಯ when it follows another consonant in the base (VI. 4. 151, 152.) e. g. ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯ + ಅಕ and ಚ್ಚಿ = ಗಾರ್ಗಕ and ಗಾರ್ಗ. But ಸಾಂಕಾಕ್ಯ + ಕ and ಚ್ಚಿ = ಸಾಂಕಾಕ್ಯಕ and ಸಾಂಕಾಕ್ಯೀ; (here the base is not formed by patronymic affix). And ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯ + ಆಯ ನ = ಗಾರ್ಗಯಾಣ.

## CHAPTER XI.

### MEANING OF SECONDARY AFFIXES.

1. We may now return to the meanings of secondary affixes.

2. The affixes may for this purpose be divided into two classes—(I) adverbial affixes i. e. those which are employed to turn words into adverbs and (II) affixes which turn them into other parts of speech. These classes may again be subdivided into two sections—(1) those which directly point to the sense of the words to which they are attached i. e. denotative (ಸಾಧಾರಣ), and (2) those which produce words connoting their own sense and denoting something else, i. e. connotative. The denotative non-adverbial affixes which we may call A may again be subdivided into (a) those which leave to the words to which they are attached their own meaning unlimited and (b) those which more or less modify it. The connotative non-adverbial affixes may likewise be divided into patronymic which we may call D and others which we may call C, taking all adverbial affixes as belonging to a class B. The meaning of these affixes is as follows :—

# AFFIXES OF THE A CLASS.

*Description of affixes.*

*Appropriate bases and other particulars.*

*Affixes.*

*Examples.*

## SECTION. (a)

- (1). The words, ತಾವತ್, ಯಾವತ್, ವಿತವತ್, ಇಯತ್, and ಕಿಯತ್.
- (2). *Sarvanāma* words.
- (3). Indeclinables.
- (4). Words other than the above.

ದ್ವಯಸಂಜ್ಞೆ or ವಾಕ್ಯಸಂಜ್ಞೆ  
(Sid I. 667.)

ತಾವದ್ವಯಸಂಜ್ಞೆ or ತಾವದ್ವಯಸಂಜ್ಞೆ  
ಯಾವದ್ವಯಸಂಜ್ಞೆ or ಯಾವದ್ವಯಸಂಜ್ಞೆ.

ಅಕೃತ್

(V. 3. 71.)

ಅಕೃತ್

(V. 3. 71.)

ಕನ್

(B. 1327.)

ಸರ್ವತ್ ; ಉಭಯತ್, ಉಭಯತ್ ;  
ತೈಯತ್ ; ಯಾವದ್ವಯತ್.

ಹಿರಣ್ಯದ ; ಧರ್ಮ ; ಉಭಯತ್.

ಅಕೃತ್ ; ಪುತ್ರತ್.

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## SECTION. (b)

- (1) Expressing that the persons or things denoted by the bases are insignificant or are those about whom or which the particulars are unknown, that is to say, when it is desired to sug-

(1). *Sarvanāma* words or indeclinables.

(2). Other nouns.

ಅಕೃತ್

(V. 3. 71.)

ಕನ್

(V. 3. 73, 85.)

ಸರ್ವತ್ ; ಉಭಯತ್.

ಅಕೃತ್.

# AFFIXES OF THE A CLASS.

## *Description of affixes.*

gest in connection with them the force of such expressions as "whose is it," "is it," and so on.

(2) Expressing that the persons or things denoted by the bases are contemptible or short.

(3) Expressing the same sense as the first of the senses referred to in (2) in a different form.

(4) Expressing that what is signified by the bases produces something contemptible,

## *Appropriate bases and other particulars.*

### *Affixes.*

### *Examples.*

(1). *Sarvanāma* words or indeclinables.

ಅಕೃತ್  
(V. 3. 71.)

ಸರ್ವಃ; ಉಚ್ಚೈಶ್ಚಿ.

(2). Other nouns, if the words formed are to be appellative.

ಕನ್  
(V. 3. 75, 87.)

ಕೂವ್ರಃ; ಜೂರ್ಣಃ; ಮೇಣುಕಃ; ದಂಡಕ.

(3). do otherwise.

ಕ  
(V. 3. 74, 86.)

ಅಶ್ವಃ; ಉಪ್ಪೈಶ್ಚಿ; ಮೇಣುಕಃ; ದಂಡಕ.

Nouns.

ಪಾಕಮ್  
(V. 3. 47.)

ಮೈಯಾಕರಣಮಾಕ.

Nouns.

ಕನ್  
(V. 3. 95.)  
ಮೈಕರಣಕ (grammar  
whose study has produced  
pride)

(5). Expressing that the persons or things denoted by the bases are objects of compassion, sympathy, or pity; also that the things signified by the bases are connected as means of relief with the persons or things that have been objects of compassion &c.

(6). Expressing that what is denoted by the bases is merely an imitation of that which is ordinarily denoted by them, or something which gives the name to some person or thing on account of its similarity to that person or thing.

(1). Names of kinds  
(ಇಂತ್) of men.

(2). Other nouns.

X ಕನ್  
(V. 3. 81.)

ಕ  
(V. 3. 76, 77.)

ಸಿಂಹಕ; ಲೆಛಕ.

ಪುತ್ರಕ; ದುಃಖಲಕ; ಗುಡಕ  
(means of relief).

(1). Nouns if the reference is to things used to obtain the means of livelihood and not being the things sold, and in other cases, if the word to be formed is to be appellative, the reference being to a human being.

(2). Nouns in other cases.

3 ಕನ್  
(V. 3. 99.)

ವಾಸುದೇವ; ರಾಮ; ಶಿವ;  
(images taken out into the streets to obtain charity);  
ಜಂಜಾ (name of a person who is like ಜಂಜಾ, "a puppet of straw").

ಅಶ್ವಕ an imitation horse, also one who or which is called so, because of some similarity between him or it and a horse.

ಕನ್  
(V. 3. 96, 97.)



# AFFIXES OF THE A CLASS.

*Description of affixes.*

(7). Expressing one who or which resembles that denoted by the bases.

(8). Expressing a slight incompleteness in the sense of the bases.

(9) Expressing the same sense as that referred to above in another form.

*Appropriate bases and other particulars.*

Nouns.

Nouns.

(1) Nouns formed by the primitive affixes *ಅ*, or its substitute *ಸ*, except when they are preceded by words denoting half as an *upapada*.

(2) Other nouns.

*Affixes.*

ಜಾತೀಯರ್  
(V. 3. 69.)

ಬಹುಶ್  
(V. 3. 68.)

ಕನ್  
(V. 4. 4, 5.)

*Examples.*

ಪಟುಜಾತೀಯ.

ಬಹುಪಟು.

ಉಕ್ತಕ, ಭಿನ್ನಕ.

ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ಕೃಪ, ವಿದ್ಯುದ್ವೇಷ್ಯ, ವಿದ್ಯುದ್ವೇಷೀಯ.

ಕಲ್ಪವರ್, ದೇಶ್ಯ, ದೇಶೀಯರ್  
(V. 3. 67.)

(10) Expressing one who or which is excessively that denoted by the bases.	Nouns.	ರೂಪವೇ (V. 3. 66.)	ವೈಯಾಕರಣರೂಪ.
(11) Expressing the abundance of that which is signified by the bases.	(1) Nouns denoting things without consciousness.	ಠಕ or ಮಯುಟ್ (V. 4. 21, 22; IV. 2. 47.)	ಅಪ್ರಾಪಿಕ, ಅವೂಪಮಯ.
	(2) Nouns denoting descendants or portions of the Vedas called <i>charaṇas</i> .	ವ್ರಜ or ಮಯುಟ್ (IV. 2. 39, 46; IV. 3. 126; V. 4. 21, 22.)	ಔಪಗವಕ or ಉಪಗುಮಯ, ಕಾವಟವಕ or ಕವಟಮಯ.
	(3) Other nouns denoting multitude when they have a vowel gravely accented.	ಅಜ or ಮಯುಟ್ (IV. 2. 44; V. 2. 21, 22.)	ಕಾವ್ರೀತ or ಕವ್ರೀತಮಯ.
	(4) Other nouns denoting multitude when they have a vowel not gravely accented.	ಆಣ or ಮಯುಟ್ (IV. 1. 84; V. 4. 21, 22.)	ಕಾಕ or ಕಾಕಮಯ.
	(5) Nouns other than the above.	ಮಯುಟ್ (V. 4. 21.)	ಅನ್ನಮಯ.

## AFFIXES OF THE A CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Appropriate bases and other particulars.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(12) Expressing the degrees of comparison.	(1) Nouns formed by 4 ತೃನ್ and 4 ತೃಫ್, or by 1 ಮತುಪ್ and 1 ವಿಸ according to rules to be noticed hereafter.	(compar.) ಸಾಯಸುನ್; (super.) ಇವ್ವುನ್. (V. 3. 59, 65; VI. 4. 154.)	ಕರ (ಕರ್ತೃ) = ಕರಿಯನ್, ಕರಿವ್; ದೋಷ (ದೋಷ್ಯ) = ದೋಷಿಯನ್, ದೋಷವ್; ನಿಜ (ನಿಜ್ಜಿನ್) = ನಿಜಿಯನ್, ನಿಜವ್.
	(2) Nouns called <i>gunarachanáh.</i>	(compar.) ತರಪ್ or ಸಾಯಸುನ್ (super.) ತಮಪ್ or ಇವ್ವುನ್. (V. 3. 55, 57, 58.)	ವಟುತರ, ವಟಿಯನ್, ವಟುತಮ, ವಟುತ್.
	(3) Other nouns.	(compar.) ತರಪ್; (super.) ತಮಪ್. (V. 3. 55, 57.)	ಕಾಪಕತರ, ಕಾಪಕತಮ, ಉಚ್ಚೈಸ್ತರ, ಉಚ್ಚೈಸ್ತಮ.

# AFFIXES OF THE B CLASS.

## (A) DENOTATIVE AFFIXES.

### SECTION I. AFFIXES CALLED *vibhakti* (ವಿಭಕ್ತಿ.)

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(1). Expressing a manner of being (Modal).	(a). Pronouns, except the pronouns of the 1st and 2nd person.		
	ತೃ, ತ (3rd person) ಲಿ (proximate demonstrative) ಲಮಾ (remote demonstrative) ಯಾ (relative).	ಫಾಲೆ (V. 3. 23.)	ತೃಫಾ, ತಫಾ, ಅಫಾ, ಅಮಾಫಾ, ಯಾಫಾ.
	ಇತ್ (indefinite demonstrative) ಕೆ (interrogative).	ಫಮಾ (V. 3. 24, 25.)	ಇತ್ತೊ, ಕಫೊ.
	(b). <i>Sarvanāma</i> words other than pronouns except ದ್ವಿ.	ಫಾಲೆ (V. 3. 23.)	ಸರ್ವಫಾ, ವಿಶ್ವಫಾ, ಅನ್ಯಫಾ ರ್ಹೊ.
	(c). the word ಏಕು.	Id.	ಏಕುಫಾ.

# AFFIXES OF THE B CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(2). Giving the force of the ablative case.	Pronouns as above except ಕ of the interrogative for which substitute ಕ; <i>sarvānām</i> words other than pronouns as above; and the words ಎಲ್ಲ, ಏನಿ (all), and ಅಭಿ (all).	ತಸಿಲ್ (V. 3. 7, 8, 9.)	ತ್ಯತಃ, ತತಃ, ಅತಃ, ಅನುತಃ, ಯತಃ, ಇತಃ, ಕೌತಃ, ಸರ್ವತಃ, ಏಕುತಃ, ಪರಿತಃ, ಅಭಿತಃ.
(3). Giving the force of the locative case when speaking of time belonging to the current day (ಅದ್ಯತಃ).	(a). ಯ (relative), ಕ (inter) ಸ instead of ಸರ್ವ, ಸರ್ವ, and ಎಕ. (b). ಎತ (indefinite demonstrative) (c). ತ್ಯ ತ. (3rd person).	ದಾ (V. 3. 15.)  ಹಲ್ (V. 3. 16.)  ದಾ or ದಾನಿಂ (V. 3. 19.)	ಯದಾ, ಕದಾ, ಸದಾ or ಸರ್ವದಾ, ಎಕದಾ.  ಏತರ್ಹಿ or ಅಭುನಾ (anomalous). (V. 3. 19.) or ಇದಾನಿಂ. (anomalous) (V. 3. 18.)  ತ್ಯದಾ or ತ್ಯದಾನಿಂ or ತದಾ or ತದಾನಿಂ.

(4) Giving the force of the locative case when speaking of time not of the current day. (ಅನದ್ಯತನ.)

(d). ಅಮಾ (remote demonstrative) ಅ (proximate demonstrative).	ತ್ರಲ್ (V. 3. 10.)	ಅಮಾತ್ರ, ಅತ್ರ.
(e). ವಿಶ್ವತು ಹೀಂ.	ತ್ರಲ್ (V. 3. 10.)	ವಿಶ್ವತು ಹೀಂ.
(a) ತ್ಯು - ತ	ದಾ or ದಾನೀಂ or ಹಲ್ (V. 3. 21.)	ತ್ಯುದಾ or ತ್ಯುಹ್, ತದಾ or ತಹ್, ತ್ಯುದಾನೀಂ or ತದಾನೀಂ.
(b) ಸರ್ವ and ಎಕೆ	ದಾ or ಹಲ್ (V. 3. 15, 21.)	ಸರ್ವದಾ, ಸರ್ವಹ್ ಹೀಂ.
(c) ಅ and ಅಮು	ತ್ರ or ಹಲ್ (V. 3. 21.)	ಅತ್ರ or ಅಹ್. ಅಮಾತ್ರ or ಅಮುಹ್.
(d) ಸ instead of ಸರ್ವ	ದಾ (V. 3. 15.)	ಸದಾ.
(g) ವಿಶ್ವ ಹೀಂ.	ತ್ರ or ಖಲ್	ವಿಶ್ವತ್ರ or ವಿಶ್ವಹ್.
(e) ಯ - ಕ	ದಾ or ಹಲ್ (V. 3. 21.)	ಯದಾ or ಯಹ್. ಕದಾ or ಕಹ್.
(f) ಎತ.	ಹಲ್ (V. 3. 21.)	ಎತಹ್ or ಅಧುನಾ (anomalous) ಇದಾನೀಂ. (anomalous).

## AFFIXES OF THE B CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Base.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(5) Giving the force of the locative case when time is not spoken of.	(a) ಇ (indefinite demonstrative). (b) ಈ (interrogative) (c) ಸರ್ವ ಓಂ. ತೈ, ತೆ, ಅ, ಅಮಂ, ಯ and ಏಹಂ	ಹ (V. 3. 11.) ತ್ರಲ್ or ಲತ್ (V. 3. 12.) •ತ್ರಲ್ (V. 3. 10.)	ಇಹ. ಈತ್ರ or ಕೈ. ಸರ್ವತ್ರ ಓಂ. ತೈತ್ರ, ತೆತ್ರ, ಅತ್ರ, ಅಮಂತ್ರ, ಯತ್ರ, ಏಹಂತ್ರ.

### SECTION II. AFFIXES NOT CALLED *vibhakti*.

(1) Giving the force of the ablative case generally but often the force of other cases and of other relations.	Words like ಅದಿ, ಮಧ್ಯೆ, ಪೃಥ್ವಿ, ಪಾರ್ಶ್ವ, and so on which are to be ascertained by study.	ತಸಿ (Sid I. 727 note 43.)	ಅದಿತಃ, ಮಧ್ಯತಃ, ಪಾರ್ಶ್ವತಃ, ಪೃಥ್ವಿತಃ, ಸಮಂತತಃ, ಸರ್ವಾಧಿ ತಃ.
(2) Giving (a) the force of the instrumental case the word having the affix being used along with a word denoting an action in the sense of	ಯಾದೃಶ್, ಅಸೃಶ್ and ದ್ವಿ and other nouns not being <i>sarvanāmā</i> and not being ಬಹು, ಪರಿ, and ಅಭಿ.	ತಸಿ (V. 4. 44. to 48.)	(1.) ಚಾಂತ್ರ + ತಸಿ = ಚಾಂತ್ರತಃ ತಃ ಅತಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪತಃ. "By conduct he surpasses." ವೃತ್ತತಃ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪತಃ. "By conduct, he does

not swerve;" ಪೃತ್ತತಃ ಪ್ರದ್ವಿಃ,  
"By conduct, he is con-  
temptible.

(2.) ಗ್ರಾಮತಃ ಅಗಚ್ಛತಿ -  
"From the village he  
comes," but ಪರ್ವತತಃ cannot  
be used in the sense of  
"from the mountain" when  
ಅವರೋಹತಿ "he descends" is  
the verb used along with  
that word; because ಅವರೋ  
ಹತಿ is from ರುಹ್. So ಸ್ವರ್ಗ  
ತಃ will not be correct in the  
sense of "from ಸ್ವರ್ಗ" when  
ಹೀಯತೆ is the verb used; for  
ಹೀಯತೆ is from III ಋ.

(3.) ಪ್ರದ್ಯುಮ್ನಃ ವಾಸುದೇವ  
ತಃ ಪ್ರತಿ. "*Pradyumna* is  
instead of *Vāsudēva*"

(4.) ಕೃಷ್ಣಃ ಅರ್ಜುನತಃ  
"Krishna is on the side  
of Arjuna.

"to surpass" or "not  
to swerve" or "to be  
censurable" or "to be  
deficient or blameable"  
or "to be sinful"; or (b)  
the force of the ablative  
case in the sense of  
"from" the word upon  
which the word having  
the affix is dependent,  
not being from III ಋ  
"to forsake, leave or  
quit" or from ರುಹ್ (V.  
4. 45.); or (c) the force  
of the ablative case, the  
word having the affix  
being used along with  
the indeclinable word ಪ್ರ  
ತಿ in the sense of "in-  
stead of"; or (d) the  
force of the genitive case,  
the sense being "on  
the side of".



## AFFIXES OF THE B CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(3) Giving the force of the genitive case the sense implied being "remedy"	Words denoting diseases.	ತಸಿ (V. 4. 49.)	ಜ್ವರತುಃಕುರು "make (a remedy) for fever."
(4) Giving the force of all cases except the genitive.	Words denoting "much or little" and used in government with a word denoting an action provided that the word denoting "much" is used on account of "good ends and purposes" and the word denoting "little" is used on account of "bad ends and purposes" unless the word denoting "little" is "ಅಲ್ಪ"; for in the case of this word the proviso does not hold good.	ಕಸಃ (V. 4. 42 ; II. 1. 38 ; Sid. I. 343 note 33.)	ಬಹುಕಃ or ಭೂರಿಕಃ ದವಾತಿ "he gives much or to many (for worthy ends) ; ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಕಃ ಕಃ ದವಾತಿ" he gives little or to few (for other than good purposes). But ಅಲ್ಪಕಃ ದವಾತಿ "he gives little or to few" (whether for worthy or unworthy ends, it does not matter).
(5) Giving the force of all case affixes except	(1) <i>Saṅkhyā</i> words and also other words denoting	ಕಸಃ (V. 4. 43.)	ದ್ವಿಕಃ, ತ್ರಿಕಃ, ವಿಶಕಃ, ತಾವಜ್ಞೈಃ, ಕತಿಕಃ, ಕತಕಃ, ಸಹಸ್ರಕಃ, ನೂನಕಃ

the genitive and with the additional sense of "each" sometimes.

individual things expressing quantity; also many other words denoting individual things except numerals beginning with numerals and ending in the word ಕತೆ.

(2) Numerals beginning with numerals and ending in the word ಕತೆ.

ಪುನಃ

(V. 4. 1.)

the ಅ of ಪುನಃ being changed into ಇ. (VII. 3. 44.)

ದ್ವಿಕತಿಕೆ.

ಪುರ instead of ಪೂರ್ವ.

ಅಸಿ or ಅಸ್ತಾತಿ

(V. 3. 39, 40.)

ಅಫ್ instead of ಅಧರ.

ಅಧರ.

ಅಸಿ or ಅಸ್ತಾತಿ

ಅತಿ or ಎನವ

(V. 3. 34, 35, 39, 40.)

ಅವ instead of ಅವರ.

ಅವರ.

ಅಸಿ or ಅಸ್ತಾತಿ

ಅಸ್ತಾತಿ or ಅತಸುಚ್

(V. 3. 29, 39, 40, 41.)

ಕೆ, ಪಾದಕೆ, ಸರ್ವಕೆ, ಅನೇಕಕೆ, ಮುಖ್ಯಕೆ, ಪದಕೆ, ಅಕ್ಷರಕೆ, ಪ್ರಮಾಣಕೆ, ಸ್ವರಕೆ.

ಪುರ, ಪುರಸ್ತಾತ್.

ಅಧಿ, ಅಧಸ್ತಾತ್.

ಅಧರಾತ್, ಅಧರೇಣ.

ಅವ, ಅವಸ್ತಾತ್.

ಅವರಸ್ತಾತ್, ಅವರಕೆ.

# AFFIXES OF THE B CLASS.

*Description of affixes.*

*Bases.*

ದಕ್ಷಿಣ and ಉತ್ತರ.

*Affixes.*

ಅತಿಸುಖ or ಆತಿ or  
ಆಮ or ಆಹ or ಎನಮ  
(V. 3. 28, 35 to 38)

*Examples.*

ದಕ್ಷಿಣತಃ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾತ್, ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾ,  
ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಹಿ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣೀನಃ; ಉತ್ತರತಃ  
ಉತ್ತರಾತ್, ಉತ್ತರಾ, ಉತ್ತರಾಹಿ,  
ಉತ್ತರೇಣ.

ಪರ.

ಅತಿಸುಖ or ಅಸ್ತಾತಿ  
(V. 3. 29.)

ಪರತಃ, ಪರಸ್ಪಾತ್.

ಉಪ instead of ಉದ್ವರ್.

ಠಿಲ್ or ಠಿಷ್ಟಾತಿಲ್  
(V. 3. 31.)

ಉಪರಿ, ಉಪರಿಷ್ಟಾತ್.

ಪಶ್ಚ instead of ಉಪರ.

ಆತಿ  
(V. 3. 32)

ಪಶ್ಚಾತ್.

NOTE. (1) ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾ and ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಹಿ and ಉತ್ತರಾ and ಉತ್ತರಾಹಿ should not be used when the sense is that of an ablative case (V. 3. 36 to 38.)

(2) And even though ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾ may be used when the sense is general, the words ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಹಿ and ಉತ್ತರಾಹಿ should not be used except when the sense of remoteness is implied. (V. 3. 36 to 38.)

(3) ದಕ್ಷಿಣೇನ, ಉತ್ತರೇಣ and ಅಧರೇಣ should not be used likewise with the sense of the ablative case or except when the sense of nearness is implied (V. 3. 35.)

(6) Expressing that what is denoted by the bases represent the manner in which an act is performed or the manner in which a thing is divided or more things than one are compounded.

ಎಸ.

ದ್ವಿ and ತ್ರಿ.

ಧ್ಯಮಾಜಾ or ಧಾ  
(V. 3. 42 to 44.)

ಧಾ, ಎಧಾಚ್, ಧಮಾಜ್,  
ಧಮಾಜಾ + ಚ  
(V. 3. 42 to 46.)

ವಿಕಧ್ಯಂ, ವಿಕಧಾ.

ದ್ವಿಧಾ, ದ್ವೇಧಾ, ದ್ವೈಧಂ, ದ್ವೈ  
ಧಃ; ತ್ರಿಧಾ, ತ್ರೇಧಾ, ತ್ರೈಧಂ  
ತ್ರೈಧ.

# **AFFIXES OF THE B CLASS.**

*Description of affixes.*

*Bases.*

ಚತುರ್, ವಚನ, ಷಷ್ ಾಪ್ತಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಷಷ್, ಸಪ್ತನ, and other numerals as well as other *sankhya* words.

*Affixes.*

ಧಾ (V. 3. 42, 43; Sid. I. 390.)

*Examples.*

ಚತುರ್ಧಾ, ವಚನ, ಷಷ್ಠಾ or ಸಪ್ತಾ, ಚತುರ್ಧಾ, ಕಾಪದಾ, ತಪ್ರಿದಾ.

(7) Expressing that what is denoted by the base shows the number of times an act is done by the same agent.

(a) numerals.

ಎಕೆ becoming ಸಕೃತ್.

ಸುಜ (V. 4. 19.)

ಸಕೃತ್.

ದ್ವಿ, ತ್ರಿ, and ಚತುರ್.

ಸುಜ (V. 4. 18.)

ದ್ವಿ, ತ್ರಿ, ಚತುರ್.

(b) *Sankhya* words other than the above.

(i) ವಚನ and others except ಏಕ.

ಕೃತ್ಯಸುಜ (V. 4. 17.)

ವಚನಕೃತ್ಯ, ವಚನಕೃತ್ಯ, ಸಪ್ತಕೃತ್ಯ, ಏಕಾದಶಕೃತ್ಯ, ಕತಕೃತ್ಯ.

(2) ಏಕಃ.

ಧಾ or ಕೃತ್ಯಸುಬ್ if  
the repetition of the  
act is within a time  
that is not long, but  
ಕೃತ್ಯಸುಬ್ otherwise.

(V. 4. 20.)

Nouns.

(8) Expressing that  
what is signified by the  
base is the result of a  
change, the adverb form-  
ed qualifying words from  
the roots ಕೃ, ಭೃ, and ಳ್  
(V. 4. 4.)

ಚ್ಚಿ  
(V. 4. 50.)

ಕೃಷ್ಣೀಕರಣೇತಿ. "he black-  
ens" (that which was not  
black). ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ ಭವತಿ. "he  
becomes Brahma". ಗಂಗೀ  
ಸ್ಯಾತ್ "may it become the  
Ganges."

Nouns.

(9) Expressing the  
same sense as that refer-  
red to in (8) and under  
the same circumstances  
with the addition that  
the change is complete.

ಚ್ವಿ or ಸಾತಿ  
(V. 4. 52)

ವೃಕ್ಷಃ ಅಗ್ನೀ or ಅಗ್ನಿ ಸಾತ್‌ಭ  
ವತಿ. "The tree becomes fire  
(completely)".

## AFFIXES OF THE B CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(10) Expressing the same sense as that referred to in (8) and under the same circumstances with the addition that the change affects all that are referred to as having been changed, though not complete as regards every one of them.	Nouns.	ಚಿಕ್ಕಿ (V. 4. 52.)	ಸರ್ವೇಶಸ್ತ್ರಾಣಿ ಅಗ್ನಿಭವಂತಿ "all weapons become fire," (though every one of them has not been completely reduced to fire).
(11) Expressing the same sense as that referred to in (10), the adverb formed however being to qualify words derived from the root ಸಂಪದ್ as well as those from ಕೃ, ಭೂ, and ಅನ್	Nouns.	ಸೂತಿ (V. 4. 53.)	ಅಗ್ನಿ ಸಾತ್ ಸಂಪದ್ಯತೆ, ಕರೋತಿ, ಭವತಿ, or ಸ್ವಾತ್

- (12) Expressing that things spoken of have got or been put into the control or possession of the persons denoted by the bases, the adverb formed being to qualify words derived from ಸಂಜ್ಞೆ, ಕೃ, ಭಜ, and ಅನ್.
- If the things spoken of are due to the person referred to.
- In other cases.
- ತಾ or ಸಾತಿ (V. 4. 55.)
- ಕರಂ (a royal revenue).  
ರಾಜಸಾತಕರೋತಿ, ಭವತಿ, ಸ್ಯಾತ್  
or ಸಂವದ್ಯತೆ.
- ಸಾತಿ
- ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಂ ರಾಜಸಾತ ಭವತಿ.  
"The kingdom comes into  
the possession of the king."
- ಸಾತಿ (V. 4. 54.)

- (13) Turning words into adverbs qualifying words derived from the roots ಕೃ, ಭಜ, and ಅನ್.
- Nouns which are the imitative names of inarticulate sounds and as such always end in ತಿ and which are reduplicated to express the imitation, the final ತಿ being left out in the reduplication, provided the half of the reduplicated name
- ಚಾಚಿ
- ಪಟುತ್ (an inarticulate sound) reduplicated and with the final letter left out = ಪಟುಪಟುತ್ + ಚಾಚಿ = ಪಟುಪಟು + ಕರೋತಿ ಕಿಂ. = ಪಟುಪಟು ಕರೋತಿ, ಪಟುಪಟುಭವತಿ, ಪಟುಪಟು ಸ್ಯಾತ್. But there is no ಚಾಚಿ for ಶ್ರತ್, because this re-
- ಪಟುತ್ (an inarticulate sound) reduplicated and with the final letter left out = ಪಟುಪಟುತ್ + ಚಾಚಿ = ಪಟುಪಟು + ಕರೋತಿ ಕಿಂ. = ಪಟುಪಟು ಕರೋತಿ, ಪಟುಪಟುಭವತಿ, ಪಟುಪಟು ಸ್ಯಾತ್. But there is no ಚಾಚಿ for ಶ್ರತ್, because this re-



# AFFIXES OF THE B CLASS.

*Description of affixes.*

*Bases.*

contains more than a single vowel and provided further that the word ಇತೆ does not follow the names.

*Affixes.*

*Examples.*

peated will have only one vowel; and in ಪಿತಿ ಕರೋತಿ &c, there can be no turning of ಪಿತಿ into an adverb because “ಇತಿ” occurs.

(14). Expressing that which is becoming as an action with reference to the person or thing denoted by the bases or what is like that which is denoted by them, the likeness having reference to an action or what is like that which is in, or belongs, to those that are denoted by them.

Nouns.

ಪತಿ

(V. I. 115. to 117.  
Sidd. 1. 651. notes  
1 to 3.)

ವಿಧಿವತ್ “according to rule” (the action is). ರಾಜವತ್ “like the king” (in action). ಮಠರಾವತ್ “as in Mathura” (the town of that name). ದೇವದತ್ತವತ್ “like that of Devadatta” (a person). But in such a sentence as “he is as stout as his son” we cannot use the word ಪ್ರತಿವತ್, because the stoutness is not an action.

ಕಿಂತರಾಂ, ಕೆತವಾಂ, ಉಚ್ಚೆ ಸ್ವ  
ರಾಂ, ಉಚ್ಚೆ ಸ್ವವಾಂ. ಪೂರ್ವಾ  
ಜ್ಞೇತರಾಂ, ಪೂರ್ವಾಜ್ಞೇತವಾಂ.

ಅಮು  
(V. 4. 11.)

Nouns formed by the affixes ತರವ್ and ತವವ್ from the word ಕಿಮ and the inflexibles as well as from those words denoting time which when they take those affixes have the locative case affix inserted between those affixes and their bases as well as after the affixes according to a certain rule to be noticed by and by.

(15). Turning words into adverbs qualifying verbs and adjectives.

# AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

*Description of affixes.*

*Bases.*

*Affixes.*

*Examples.*

(1) Expressing that (a) Numerals (which are which completes what is turned into ordinals by the denoted by the bases. affixes.)

(i) ದ್ವಿ.

ಶ್ರೀಯ or ಶ್ರೀಯ + ಅನ್  
or ಶ್ರೀಯ + ಈಶಕಕ್ or  
ಶ್ರೀಯ + ಕನ್.  
(V. 2. 54; Kās on IV.  
2. 8; V. 3. 48.)

ದ್ವಿಶ್ರೀಯ, ದ್ವಿಶ್ರೀಯ (formed  
by ಶ್ರೀಯ + ಅನ್) ದ್ವೈಶ್ರೀಯಾ  
ಕ, ದ್ವಿಶ್ರೀಯಕ.

(ii) ಶ್ರಿ being changed  
into ತೈ (V. 2. 55.)

ಶ್ರೀಯ or ಶ್ರೀಯ + ಅನ್  
or ಶ್ರೀಯ + ಈ ಕಕ್ or  
ಶ್ರೀಯ + ಕನ್  
(Kās. on IV. 2. 8;  
V. 2. 54; V. 3. 48.)

ತೈಶ್ರೀಯ, ತೈಶ್ರೀಯ (ಅನ್) ತಾ  
ಶ್ರೀಯಾಕ, ತೈಶ್ರೀಯಕ.

(iii) ಚತುರ್.

ಧುಕ್ + ಚತುರ್ or ಧುಕ್  
+ ಚತುರ್ + ಅನ್  
(V. 2. 51; V. 3. 49.)

ಚತುರ್ಧ, ಚತುರ್ಧ (ಅನ್),  
also ತುಶ್ರೀಯ or ತುಶ್ರೈ (Sid.  
I. 670.)

(iv) ಪಂಚಮ್.

ಮಃಛಿ + ಡಛಿ or ಮಃಛಿ +  
ಡಛಿ + ಅನ್

ಪಂಚಮ, ಪಂಚಮ (ಅನ್).

(V. 2. 49; V. 3. 49.)

(v) ಷಷ್ಠ್.

ಛಃಫ + ಡಛಃ or ಛಃಫ +  
ಡಛಿ + ಅನ್ or ಛಃಫ + ಡಛಿ  
+ ಇ or ಛಃಫ + ಡಛಿ + ಕನ್  
(V. 2. 51; V. 3.  
49 to 51.)ಷಷ್ಠ, ಷಷ್ಠ (ಅನ್) ಷಾಷ್ಠಕ,  
ಷಷ್ಠಕ.

(vi) ಸಪ್ತಮ್, ಸಪ್ತಮ, ದಶಮ್.

ಮಃಛಃ + ಡಛಃ or ಮಃಛಿ +  
ಡಛಿ + ಅನ್

ಸಪ್ತಮ, ಸಪ್ತಮ, ದಶಮ.

(V. 2. 49; V. 3. 49.)

(vii) ಅಷ್ಟಮ್.

ಮಃಛಿ + ಡಛಿ or ಮಃಛಿ +  
ಡಛಿ + ಅನ್ or ಮಃಛಿ + ಡಃ  
ಛಿ + ಇ or ಮಃಛಿ + ಡಛಿ +  
ಐ ಅನ್ or ಐ ಇ  
(V. 2. 49; V. 3. 49  
to 51.)ಅಷ್ಟಮ, ಅಷ್ಟಮ (ಅನ್ or ಐ  
ಅನ್) ಅಷ್ಟಮ (ಇ or ಐ ಇ.)(viii) ದಶಮ್ preceded by  
a numeral denoting from  
1 to 9.

ಡಛಃ

(V. 2. 48.)

ಎಕಾದಶಕ, ದ್ವಾದಶಕ, ತ್ರಯೋದಶ  
ಕ, ಚತುರ್ದಶಕ, ಪಂಚದಶಕ, ಷೋಡ  
ಶಕ, ಸಪ್ತದಶಕ, ಅಷ್ಟಾದಶಕ, ನವದಶಕ.

# AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

*Description of affixes.*

*Bases.*

ವಿಂಕತಿ, ತ್ರಿಂಕತ, ಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಕತ, ತಮಟು + ಡಟು or ಡಟು.  
ಪಂಚಕತ whether preceded (V. 2. 56; VI. 4. 142)  
by a numeral or not. (ವಿಂಕತಿ being charged  
into ವಿಂಕ before ಡಟು)

*Examples.*

ವಿಂಕತಿಸಮ or ವಿಂಕ, ಎಕವಿಂ  
ಕತಿಸಮ or ಎಕವಿಂಕ, ದ್ವಾವಿಂಕ  
ತಿಸಮ or ದ್ವಾವಿಂಕ and so on;  
ತ್ರಿಂಕತಿಸಮ or ತ್ರಿಂಕ, ಎಕತ್ರಿಂಕ  
ತಿಸಮ or ಎಕತ್ರಿಂಕ and so on;  
ಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಕತಿಸಮ or ಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಕ,  
and so on; ಪಂಚಕತಿಸಮ or  
ಪಂಚಕ and so on.

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ಫ್ಲಿ, ಸಪ್ತತಿ, ಅಶೀತಿ, and ನ  
ವತಿ when not preceded by  
a numeral

ತಮಟು + ಡಟು  
(V. 2. 58.)

ಫ್ಲಿತಮ, ಸಪ್ತತಿಸಮ, ಅಶೀ  
ತಿಸಮ, ನವತಿಸಮ.

but when preceded by a  
numeral.

ತಮಟು + ಡಟು or ಡಟು.  
(V. 2. 56).

ಎಕಫ್ಲಿತಮ or ಎಕಫ್ಲಿ,  
ಎಕಸಪ್ತತಿಸಮ or ಎಕಸಪ್ತ, ಎ  
ಕಾಶೀತಿಸಮ or ಎಕಾಶೀತ, ಎಕನ  
ವತಿಸಮ or ಎಕನವತ.

ಕತ and upwards.

ತವಃಪ್ + ಡಪ್.  
(V. 2. 57.)

ಕತತಮ, ಎಕಕತತಮ, ಸಹಸ್ರ  
ತಮ, ಕೋಟಿತಮ, and so on.

(b) non-numerals

ಏಕು and ಗಣ.

ಏಕುಕ್.  
(V. 2. 52.)

ಏಕುತಿಥ, ಗಣತಿಥ.

ತಾವತ, ಯಾವತ, ಎತಾವತ,  
ಇಯತ, and ಕಿಯತ.

ಇಥುಕ್  
(V. 2. 53.)

ಛಾವತಿಥ, ಯಾವತಿಥ, ಎತಾವತಿ  
ಥ, ಇಯತಿಥ, ಕಿಯತಿಥ.

ಕತಿ, ತತಿ, ಯತಿ.

ಥುಕ್  
(V. 2. 51.)

ಕತಿಥ, ತತಿಥ, ಯತಿಥ.

ಕತಿವಯ.

ಥುಕ್  
(V. 2. 51.)

ಕತಿವಯಥ.

ವೂಗ, ಸಂಘ.

ತಿಥುಕ್.  
(V. 2. 52.)

ವೂಗತಿಥ, ಸಂಗತಿಥ.

ವೂಗ, ಅರ್ಧವೂಗ, ಸಂವತ್ಸರ.

ಮುಟ್ + ಡಪ್  
(V. 2. 57.)

ವೂಗತಮ, ಅರ್ಧವೂಗತಮ,  
ಸಂವತ್ಸರತಮ.

## OBSERVATIONS.

- (8). There is no ordinal number from ಎಕೆ, and so the word “first” can be rendered in Sanskrit only by such equivalent expressions as ಪ್ರಥಮ, ಅಗ್ರಮ, ಅದಮ, and ಆದ್ಯ.
- (2). No ordinal can of course be formed from numbers which are expressed by more words than one, when they stand as uncompounded words. Thus, there can be no ordinal from ಎಕವಿಂಶತಂ.
- (3). The words ದ್ವಿತೀಯ, ತೃತೀಯ, ಪಂಚಮ, ಸಪ್ತಮ, ನವಮ, and ದಶಮ as formed by the addition of ಅನ್ to ತೀಯ and ಮಟ್ + ಡಟ್ should not be used except when the words are to qualify a word denoting a part, a share, a portion, or a division (ಭಾಗ).
- (4). The word ಷಡ್ಮ and ಪಾಷ್ಮ as formed by the addition of ಅನ್ and ಇ to ಷಟ್ + ಡಟ್ should also be not used except when they are to qualify a word denoting a part &c. (ಭಾಗ) but when they are to qualify such word, if what is denoted by this word is a part &c. of a measure (ಮಾಪಂ) the word ಷಡ್ಮಕ formed by ಕನ್ may be used as well as ಷಡ್ಮ and ಪಾಷ್ಮ. (V. 3. 51.) e. g. ಷಡ್ಮಭಾಗ or ಪಾಷ್ಮಭಾಗ or ಷಡ್ಮಕಭಾಗ of a measure, but ಷಡ್ಮಭಾಗ or ಪಾಷ್ಮಭಾಗ of anything else.
- (5). The word ಅಷ್ಟಮ and ಅಷ್ಟಮ as formed by the addition of ಅನ್ and ಇ to ಮಟ್ + ಡಟ್ should not be

used likewise except when they are to qualify a word denoting a part &c., but when they are to qualify such word, if what is denoted by this word is a part of the body of an animal, the word ಅಷ್ಟಮ as formed by ೀ ಅನ್ or ೀ ಇ may be used as well as the words ಅಷ್ಟಮ and ಅಷ್ಟಮ above alluded to e. g. ಅಷ್ಟಮ (ಅನ್), ಅಷ್ಟಮ (ೀ ಅನ್ or ೀ ಇ) or ಅಷ್ಟಮಭಾಗ of a part of any animal's body but ಅಷ್ಟಮ (ಅನ್) and ಅಷ್ಟಮಭಾಗ of any thing else.

- (6). But no words other than those formed by the addition of ಅನ್ or ಇ or ಕನ್ should be used when the word to be qualified is a word denoting a part &c.
- (7). The words ದ್ವಿತೀಯ and ತೃತೀಯ are *sarvanúma* words optionally in the dative, ablative, genitive, and locative singular. (Sid I. 102, 129 ; VII. 3. 115.)
- (8) The words ದ್ವೈತೀಯೀಕ and ತಾತ್ಪರ್ಯೀಕ as formed by the addition of ಈಕೆ to ತೀಯ should not be used to qualify the word ಏದ್ಯಾ (Kàs on IV. 2. 8.)



## AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(2) Expressing a set containing as many individuals as are denoted by the bases.	(i) ದ್ವಿ and ತ್ರಿ.	ಅಯ್ಯಂ or ತಯ್ಯಂ. (V. 2. 42, 43.)	ದ್ವಯ, ದ್ವಿತಯ. (a pair, a couple.) ತ್ರಯ, ತ್ರಿತಯ. (a triad.)
	(ii) ಚತುರ and other numerals	ತಯ್ಯಂ. (V. 2. 42.)	ಚತುರ್ದಯ, ಪಂಚತಯ, ಷಷ್ಠಯ, ಸಪ್ತತಯ.

### OBSERVATIONS.

- (1). ಪಂಚತ and ಪಠತ are used in the sense of pentad and decad respectively (V. 1. 60).
- (2). After words denoting animals the affixes ಸ್ತೇಯ್ಯಂ and ಪಶ್ಯಂ may be used, the former to express a pair and the latter, to express a set of six. (Sid. I. 664). e. g. ಉಷ್ಣಂ ಸ್ತೇಯ್ಯಂ "a pair of camels," ಅಶ್ವಪಶ್ಯಂ "a set of six of horses."
- (3). The words ದ್ವಿತಯ and ತ್ರಿತಯ and other words formed by the affix ತಯ್ಯಂ are optionally *sarranāma* words in the nominative and vocative singular (I. 1. 33.)

(3) Expressing that what is denoted by the words after which they are used represents the measure of the superiority or inferiority of the value of a part of one thing with an equal part of another thing, provided the words are such as denote more than one.

#### Numerals and ಏಕ.

ಮಯಟಿ  
(V. 2. 47.)

ದ್ವಿಮಯ, ತ್ರಿಮಯ, ಕತಮಯ; *é. g.* ಕಾಲೀದ್ವಿಮಯಃ ವಾನಾಂ. "rice (is) twice superior to barley in value;" ಯವೇದ್ವಿಮಯಃ ಕಾಲೀನಾಂ "barley is twice inferior to rice" ಬಹುಮಯ.

(4) Used after the name of a country to denote the kings thereof.

Nouns which are the names of a country and which are the same as the names of *Kashatriyas* who have given their names to the country.

The same affixes as those given under (I) Class D.  
(B. 1103.)

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ನಿಪಿಧ = ನೈಪಿಧ (plural) and ನೈಪಿಧ್ಯ otherwise.

(5) Used after words denoting asterisms to signify a time connected therewith.

(i) If no specification is to be understood of an included portion of the time consisting of 24 hours.

೩ ಲಘ  
(IV. 2. 4.)

ಪುಷ್ಯ = ಪುಷ್ಯ (if it refers to such time as to-day &c. which mean neither day time in particular nor the night time in particular but both alike)

# AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

*Description of affixes.*

*Bases*

*Affixes.*

*Examples.*

(೨) In other cases than  
(i).

ಆಣ್  
(IV. 2. 3.)

ಪ್ರದ್ಯೋ = ಬಾಷ್ಪಿ (if it re-  
fers to the night time or  
day time or any other  
specified time in particu-  
lar.)

(6) Used after words  
denoting persons to ex-  
press what has been  
revealed to them, the  
thing revealed being the  
*sāmavāda*.

(i) If the bases being  
words formed otherwise  
than by ಆಣ್ or ಯಾಣ್ or ಇಣ್  
denote descendants.

ವೃಣ್  
(Kās. on IV. 2. 8;  
IV. 3. 126, 127.)

ಔಮಗವ = ಔಮಗವಕ. ಕಡುಪವ  
= ಕಾಮಪವಕ.

(೨) In other cases than  
(i).

ಆಣ್ ಆಣ್  
(IV. 2. 7; Kās. on  
IV. 2. 8.)

ಪಸಿಪ್ಪು = ಪಾಸಿಪ್ಪು, ವಿಶ್ವಮಿ  
ತ್ರ = ವೈಶ್ವಮಿತ್ರ, ಉಕನಸ =  
ಔಕನಸ or ಔಕನ. So the fol-  
lowing words formed by  
ಆಣ್, ಯಾಣ್, or ಇಣ್ though  
denoting descendants. ವೈವ  
(ಆಣ್) = ವೈವ, ಗಾಗ್ಗೌ (ಯಾಣ್)  
= ಗಾಗ್ಗೌ; ದಾಕ್ಷ (ಇಣ್) = ದಾಕ್ಷ.

(7). Used after words.

(a) denoting colors to express what is colored thereby.

ಅಣ್  
(IV. 2. 1)

ಕಪಾಯ = ಕಾಸಾಯ.

(b) to express what is surrounded by that which is denoted by them, the thing so surrounded being a chariot.

ಉಞ್  
(IV. 2. 10.)

ವಸ್ತ್ರ = ವಾಸ್ತ್ರ.

(c) denoting vessels to express food placed therein.

ಅಣ್  
(IV. 2. 14.)

ಕರಾವ = ಕಾರಾವ.

(d) to express food prepared in what is denoted by them.

ಅಣ್  
(IV. 2. 16.)

ಭ್ರಾಪ್ಪ = ಭ್ರಾಪ್ಪ.

(e) to express what, as a fortnight, month, or a year, contains a full moon denoted by them provided that the words formed are intended to be appellative.

ಅಣ್  
(IV. 2. 21.)

ಪುಷ = ಪುಷ.

## AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
	(f) to express a country of which one who or which is denoted by them is a native.	ಅಣ್ (IV. 2. 52.)	ಕಿವ = ಕೈವ.
	(g) to express a country as above, provided that the word formed is the name of a country.	ಅಣ್ (IV. 2. 67.)	ಉದುಂಬರ = ಓದುಂಬರ.
	(h) denoting warriors or objects to express a war in which those warriors fought or which had those objects.	ಅಣ್ (IV. 2. 56.)	ಭರತ, ಸುಭದ್ರ = ಭಾರತ, ಸಾಭದ್ರ.
(8) Used after words denoting an action and formed by the primitive affix ಘ್ to express what that action has in it as a concomitant or attendant circumstance.		ಜ್ (IV. 2. 58.)	ಶೈಲಸಹಿತ = ಶೈಲಸಹಿತ.

(9) Used after words to denote a play which has what is denoted by them as a weapon of attack.

(10) Used after words to express one who has studied or one who understands what is denoted by them.

(11) Used after words to express what has that which is denoted by them as a deity.

(a) If the bases denote *sūtras* and have penultimate *ಃ*.

(b) If the bases are words formed by secondary affixes denoting "enuuciation" (to be mentioned hereafter.)

(c) others.

(a) Words denoting an asterism or a season (ಋತು) or a period of time called *sandhiśéla* (ಸಂಧಿಸೇಲಾ) *ಃ*. *ಃ* a particular period connect-

ಃ

IV. 2. 57.)

ವಂಚ = ದಾಂಚ.

ಽ ಲಙ್

(IV. 2. 65)

ಅಪ್ಪುಃ = ಅಪ್ಪುಃ.

ಽ ಲಙ್

(IV. 2. 64.)

ಮಾಣಿನೀಯ = ಮಾಣಿನೀಯ.

ಽ ಲಙ್

(IV. 2. 59.)

ಛಂದ = ಛಾಂದ.

ಽ ಲಙ್

(IV. 2. 34; IV. 3. 16.)

ರೋಷಣೀ = ರೋಷಣ, ಸಂಧ್ಯಾ  
= ಸಾಂಧ್ಯ, ಸ್ತ್ರೀಪ್ರತ್ಯ = ಸ್ತ್ರೀಪ್ರತ್ಯ.

# AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

*Description of affixes.*

*Bases.*

*Affixes.*

*Examples.*

ting a part of a day, a fortnight, a month, half year, and so on, with another part, as in the case of morning, noon, and evening, and new moon, full moon, and so on, *i. e.* ಪ್ರತಿರಾತ್, ಪೂರ್ಣಿಮಾಸಿ, ಪಂಚಮೀ, ಚತುರ್ದಶೀ, ತ್ರಯೋದಶೀ, ಅಮಾವಾಸ್ಯೆ.

(b). other bases denoting time.

ಕರ್ಷ (IV. 3. 11.; IV. 2. 34.)

ಮಾಸ = ಮಾಸಿಕ.

(c). other bases.

ಆರ್ಷ (IV. 2. 24.)

ಇಂದ್ರ = ಇಂದ್ರ.

(12). Used after words to express what is as a collection of that which is denoted by them.

(a). Words denoting descendants or portions of the Vedas called *charana*.

ಪ್ರಜ್ಞ

(IV. 2. 39, 46; IV. 3. 126.)

ಔಪಗವ = ಔಪಗವಕ. ಕಷಟ = ಕಾಪಟಿಕ.

(b). Words which are the names of animals spoken of as being in a line.

(c). Words which are the names of animals spoken of as not being in a line.

(d). Words denoting things without consciousness.

(e). Other words than those in from (a) to (d) if their initial vowel is gravely accented.

(f). Other words than those in from (a) to (e).

(13). Used after words to express the place where that which is denoted thereby exists; or after the name of a person

ಪಟ್ಟಣ

(Sid. I. 664.)

ಕಟ್ಟಣ

(Sid. I. 664.)

ಪಕ್ಕ

(IV. 2. 47.)

ಅಜ್ಜ

(IV. 2. 44.)

ಅಣ್ಣ

(IV. 2. 37.)

ಮತುಪ್ಪ - ವತುಪ್ಪ  
(IV. 2. 85.)

ಗೋ = ಗೋವಟ.

ಗೋ = ಗೋಕಟ.

ಅಪ್ಪುವ = ಅಪ್ಪುವೆಕ.

ಕಪ್ಪೇತ = ಕಾಪ್ಪೇತ.

ಕಾಕ = ಕಾಕೆ.

ಉಮುಬರಾ and ಇಹ್ನು = ಉ  
ದುಂಬರಾವತಿ, ಇಹ್ನುಮತಿ.



# AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
to denote what is completed by him ; or after the name of a person to denote what is his dwelling place ; or after the name of a place to denote what is not far off therefrom, the word formed being the name of a place.	(b). If the words formed are intended to be the name of an inhabited country. (c). In other cases than those referred to in (d) below, provided the words formed are intended to express "wells" and the words are polysyllabic.	ಅಣ್ (IV. 2. 81.)  ಅಜ್ (IV. 2. 73.)	ಅಂಗ = ಅಂಗ.  ದೀರ್ಘವರತ = ದೈರ್ಘವರತ.
(d) if the words have a penultimate ಕೆ.	(e) in other cases than those referred to in from (a) to (d) if the bases end in ಉ or ಊ.	ಅಣ್ (IV. 2. 79.)  ಅಜ್ (IV. 2. 71.)	ಕೃಕವಾಕು = ಕಾರ್ಕವಾಕವ ; ಕರ್ಣಾಚ್ಛಿ ದ್ವಿಶ್. (well)  ಅರಡು = ಅರಡವ ; ಕಕ್ಷತು = ಕಾಕ್ಷತವ ; ಕರ್ಕಪ್ಪೀಲು = ಕಾರ್ಕಪ್ಪೀಲವ.

(f) in other cases than those referred to in from (a), to (e) if the bases have been formed by the secondary affix ಮತುಪ್ - ಮತುಪ್ and the bases were polysyllabic (not dissyllabic) when they took that affix.

(g) in other cases than those in from (a) to (f).

ಅಣ್  
(IV. 2. 72. Kās.  
thereon.)

ಸಿದ್ಧಕಾವತ್ = ಸೈದ್ಧಕಾವತ್;  
but for ಅಹಮತ್, ಅಣ್ cannot be used because when the affix ಮತುಪ್ was attached, the base was the dissyllabic word ಅಹ.

ಅಣ್  
(IV. 1. 83.)

ಉಮಂಬರ = ಲೈದಂಬರ, ಕುಂಞ = ಕೌಂಞ, ಅರ್ಜನಾಪ = ಅರ್ಜನಾಪ, ವಿದೇಶ = ವೈದೇಶ.

(14) Used after words to express what is born or produced in that which is denoted by them.

(A) Words denoting as-terisms.

(B) Others.

(a) If the words are indeclinables denoting time.

ಅಣ್ or ಅಣ್ or ಅಣ್  
(Sid. I. 576; IV. 3.  
16, 37.)

ಕತಭಿಷ್ಠ (ಕತಭಿಷ್ಠ) = ಕತಭಿಷ್ಠ or ಕುತಭಿಷ್ಠ or ಕುತಭಿಷ್ಠ.

ದೋಪಾ = ದೋಪಾಪನ; ದಿವಾ = ದಿವಾತನ.

ತುಪ್ + ಟ್ಫ, (ಟ್ಫ augmented with ತುಪ್) or ತುಪ್ + ಟ್ಫ (ಟುಲ್ augmented with ತುಪ್).  
(IV. 3. 23.)

# AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

*Description of affixes.*

*Bases.*

(b) other bases than those in (a) if they denote a season (ಏತು) or a period of time called *sundivēli* (already explained.)

(c) other bases than (a) and (b) denoting time.

(d). Words denoting inhabited countries (ಜನವಡ) and being such as are always employed in the plural

(1). provided they have penultimate ಕ.

(2). provided they have no penultimate ಕ.

*Affixes.*

ಅಣ್ or ಅಣ್<sup>6</sup>  
(Sid. I. 576.)

*Examples.*

ವಸಂತ = ವಾಸಂತ, ಪ್ರತಿವತ್  
(ಪ್ರತಿವತ್) = ಪ್ರತಿವಡ or ಪ್ರತಿವ.

ವಸನ = ವಸನಕ.

ಕಜ  
(IV. 3. 11.)

ಅಣ್ or ಅಣ್<sup>6</sup>  
(IV. 2. 132 ;  
Sid. I. 576.)

ಬುಮಕ = ಅರ್ಪಕ. ಇತ್ತಾಕು  
= ಐತ್ತಾಕ.

ವುಜ  
(IV. 2. 125.)

ಅಂಗ = ಆಂಗಕ. ಜಂಬು =  
ಜಂಬಕ.

(e). Words denoting countries (ದೇಶ) which are not included in (d) and which end in ಉ or ಲ್ಲ.

(1). Words not denoting countries of the Eastern people (ಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯ) whether they are *vriddhah* or not.

(2). Words denoting countries of the Eastern people if *vriddhah*.

(f). Words being *vriddhah* and denoting inhabited countries which are not included in (d) and (e).

(1). provided they have penultimate ಕೆ.

(2). provided they have no penultimate ಕೆ.

ಕಷ್ಠ  
(IV. 2. 119.)

ಕುರಜಂಋ = ಕಾಬರಜಂಋಕೆ.

ಕಷ್ಠ  
(IV. 2. 120.)

ಅಧಿಕಜಂಋ = ಅಧಿಕಜಂಋಕೆ.

ಅಣ್ or ಅಣ್<sup>6</sup>  
-(Sid I. 576; IV. 2.  
124, 132.)

ವಶಾಹುಷಿಕೆ = ವಸಾಹುಷಿಕೆ.

ವೃಷ್ಠ  
(IV. 2. 121, 123. 124.)

ಅವರ್ಶ = ಅವರ್ಶಕೆ.

# **AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.**

*Description of affixes.*

*Bases.*

(g). Words being *vid-dhāḥ* and denoting the towns of the *bahukūḥ* (ಬಾಹುಕೂಃ).

(1). Words denoting towns of the (*uṣṇarāḥ* ಉಷ್ಣರಾಃ).

(2). Words denoting other towns.

(h). Other *viddhā* bases than those in from (a) to (g).

(1) provided they have been formed by the patronymic affix ಇಜ್ಜ, (see below) without being dissyllabic

*Affixes.*

ಇಜ್ಜ or ಇಜ್ಜಿಲ್ or ಏಜ್ಜಿಲ್ (IV. 2. 118.)

ಏಜ್ಜ or ಇಜ್ಜಿಲ್ (IV. 2. 117.)

ಇಜ್ಜಿಲ್ (IV. 2. 112, 113.)

*Examples.*

ಸಾದರ್ಶನ = ಸಾದರ್ಶನಶ್, (ಶ್) ಇ taking feminine affix ಈ; ಸಾದರ್ಶನಶ್, (ಇಲ್) taking feminine affix ಲ; or ಸಾದರ್ಶನೀಯ.

ಕಲ = ಕಾಲಶ್ (ಶ್) or ಶಾಕಲಶ್ (ಇಲ್).

ದಾಶ್ವಿ = ದಾಶ್ವಿ; ಪಾಶ್ವಿ = ಪಾಶ್ವಿ.

bases denoting the Eastern people (ಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯಾಃ) including under this term the (*bhara-tukh*, ಭರತಾಃ) also.

(2). Others.—

(i). ಮಮಕ (1st personal pronoun singular.) ತವಕ (2nd personal pronoun singular.)  
ಅನ್ಯಕ (1st personal pronoun dual and plural) and  
ಯುಷ್ಮಾಕ (2nd personal pronoun dual and plural); or

ಮದ್ (1st personal pronoun singular.) ತ್ವದ್ (2nd personal pronoun singular.)  
ಅಸ್ಮದ್ (1st personal pronoun dual and plural) and  
ಯುಷ್ಮದ್ (2nd personal pronoun dual and plural.)

ಖಜ್ or ಲಣ್  
(IV. 3. 1. 2.)

ಃ  
(IV. 2. 114.)

ಮಾಮಕೇನ, ಮಾಮಕ, or ಮದೀಯ (mine) ತಾವಕೇನ, ತಾವಕ, or ತ್ವದೀಯ. (thine.) ಅನ್ಯಾಕೇನ, ಅನ್ಯಾಕ, or ಅಸ್ಮದೀಯ. (ours). ಯುಷ್ಮಾಕೇನ, ಯುಷ್ಮಾಕ, or ಯುಷ್ಮದೀಯ. (yours).

# AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

*Description of affixes.*

*Bases.*

*Affixes.*

*Examples.*

(ii). ತೈದ್ or ತದ್ 3rd personal pronoun) ಏತದ್ (proximate demonstrative) ಇದಂ (indefinite demonstrative) ಅದನು (remote.) ಯದ್ and ಕೆಮ್.

(iii). ಭವದ್ instead of ಭವತಃ.

(iv). Other.

(i) Other *non-viddha* bases than those in from (a) to (e).

(1) ಅನ್ಯತಃ instead of ಅನ್ಯ.

ಛ (VI. 3. 99; Sid. I. 475.)

ಅನ್ಯದೀಯ.

ತೈದೀಯ, ತದೀಯ, ಏತದೀಯ, ಇದವೀಯ, ಅದನೀಯ, ಯದೀಯ, ಕೆಮೀಯ.

ಭಾವತ್ಯ or ಭವದೀಯ.

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ಛಲಾ = ಛಾಲ್ಪೀಯ, ಬೈದಿ = ಬೈದೀಯ. (though formed by ಇಚ್ because it denotes ಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯಾಃ).

(2) bases with a penultimate ಕೆ.

ಅಣ್  
(IV. 2. 110.)

ನಿವೀನಕ = ನೈವೀನಕ.

(3) polysyllabic bases which denote towns of the north (ಉದೀಪ್ಯ) ending in vowels acutely accented without a penultimate ಕೆ.

ಅಜ್  
(IV. 2. 109.)

ಓವಪುರ = ಲೈವಪುರ.

(4) Other bases than (1) to (3).

if indeclinables formed by denotative affixes ತ್ರ and ತಸಿಲ್.

ತೃಪ್  
(IV. 2. 104.)

ತತ್ರ = ತತ್ರತ್ಯೈ; ತತಃ = ತತತ್ಯೈ.

if indeclinables not ending in ತ್ರ and ತಸಿಲ್.

ತುಟ್ + ಟ್ಛ or ತುಟ್  
+ ಟ್ಛಲ್  
(IV. 3. 23.)

ದೋಷಾ = ದೋಷಾತನ.

other bases than the above.

ಅಣ್  
(IV. 3. 25.)

ಸುಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ = ಸುಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ.



## AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

### *Description of affixes.*

- (15) Used after words to express what remains, stays, or exists in that which is denoted by them.

### *Bases.*

- A. (1) If the bases denote a part of the body.  
 (2) If the bases end in the expression ವರ್ಗ, the expression meaning a class of letters in the alphabet.

- (3) If the bases end in the expression ವರ್ಗ, the expression not meaning a class of letters in the alphabet.

### *Affixes.*

ಯತ್  
(IV. 3. 55.)

ಛ  
(IV. 3. 63.)

ಏ, or ಛ, or ಯತ್  
(IV. 3. 64.)

- A<sub>2</sub>. (1) Bases denoting sacrifice or other ceremony in which oblations to the gods or deceased ancestors are offered; as well as works of which sages (ಋಷಿ) are the authors, if the words formed are intended to denote chapters.

ಠಜ್  
(IV. 3. 68, 69.)

### *Examples.*

ದಂತ = ದಂತ್ಯ.

ಕವರ್ಗ = ಕವರ್ಗಿಯು.

ವಾಸುದೇವವರ್ಗ = ವಾಸುದೇವ  
 ವರ್ಗೀಣ, ವಾಸುದೇವವರ್ಗಿಯು,  
 ವಾಸುದೇವವರ್ಗ್ಯ.

ಅನ್ನಿ ಪೊಪ್ರಮ = ಅನ್ನಿ ಪೊಪ್ರೇ  
 ಮಿಕ; ಪಾಕಮಃಜ್ಞ = ಪಾಕಯಜ್ಞ  
 ಕ; ವಸಿಪ್ತ (the work of ವಸಿ  
 ಪ್ತ) = ವಾಸಿಪ್ತ (if chapter is  
 meant), but ವಾಸಿಪ್ತ only  
 (if chapter is not meant).

(2) Other bases than (1) ending in the letter ಯ.

(3) Other bases than (1) and (2) if dissyllabic.

(4) Other bases than (1) and (2) if polysyllabic and end in a vowel acutely accented.

B. Other bases than those under A. and A<sub>2</sub>. comprising,

(1) Monosyllabic bases.

(2) Polysyllabic bases not ending in vowels acutely accented.

(16). Used after words denoting what is explainable to express that which is a commentary thereupon.

ಠಕೆ  
(IV. 3. 72.)

ಠಕೆ  
(IV. 3. 72.)

ಠಜೆ  
(IV. 3. 67.)

ಚತುರ್ವರ್ಣತ್ವ = ಚತುರ್ವರ್ಣತ್ವ  
ತ್ವಕ.

ಪಾಕು = ಪಾಕುಕ; ಇಷ್ಟ = ಐ  
ಷ್ಟಕ.

ವತ್ಸುಣತ್ವ = ವಾತ್ಸುಣತ್ವಕ.

The same affixes as those under B in article (14.) above.—  
(IV. 3. 53.)

ಸುಪ = ಸೌಪ; ಕೃತ = ಕಾರ್ತಕ;  
ಸಂಹಿತಾ = ಸಾಂಹಿತ.

ದಂತ = ದಾಂತಿಕ, ಕವರ್ಗ = ಕಾ  
ವರ್ಗ, ವಾಸುದೇವವರ್ಗ = ವಾಸು  
ದೇವವರ್ಗ.

The same affixes as those under A<sub>2</sub> and B of article (15), the bases under A of this article being brought under one or other of the classes in A<sub>2</sub> and B, according to their general character. (IV. 3. 66.)

# AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(17.) Used after words to express what is come from that which is denoted by them.	A. (1) Bases denoting descendants and being 'words formed by the patronymic affixes ಲಜ್, ಯಜ್, and ಇಜ್.	ಅಣ್ (IV. 3. 80, 127.)	ಬೈದ = ಬೈದ, ಗಾರ್ಥ್ = ಗಾರ್ಥ್, ದಾಕ್ಷಿ = ದಾಕ್ಷಿ.
(2). Bases denoting descendants and being words formed otherwise than by ಲಜ್, ಯಜ್, or ಇಜ್.	(2). Bases denoting descendants and being words formed otherwise than by ಲಜ್, ಯಜ್, or ಇಜ್.	ಪುಜ್ (IV. 3. 80, 126.)	ಔದಗವ = ಔದಗವ.
(3) Bases denoting places which are sources of revenue.	(3) Bases denoting places which are sources of revenue.	ಠ್ (IV. 3. 75.)	ಠ್ಯುಣಲಾ = ಠ್ಯುಣಲಿಕ.
(4) Bases which are words relating to learning or family origin, (a). if they end in the letter ಋ.	(a). if they end in the letter ಋ.	ಠ್ (IV. 3. 78.)	ಪೊಠ್ಯ = ಪೊಠ್ಯ.

(b). otherwise.

ವುಜ್ಞ

(IV. 3. 77.)

ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯ = ಔಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯಕೆ.

(5). Bases denoting human beings or things used as causes.

ರೂಪ್ಯ, ಮಯಾತ್ or ಲಾಠ್ (IV. 3. 81. 82; IV. 1. 84.)

ದೇವದತ್ತ = ದೇವದತ್ತರೂಪ್ಯ, ದೇವದತ್ತಮಯ or ದೇವದತ್ತ; ಪಟ = ಪಟರೂಪ್ಯ, ಪಟಮಯ, or ಪಾಟ.

B. Others than those under A.

The same affixes as those under B article (14.) above.

ಮಧುರಾ = ವಸಾಧುರ.

(18) Used after words to express what as a book has been made upon that which is denoted by them as a subject.

A. If the book is a history.

(IV. 3. 74.)

ಽ ಲಾಠ್

(Sid. I. 540, 586. note 48.) or the same affixes as those in B under article (14.)

ಸುಮನೋತ್ತರಾ = ಸುಮನೋತ್ತರ or ಸುಮನೋತ್ತರ.

B. Others.

ಲಾಠ್

(IV. 3. 87.)

ಸುಭದ್ರಾ = ಸುಭದ್ರ.

# **AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.**

## *Description of affixes.*

(19) Used after words to express one who has that which is denoted by them as the native country of his ancestors or other relations.

A. If the person referred to is one who earns his livelihood by the use of arms and if the country spoken of is a mountain.

B. Others.

## *Bases.*

## *Affixes.*

ಛ (IV. 3. 91.)

## *Examples.*

ಪೃದ್ವೋಲ = ಪೃದ್ವೋಲಿಯ.

The same affixes as those in B under article (14.)

ಸೃಘೈ = ಸೃಘೈ.

(IV. 3. 90.)

(20) Used after words to express one who serves or worships or loves what is denoted by them.

A. (1) If the bases denote things that have no consciousness and are not a country or time.

ಷ (IV. 3. 96.)

ಲವೂಪ = ಲವೂಪಿ.

(2) If the bases denote *Kshatriyas* whose names are similar to those of inhabited countries which are always employed in the plural

(a) provided they have a penultimate ಕ.

ಆಣ್  
(IV. 2. 125, 132; IV. 3. 100.)

ಇತ್ಯೇಕೃ = ಇತ್ಯೇಕೃ.

(b) provided they have no penultimate ಕ.

ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾ  
(IV. 2. 125; IV. 3. 100.)

ಅಂಗ = ಅಂಗಕ.

(3) If the bases denote other well known *kshatriyas* than those referred to in (2) or descendants.

ಪ್ರಜಾ  
(IV. 3. 99.)

ನಕುಲ = ನಾಕುಲಕ; ಗೃಚಕಾ  
ಯನಿ = ಗೌ ಚಕಾಯನಕ.

B. Others.

The same affixes as those in B under article (14.)  
(IV. 3. 95.)

ಸುಪ್ತ = ಸುಪ್ತ.

(21) Used after words to express what has been announced or explained by one who is denoted by them.

A. If the word formed is intended to denote *Brahmana* or *Kalpa* and the bases mean ancient sages (ಮುನಿ).

ಣಿವಿ  
(IV. 3. 105.)

ಭಜವಿ = ಭಾಜವಿನ್; ಪಿಂಗ = ಪೈಂಗಿನ್.

# AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

*Description of affixes.*

*Bases.*

B. Others

*Examples.*

ಅವಿಶು = ಅವಿಶು.

*Affixes.*

The same affixes as those in B under article (14.)  
(IV. 3. 101.)

(22) Used after words to express what is in the same direction with that which is denoted by them.

ತು (IV. 3. 113.)  
or ಅರ್ (IV. 3. 112.)

ಸುಡಾಮು = ಸುಡಾಮ್ or ಸುಡಾಮತು.

(23) Used after words to express what belongs to that which is denoted by them.

ಅರ್  
(IV. 3. 127.)

ವೈದ = ವೈದ; ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯ = ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯ; ದಾನ್ತೆ = ದಾನ್ತೆ.

(1) If the bases are words formed previously by ಅರ್ or ಯರ್ or ಇರ್, and the words formed are intended to express a multitude or a mark (ಚ್ಚೇನ) distinguishing the person or thing that has it, or a mark (ಅಂಕ) indicating some other than the person or the thing having it.

(2) Other bases than those in (1) if they denote those portions of the Vedas which are called ಪಠಾ, ಧರ್ಮ, or ಅಮೃತ; or descendants not being disciples or boys having staff.

ಪುಷ್ಪ

(IV. 3. 126, 130.)

ಕಟು = ಕಾಟಕ, ಕಲಾಪ = ಕಾ  
ಲಾವಕ, ಪಿಪ್ಪಲಾಪ = ಪೈಪ್ಪಲಾವಕ.

(3) If the bases are words denoting carrying-animals and the word formed is intended to denote what is to be carried by them.

ಪುಷ್ಪ

(IV. 3. 123.)

ಅಶ್ವ = ಅಶ್ವ, ಗರ್ಭಧ = ಗಾ  
ರ್ಭಧ.

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B. Others.

The same affixes as those in B under article (14).

ಗೋಕಪ್ಪ = ಗೋಕಪ್ಪ.

(IV. 3. 120.)



# AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

## *Description of affixes.*

- (24) Used after words to express (1) what is done, obtained, acquired, or bought in that which is denoted by them. (IV. 3. 38.);
- (2) one who is skilful or expert in what is denoted by them. (IV. 3. 38.);
- (3) what is mostly in that which is denoted by them. (IV. 3. 39.);
- (4) what is adapted, adequate, or equal to what is denoted by them. (IV. 3. 41.);
- (5) what is pleasant or beautiful, or what flowers, or ripens, or is sown, or is due as a debt, or is found making a noise as an animal, at the time denoted by them. (IV. 3. 43, 44, 47, 51.);

## *Bases.*

The same affixes as those in B under article (14).

## *Examples.*

ಸುಫಿ = ಸೌಫಿ.

ಮಠುರಾ = ವಸಠುರ.

ಮಠುರಾ = ವಸಠುರ.

ಮಠುರಾ = ವಸಠುರ.

ಹಿಮಸ್ತು = ಹೈಮಸ್ತು.

- (6) one who or which can endure or bear a thing done at the time denoted by them. (IV. 3. 52.)
- (7) what takes its rise from that which is denoted by them. (IV. 3. 83.)
- (8) one who goes as a messenger to what is denoted by them. (IV. 3. 85.)
- (9) what faces as a gate that which is denoted by them. (IV. 3. 86.)
- (10) one who has as the country of his residence that which is denoted by them. (IV. 3. 89.)
- (11) knowledge acquired without being taught, by one denoted by them. (IV. 2. 115.)
- (12) book made by one denoted by them. (IV. 3. 116.)
- (13) what has been done or made by one denoted by them if the word formed is an appellative. (IV. 3. 117.)

The same affixes as those in B under article (14).

ಪ್ರದೋಷ = ಪ್ರಾದೋಷ.

ಹಿಮವತ್ = ಕೃಮಿವತ್.

ಮಧುರಾ = ಮಧುರ.

ಸ್ತುಘ್ನ = ಸ್ತುಘ್ನ.

ಸ್ತುಘ್ನ = ಸ್ತುಘ್ನ.

ಅಪಿಶಲ = ಅಪಿಶಲ.

ನರರಾಜಿ = ನಾರಾಜಿ.

ಮೃತ್ಯು = ಮೃತ್ಯು. (honey)

## AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(25) Used after words to express what is a modification or product of that which is denoted by them, provided the words are not those mentioned in article (27.)	<p>A. (1) if the bases are words termed <i>sankhya</i>,</p> <p>(a). Bases ending in ३ or ४ತ್.</p> <p>(b). Bases ending in ३ ವತ್.</p> <p>(c). Bases not ending in ३ ವತ್.</p>	<p>ಈ</p> <p>(V. 1. 18. 22; IV. 3. 156.)</p> <p>ಇ + ಕನ್ or ಕನ್</p> <p>(V. 1. 23; IV. 3. 156.)</p> <p>ಕನ್</p> <p>(V. 1. 22; IV. 3. 156.)</p> <p>ಕೈಲಜ್</p> <p>(Sid. I. 665.)</p>	<p>ಸಪ್ತತಿ = ಸಾಪ್ತತಿಶ; ಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶತ್ = ಚಾತ್ವಾರಿಂಶತ್.</p> <p>ತಾವತ್ = ತಾವತಿಶ or ತಾವತ್.</p> <p>ಪಂಜೆ = ಪಂಜಶ; ಏಕು = ಏಕುಶ; ಗಣ = ಗಣಶ.</p> <p>ತಿಲ = ತಿಲಶೈಲ; ಸರ್ವಪ = ಸರ್ವಪಶೈಲ.</p>
	B. Others than those in A.		

(1). If the bases are words denoting gold and the words formed are intended to mean things used for measure (ಮೆವಣಾ) (as coins are for instance.)

(2) If the bases are words denoting animals.

(3) Other bases than those in from (1) to (2) if they are monosyllabic or *vriddhák*.

(4) Other bases than those in from (1) to (3) and not being those mentioned in (5) below.

I. if their initial vowels are gravely accented or if they having no penultimate *ç* end in *ಉ* or *ಊ*.

ಪಟಕ = ಪಾಟಕ.

ಅರ್ (IV. 3. 153.)

ಕವೋತ = ಕಾವೋತ.

ಅರ್ (IV. 3. 154.)

ಕರ = ಕರಮಯ ; ವಾಚ್ = ವಾ

(IV. 3. 144; Sid. I. 599.) ಜಯ ; ಅಮ್ರ = ಅಮ್ರಮಯ

# AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

*Description of affixes.*

*Bases.*

*Affixes.*

*Examples.*

(a). provided the words  
formed mean food or clo-  
thing.

ಕುಪಿತ್ = ಕುಪಿತ್, ಮುಧು =  
ಮಾಧುವ.

(IV. 3. 137, 139, 140.)

(b). provided the words  
formed do not mean food  
or clothing.

ಮಹಿಷ = ಮಹಿಷ or ಮಹಿಷ  
ಮಯ; ದೇವದಾರು = ದೇವದಾರ  
ವ or ದೇವದಾರುಮಯ.

(IV. 3. 139, 140, 143.)

II. others than those in I.

(a). provided the words  
formed mean food or clo-  
thing.

ಮುಧ್ನ = ಮೌಧ್ನ, ಕರ್ಪಾಸ =  
ಕರ್ಮಾಸ.

(IV. 3. 134.)

(b). provided the words  
formed do not mean food  
or clothing.

ಅಶ್ವನ = ಅಶ್ವನ or ಅಶ್ವಮ  
ಯ; ಮಧೂಕ = ಮಧೂಕ or  
ಮಧೂಕಮಯ; ತರ್ಕ = ತರ್ಕ  
ವ or ತರ್ಕಮಯ.

(IV. 3. 143.)

(5) Other bases than those from (1) to (3) if they denote fruits, flowers, or roots.

(a). words denoting fruits which when ripe do not get dried.

ī ಅಣ್, ī ಮಯಟ್ &c. as the case may be viz. according as ಅಣ್ or ಮಯಟ್ &c. may be the affix that should have come according to the above rules if the words denote other things.  
(IV. 1. 163.)

ಅಮಲಕ್ಕಿ = ಅಮಲಕೆ.

(b). words denoting fruits which when ripe get dried.

ಽ ಅಣ್, ಽ ಮಯಟ್ &c. as the case may be. (id. I. 603.)

ವ್ರೀಹಿ = ವ್ರೀಹಿ.

(c). words denoting flowers and roots,

# AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(26) Used after words denoting an animal or a deciduous plant or a tree to express what is a part (ಅವಯವ) of them, provided the words are not those mentioned in article (27.)	(1) mostly.	ಽ ಅಣ್ ಓಂ. as the case may be. (Sid. 1. 603.)	ಮೃಗ್ಗಿಕಾ = ಮೃಗ್ಗಿಕಾ; ವಿದಾರಿಣಿ = ವಿದಾರಿಣಿ.
	(2) in a few cases.	ಽ ಅಣ್ ಓಂ. as the case may be. (Sid. 1. 603.)	ಅಕ್ಕಿಣ್ಣಕ = ಅಕ್ಕಿಣ್ಣಕ.
	(3) in a few other cases.	ಅಣ್ ಓಂ. as the case may be. (Sid. 1. 603.)	ಪಟಲಃ=ಪಟಲ; ಸಲ್ಯಃ=ಸಾಲ್ಯ.
	...	The same affixes as those in B under article (25.) (IV. 3. 135.)	ಕವ್ರೇತಃ=ಕಾವ್ರೇತ; ಮುರ್ವಃ = ಮುರ್ವಃ ; ಕರಿರ = ಕಾರಿರ.

(27) Used after words to express what is a modification or product of that which is denoted by them and after words denoting an animal or a deciduous plant or a tree to express what is a part of them, when the words are those which have been formed by secondary affixes having indicative  $\text{ಞ}$  in the sense of "product" or "part."

(28) Used after words to express what is conformable to the law or custom of that which is denoted by them.

...

ಅಞ್  
(IV. 3. 155.)

ದೇವದಾರವ = ದೇವದಾರವ ; ಕಞ್  
ಪಿಞ = ಕಾಪಿಞ.

ಅಞ್  
(IV. 4. 49.)

ಯಾತ್ಯ = ಯಾತ್ಯ.

ಕಞ್  
(IV. 4. 47.)

ಕುಳ್ಳ ಪಾಲಾ = ಕೊಳ್ಳ ಕಾವಿಳ ; ಆ  
ಪಣ = ಆವಣಿಳ.



## AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(29) Used after words to express one who in his studies does an act denoted by them.	...	ಅಕೃ (IV. 4. 63.)	ವಿಕಾಸ್ಯ = ಐಕಾನ್ಯಕ.
(30). Used after words to express what is flavoured, or finished, or improved, or made perfect (ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಂ), by what is denoted by them.	(a). If the bases have a penultimate ಕ. (b). In other cases.	ಅಕೃ (IV. 4. 4.) ಅಕೃ (IV. 4. 3.)	ಪ್ರಿತ್ವದ್ವಿಕ = ಪ್ರೈತ್ವದ್ವಿಕ. ದಧಿ = ದಾಧಿಕ.
(31) Used after words to express one who swims or floats or crosses over waters with what is denoted by them.	(a). If the bases are dissyllabic. (b). In other cases.	ಷ್ಠಂ (IV. 4. 7.) ಅಕೃ (IV. 4. 5.)	ಘಟ = ಘಟಕ. ಉಡುಪ = ಉಡುಪಿಕ.
(32) Used after words to express (1) one who plays diggs, conquers or is conquered with that which is denoted by them (I. V4. 2.);	...	ಅಕೃ	ಅಕ್ಷ = ಅಕ್ಷಿಕ; ಅಪ್ರ = ಅಪ್ರಿಕ.

(2) one who eats, or goes with that which is denoted by them. (IV. 4. 8.);

...

(3) that which is smeared with what is denoted by them (IV. 4. 22.),

...

(4) that which is sprinkled or mixed with what is denoted by them as condiments or sauces (IV. 4. 26.);

...

(5) one who gives for the sake of what is denoted by them with a base or mean object or motive. (IV. 4. 30.);

...

(6) one who gleans or keeps up what is denoted by them. (IV. 4. 32, 33.);

..

ಠಾ

ದಧಿ = ದಾಧಿಕೆ, ಕಳಪು = ಕಾಕೆ  
ಟಕೆ, ಪಸ್ತುನು = ಪಾಸ್ತುಕೆ.

ಮರೀಚೆ = ಮೂರಿಚಿಕೆ.

ಪಧಿ = ದಾಧಿಕೆ.

ದ್ವಿಗುಣ = ದ್ವೈಗುಣಿಕೆ.

ಕಣ = ಕಾಣಿಕೆ. ಸಮಾಜ =  
ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕೆ.

# AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

## *Description of affixes.*

(7) one who kills what is denoted by them, they being birds, fish, or other animals of a similar description. (IV. 4. 35.);

(8) one who or what becomes a part of an assemblage or a collection (IV. 4. 43.);

(9) what is levied as government duty in connection with what is denoted by them. (IV. 4. 50.);

(10) one who has what is denoted by them as things saleable by them. (IV. 4. 51.)

## *Bases.*

...

...

...

...

## *Affixes..*

## *Examples.*

ಪಕ್ಷಿ = ಬಾಕ್ಷಿ; ಮತ್ಸ್ಯ = ಮಾತ್ಸ್ಯ; ಸಾರಂಗ = ಸಾರಂಗಿ.

ಸಮಾಜ = ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ; ಸಮೂಹ = ಸಮೂಹಿಕ.

ಆಕರ = ಆಕರಿಕ.

ಅವೂಪ = ಅವೂಪಿಕ.

ಕರ್

(11) one whose art is related to what is denoted by them. (IV. 4. 55.);

(12) one whose weapon is that which is denoted by them. (IV. 4. 57.);

(13) one whose habit is related to what is denoted by them. (IV. 4. 61.);

(14) one who is fond of the eatables denoted by them. (IV. 4. 65.);

(15) one to whom what is denoted by them is rightfully or at all times to be given. (IV. 4. 66.);

(16) one who is appointed to a duty connected with what is denoted by them. (IV. 4. 69.);

...

...

...

...

...

...

ಈಕೆ

ಮೈದಂಗ = ಮಾದಂಗ.

ಅಸಿ = ಅಸಿಕ; ಜೇಶ್ರ = ಚಾಶ್ರ.

ವೋದಕ = ವೌದಕ.

ಕದ್ಮುಲಿ = ಕಾಮ್ಬುಲಿಕ.

ಅಗ್ರಭೋಜನ = ಅಗ್ರಭೋಜನಿಕ.

ಕಾಲಾ = ಕಾಲಿಕ.

## AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(17) one who studies improperly at the time or place denoted by them.	...	ಶಕ್ (IV. 4. 71.)	ಶ್ರುತನ = ಶ್ರುತಾನಿಶ.
(33) Used after words to express. (1) a person or thing hurting that which is denoted by them, provided the instrument of the hurt is not a bow. (IV. 4. 83.)	...	ಯತ್	ಪದ್ = ಪದ್ಯ.
(2) one who is good, expert, or proficient, or what is good in, what is denoted by them. (IV. 4. 98.)	...		
(34) Used after words to express what is suitable to that which is denoted by them.	...		
	A. Bases denoting a part of the body.	ಯತ್ (V. 1. 6.)	ದಂತ = ದಂತ್ಯ.
	B. Other bases than A,		

(a). bases denoting clarified butter or other articles to be offered as oblations (ಪವಿತ್ರೀಕೃತ) and also the different kinds of food (ಅನ್ನವಿಕಾರ).

(b). Bases ending in ಉ or ಲೂ.

Other bases than those in (a) and (b).

(35) Used after words to express what is the material of which that which is denoted by them can be the product.

(36) Used after words to express what can be of, or in that which is denoted by them.

ಯತ್ or ಛ  
(Sid. I. 626. note 6.)

ಪುರೋಡಾಶ = ಪುರೋಡಾಶ್ಯ or  
ಪುರೋಡಾಶೀಯ, ಸೂಪ = ಸೂಪ್ಯ  
or ಸೂಪೀಯ.

ಯತ್  
(V. 1. 2.)

ಕಂಕು = ಕಂಕವ್ಯ.

ಛ  
V. 1. 5.

ಪತ್ನು = ವಾಪ್ನೀಯ.

ಲಜ  
V. 1. 15.

ಪರತ್ರ = ವಾರತ್ರ.

The same affixes as those in B under article (34).

ಅಂಗಾರ = ಅಂಗಾರೀಯ; ಸಕ್ತು  
= ಸಕ್ತವ್ಯ; ಸೂಪ = ಸೂಪ್ಯ.

....  
The same affixes as those in B under article (34).  
(V. 1. 16.)

ಪ್ರಾಕಾರ = ಪ್ರಾಕಾರೀಯ.

# AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(37) Used after words to express that in which or one to whom what is denoted by them is payable as interest or rent or profit or government tax or a present. (V. 1. 47. Kās thereon.)	A. If the bases are ordinal numbers (ವೂರ್ತು ನಾಚಿ).	ಈನ್ (V. 1. 48.)	ದ್ವಿತ್ವೀಯು = ದ್ವಿತ್ವೀಯಶ.
	B. Others:		
	(1) Bases termed <i>śankhya</i> and ending in ೩ or. ಈತ್.	ಈಶ್ (V. 1. 22.)	ಸದ್ವೃತ್ತಿ = ಸಾಮ್ವೃತ್ತಿಶ, ಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶಃ = ಚಾತ್ವಾರಿಂಶತಿಶ.
	(2) Other <i>śankhya</i> bases than those in (1) if they end in ವತ್.	ಈನ್ or ಇ + ಈನ್ (V. 1. 23.)	ತಾವತ್ = ತಾಮತಿಶ or ತಾವತ್ತ್.
	(3) Other <i>śankhya</i> bases than those in (1) if they do not end in ವತ್.	ಈನ್ (V. 1. 22.)	ಮಂಜ = ಮಂಜಶ.
	(4) Bases denoting weights and measures whether of length or capacity.	ಈಶ್ (V. 1. 19.)	ಪ್ರಸ್ಥ = ಪ್ರಸ್ಥಶ್.

(38) Used after words to express what is the cause of that which is denoted by them, provided that the cause is a meeting of men (ಸಂಘಾಟನ) or a natural prodigy or a portent (ಉತ್ಪಾದನ).

A. If the bases are dissyllabic and do not denote number, weight, or measure.

B. Others.

ಯತ್  
(V. 1. 39.)

ಛನ = ಛನೈ.

ದ್ವಿತ್ವೀಯ = ದ್ವಿತ್ವೀಯಃ ; ಸಪ್ತತ್ವಿ = ಸಪ್ತತ್ವಃ ; ಪಂಚನ = ಪಂಚಃ ; ಪ್ರಸ್ಥ = ಪ್ರಾಸ್ಥಿಕ.

Use the same affixes as those in B under article (37) remembering to include bases denoting ordinal numbers under (4) of B.

(V. 1. 38.)

ಪಂಚನ = ಪಂಚಃ.

(39) Used after words to express (1) what is bought with that which is denoted by them. (V. 1. 37.);

(2) what is the sowing ground for that which is denoted by them. (V. 1. 45.);

Use the same affixes as those in B under article (37) remembering that bases denoting ordinal numbers are to be brought under (4) of B.

ದ್ವೀಣ = ದ್ವೀಣೀಕ.



# AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
....	<div> <div></div> <div>Use the same affixes as those in B under article (37) remembering that bases denoting ordinal numbers are to be brought under (4) of B.</div> <div></div> </div>	ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ = ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ.
...		ಸಪ್ತನ = ಸಪ್ತಮ.
....		ಅಪ್ಪನ = ಅಪ್ಪ.

## *Description of affixes.*

(3) what is capable of receiving or having in it collected or cooked that which is denoted by them. (V. 1. 52.);

(4) one who or which has as his or its share, price, or salary, that which is denoted by them. (V. 1. 56.);

(5) what has as its measure that which is denoted by them, the bases being words denoting numbers and the words formed being intended to denote a multitude of men or a col-

lection of *sūtras* or a study that has been repeated as many times as are expressed by the bases. (V. 1. 58.);

(6) one who or which has as his or its measure that which is denoted by them generally. (V. 1. 57.);

(7) one who is deserving of that which is denoted by them. (V. 1. 63.)

(40) Used after words denoting time to express what is given or has to be done at the time denoted by them.

(a) If the bases denote an asterism or a season (ಋತು) or a period of time called *sandhiveli*.

(b) other bases than those in (a).

Use the same affixes as those in B under article (37) remembering that bases denoting ordinal numbers are to be brought under (4) of B.

ಕೂಡು = ಕೌಡವಿಕ

ಕೈತಜ್ಞತೃ = ಕೈತಜ್ಞತೃ.

ಜತಃರ್ಧೇ = ಜತಃರ್ಧೇ.

ವಸ = ವಸ.

ಅನ್  
(V. 1. 96; IV.  
3. 16, 53.)

ಅನ್  
(V. 1. 96.)

## AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(41) Used after words denoting time to express (1) what is to be accomplished in the time. (V. 1. 79.) ;	...	}	ಲರ್ಧಪಡನ = ಲರ್ಧವಡನಿಸಿಕ.
(2) one who has by reward been made to engage himself or to take employment for salary, as well as one who or which has been or will be during the time. (V. 1. 80.) ;	...		ವಡನ = ವಡನಿಸಿಕ.
(3) what is to be done or easily to be done or to be obtained or to be conquered in the time (V. 1. 93.)	....		ವಡನ = ವಡನಿಸಿಕ.

ಕಡ  
(V. 1. 18.)

(42) Used after words to express one who has to be in the condition of a religious student in the time or what has to be as such condition during the time.

(43) Used after words (1) denoting sacrifices to express what is payable as sacrificial presents in them (V. 1. 95.)

(2) to express what has been rendered beautiful in appearance or quality by what is denoted by them (V. 1. 99.)

(3) to express what has for its object that which is denoted by them (V. 1. 109.)

(a). If the words formed are to be appellative.

(b). In other cases.

ಆಠ್  
(Sid. I. 647)

ಠಜ್  
(V. 1. 94; 18.)

...

....

....

ವಜಸ = ವಜಸ.

ವಜಸ = ವಜಸಿಕ.

ಅಗ್ನಿದ್ಯೋಮ = ಅಗ್ನಿದ್ಯೋಮಿಕ.

ವಸ್ತ್ರ = ವಾಸ್ತ್ರಕ.

ಇಂದ್ರಮಹ = ಇಂದ್ರಮಹಿಕ.

## AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

### *Description of affixes.*

(44) Used after words to express the nature of what is denoted by them i. e. to express that which differentiates from knowledge in general the knowledge produced by what is denoted by them (*genus*.)

### *Bases*

A. If the bases are words denoting colors.

B. Others.

(1) Bases ending ಮತಿ.

(2) Bases denoting sacrificers.

(3). Bases denoting descendants or *charyanas* (portions of the Vedas so called). If the word formed is used in connection with praise of oneself or dispraise of others or if what is signified by the word formed is intended to be said as having been attained or understood.

### *Affixes.*

ಮೈಜ್ or ಇಮನಿಜ್ or ತೈ or ತಲ್.  
(V. 1. 123.)

ಯತ್ or ತೈ or ತಲ್  
(V. 1. 120. 128.)

ಛ or ತೈ or ತಲ್  
(V. 1. 135.)

ವುಜ್ or ತೈ or ತಲ್  
(V. 1. 134.)

### *Examples.*

ಕುಳ್ಳ = ಕೌಳ್ಳಾನ್ or ಕುಳ್ಳಮನ್ or ಕುಳ್ಳತೈ or ಕುಳ್ಳತ.

ಸೇನಾಮತಿ = ಸೇನಾಮತೈ or ಸೇನಾಮತಿತೈ or ಸೇನಾಮತಿತ.

ಅಜ್ಞಾನಾಚ = ಅಜ್ಞಾನಾಚೈಯ or ಅಜ್ಞಾನಾಚತೈ or ಅಜ್ಞಾನಾಚತ.

ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯಾಚ = ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯಾಚ or ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯಾತೈ or ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯಾತ; ಕಟ = ಕಾಟಕ or ಕಟತೈ or ಕಟತ.

(4) Other bases if they having more than two vowels have a penultimate *ya* and the next vowel preceding the *ya* is heavy *i. e.* is either long or is followed by a conjunct consonant.

(5) Other bases if they end in *ಇಕ* and have the vowel next preceding the *ಇಕ* light *i. e.* neither long nor followed by a conjunct consonant.

(6) Other bases than those in from (1) to (5) if they denote kinds of living beings (ಪ್ರಾಣಿಭಿಷ್ಠಾತಿ) or *agha*.

(7) Other bases being *gṛāṣavāchana* if they do not denote colors.

ಪ್ರಜಾ or ತ್ಯ or ತಲ್  
(V. 1. 132.)

ರಮಣೀಯ = ರಾಮಣೀಯಕ  
or ರಮಣೀಯತ್ಯ or ರಮಣೀ  
ಯತ.

ಅಣ್ or ತ್ಯ or ತಲ್  
(V. 1. 131.)

ಕುಚಿ, ನಗರಿ, ಪಮಿ, ವಧೂ, ಪಿ  
ತ್ಯ = ಕೌಚ, ನಾಗರ, ಪಾಟವ, ವಾ  
ಧೂ, ವೈತ್ಯ; or ಕುಚತ್ಯ, ಕುಚಿತ  
ಕೀ.

ಅಜಾ or ತ್ಯ or ತಲ್  
(V. 1. 129.)

ಅಕ್ಕ = ಲಕ್ಕ or ಅಕ್ಕತ್ಯ or ಅ  
ಕ್ಕತ; ಕುಮಾರ = ಕೌಮಾರ or  
ಕುಮಾರತ್ಯ or ಕುಮಾರತ.

ಜ್ಯಜ್ or ತ್ಯ or ತಲ್  
(V. 1. 123.)

ಜಡ = ಜಾಡ್ಯ or ಜಡತ್ಯ or  
ಜಡತ.

# AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
(18) Other bases than those in from (1) to (7).	....	ವ್ಯ or ತಲ್ (V. 1. 119, 120.)	ವಿಮಾನ, ಹುತ್ತಿಯ = ವಿಮಾನ ವ್ಯ or ವಿಮಾನತ; ಹುತ್ತಿಯತ್ವ or ಹುತ್ತಿಯತ.
(45) Used after words to express the conduct of one who has what is denoted by them.	....	Use the same affixes as those in B under article (44) remembering that bases denoting colors are to be brought under (7).	ಕುಶ್ಲ = ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ or ಕುಶಲ್ಯ ಕುಶ್ಲತ (not ಕುಶ್ಲಮನ).
(46) Used after words denoting grain to express what is a place or field for it.	....	ಖರ್ (V. 2. 1).	ಮುದ್ದ = ಮೌದ್ಧೀನ.
(47) Used after words being the names of animals to express what is a place for them.	....	ಗೋದ್ಯ (Sid. I. 664.)	ಗೋ = ಗೋಗೋದ್ಯ.

(48) Used after words to express one who or which is well known or distinguished by that which is denoted by them.

(49) Used after words to express what in measure is equal to that which is denoted by them.

....

(a) If the measure referred to is depth or height.

(b) In other cases.

(1) If there is a doubt as to the measure.

(2) Otherwise.

(i) If the measure is a well known measure in general use.

(ii) In other cases.

ಚೆಪುಮ್ or ಚೆಣಮ್  
(V. 2. 26.)

ವಿಷ್ಣು = ವಿದ್ಯಾಚಂಚು or ವಿ  
ದ್ಯಾಚಣ.

ದೈಯುಮ್ or ದಳ್ಳುಮ್  
or ಮೂತ್ರಚ್  
(V. 2. 37; Kās.  
thereon.)

ಉರು = ಉರುದ್ವಯಸ, ಉ  
ರುದಳ್ಳು, or ಉರುಮೂತ್ರ.

ಮೂತ್ರಚ್  
(Sid. I. 667.)

ಪ್ರಸ್ಥ = ಪ್ರಸ್ಥಮೂತ್ರ.

ಕಮ = ಕಮ.

ಽ ಮೂತ್ರಚ್  
(Sid. I. 667.)

ಮೂತ್ರಚ್  
(Sid. I. 667; V. 2. 37.)

ಕಮ = ಕಮಮೂತ್ರ.



## AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

*Description of affixes.*

(50) Used after words denoting numbers to express what as compared with another is in respect of value more or less by as many times as are denoted by that number.

(51) Used after words denoting one's own person or body or a member of his body to express one whose attention is particularly devoted thereto.

(52) Used after words to express a place of which one who is denoted by them is the head-man.

*Bases.*

....

*Affixes.*

ಮಯಃ  
(V. 2. 47.)

*Examples.*

ದ್ವಿ = ದ್ವಿಮಯ, ಒಳಮಯ.

....

*ಕಸ*

(V. 2. 66.)

ಕಕ = ಕಕಕ.

....

*ಕಸ*

(V. 2. 78.)

ದ್ವೇವದತ್ತ = ದ್ವೇವದತ್ತಕ.

(53) Used after words denoting ordinal numbers to express a disease which has a time denoted by those numbers as its duration; or after other words to express a disease which has as its cause or effect that which is denoted by them.

(54) Used after words to express that in which what is expressed by them occurs plentifully as eatables provided that the word formed is appellative.

(55) Used after the word ಪೂರ್ವ to express one who has done an act at the time denoted thereby, a word denoting the act referred to being sometimes prefixed to the word.

....

ಕನ್  
(V. 2. 81.)

ದ್ವಿತೀಯ = ದ್ವಿತೀಯಕ, ವಿಷ  
ವೃಷ್ಟಿ = ವಿಷಪ್ರಶ್ನಕ, ಉಷ್ಣ = ಉ  
ಷ್ಣಕ.

...

ಕನ್  
(V. 2. 82.)

ಅಪ್ರೇಮ = ಅಪ್ರೇಮಿಕ.

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...

ಇವಿ  
(V. 2. 86.)

ಪೂರ್ವ = ಪೂರ್ವನ್; ಕೃತ or  
ಗತ or ಜ್ಞಾತ + ಪೂರ್ವ = ಕೃತಪೂ  
ರ್ವನ್, ಗತಪೂರ್ವನ್, ಜ್ಞಾತಪೂ  
ರ್ವನ್

## AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

*Description of affixes.*

(53) Used after words when we speak of one whose the thing denoted thereby is, or in whom or in which it is.

*Bases.*

A. (a) If the word formed is to take ಪಕ್ಕನ್ or ಕುಮಸುನ್ afterwords.

(b) If the word formed is to denote that division of ಸ್ಥಳ or ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿ which is called ಆಧ್ಯಾಯ or ಅನುವಾಕ.

(c) If the word formed is to denote ಸ್ಥಳ or ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿ generally or other portions of them than ಆಧ್ಯಾಯ or ಅನುವಾಕ.

(d) If the bases are words denoting qualities as well as those that have the qualities, not words denoting qualities only.

*Affixes.*

ಐ ಪುತುಪ್ or ಐ ವಿಸ್  
(V. 2. 121, 94, V. 3. 65.)

ಐ ಷ or ಷ  
(V. 2. 59, 60.)

ಛ  
(V. 2. 59.)

ಐ ಪುತುಪ್  
(V. 2. 95; Sid. I. 678 note 52.)

*Examples.*

ಯಾಕನ್, and ಧನ್ = ಯಾಕನ್  
and ಧನ್ + ಕ್ಕನ್ = ಯಾಕಕ್, ಯಾಕಿಯನ್; ಧನ್, ಧನ್ಯನ್.

ಗರ್ಧಭಾಂಡ = ಗರ್ಧಭಾಂಡ, or  
ಗರ್ಧಭಾಂಡಿಯ.

ಅಶ್ವಾ ವಾಕ = ಅಶ್ವಾ ವಾಕಿಯ.

ಕೃಷ್ಣ = ಕೃಷ್ಣ.

(e) If the bases are words denoting members of one's own body, the word formed being intended to imply that he has them large.	ಇನ್ or ಲನ್ or ಇಲನ್ or ಮತುಮ್ (Kās on V. 2. 117.)	ಇನ್ = ಹಸ್ತನ್, ಪಸ್ತುಕ, ಪಸ್ತುಲ, ಪಸ್ತುವತ್; ಅಕ್ಷಿ = ಅಕ್ಷಿನ್, ಅಕ್ಷಿಶ, ಅಕ್ಷಿಲ, ಅಕ್ಷಿವತ್.
(f) If the bases are words denoting members of one's own body, the words formed being intended to imply that he has them defective.	ಅಚ್ (Kās on V. 2. 127.)	ಕಾಣಾಕ್ಷಿ = ಕಾಣಾಕ್ಷಿ.
(g) If the bases are words denoting colours.	ಅಚ್ (Kās on V. 2. 127.)	ರಕ್ತ = ರಕ್ತ.
(h) If the bases are words denoting small insects (ಹುದ್ರಪ್ರವಸ್ತ್ರ).	ಇನಿ or ಮತುಮ್ (V. 2. 97. Sid. 1. 681. note 54.)	ಮಾಕ = ಮೂಕರ್ನ್ or ಮಾಕವತ್.
(i) If the bases being words ending in ಅ denote diseases in a living being.	ಇನಿ or ಮತುಮ್ (V. 2. 97, 128; Sid. I. 687.)	ಕಾಪ್ = ಕುಪ್ಮಿನ್, ಕುಪ್ಪವತ್.

# AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

*Description of affixes.*

*Bases.*

(j) If the bases, being words not ending in ಅ, denote diseases in a living being.

(k) If the bases are words denoting something contemptible existing in a living being.

(l) If the bases are ordinal numbers referring to age.

B. In other cases than those referred to in A.

I. Bases ending in ಅ.

(a) Bases being words called *jati* (ಜಾತಿ). or words formed by primitive affixes.

*Affixes.*

ಲಜ್ or ಮತುಚ್  
(Kás on V. 2. 97.)

ಇನಿ  
(V. 2. 128.)

ಇನಿ  
(V. 2. 130.)

*Examples.*

ವಿಷಾದಿಕಾ = ವಿಷಾದಿಕಾಲ, ವಿಷಾದಿಕಾವತ್.

ಕಾಕತುಲುಕ = ಕಾಕತುಲೂಕನ.

ಪಂಚಮ = ಪಂಚಮಿನಾ.

ವ್ಯಾಭ್ರ = ವ್ಯಾಭ್ರವತ್; ಕಾರಕ = ಕಾರಕವತ್.

ಮತುಚ್  
(Sid. I. 684.  
note 60.)

(b) Bases ending in ಮ  
if the word formed is in-  
tended to be appellative.

ಇನಿ  
(V. 1. 137.)

ಜೋಮು = ಜೋಮಿಸ್.

(c) If the words formed  
are to denote one in whom  
or in which is that which  
is denoted by the bases.

ಮತುಪ್  
(Sid. 1. 684 note 60.)

ದಂಡ = ದಂಡವತ್.

(d) In other cases.

ಇನಿ or ಲನ or ಮತುಪ್  
(V. 2. 115.)

ದಂಡ = ದಂಡಿನ್, ದಂಡಿಕ, ದಂಡೆ  
ವತ್. ಸೂಪು = ಸೋಮುವತ್ (not  
appellative) ವಂಡೆಮು (not  
referring to age) = ಖಂಡಮ  
ವತ್.

II. Bases ending in ಳ.

(a) If the bases denote  
something that exists in a  
living being as a member  
of its body.

ಲಬ್ or ಮತುಪ್  
(V. 2. 96.)

ಜೋತಾ = ಜೋತಾಲ, ಜೋತಾ  
ವತ್.

# AFFIXES OF THE C CLASS.

<i>Description of affixes.</i>	<i>Bases.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>	<i>Examples.</i>
	(b) Other bases.	ಮತುಕು (V. 2. 94.)	ಚಿಕ್ಕರ್ಮಾ = ಚಿಕ್ಕರ್ಮಾವತ್; ಖಟ್ಟಾ = ಖಟ್ಟಾವತ್.
III. Bases ending in ಮನ್.	(a) If the words formed are intended to be appellative.	ಇನಿ (V. 2. 137)	ದಾಮನ = ದಾಮನ; ಪ್ರಥಮನ = ಪ್ರಥಮನ.
	(b) In other cases.	ಮತುಕು (V. 2. 94.)	ಸೂಮನ = ಸೂಮವತ್.
IV. Bases ending in ಆನ್.		ವಿನ or ಮತುಕು (V. 2. 121.)	ರುಕನ = ಯಶಸ್ವಿನ್ or ಯಶಸ್ವತ್.
V. Bases not ending in ಆ or ಆ or ಮನ or ಆನ್.		ಮತುಕು (V. 2. 94.)	ಗೋ = ಗೋಮತ್. ಧೀ = ಧೀಮತ್. ಕಿಂ = ಕಿಂವತ್. ಭಾನ್ = ಭಾಸ್ವತ್. ಅಗ್ನಿ = ಅಗ್ನಿಮತ್. ವಾಯು = ವಾಯುಮತ್. ಅಗ್ನಿಚಿತ = ಅಗ್ನಿಚಿತ್ವತ್.

(56) Used after words to express that which has in it in abundance that which is denoted by them.

...  
•

The same affixes as those in article (11) under A class. (V. 4. 21.) ಅನ್ನ = ಅನ್ನಮಯ (i.e. a sacrifice); ಅಪೂಷ = ಅಪೂಷಮಯ (i.e. a feast.)

### OBSERVATIONS.

(1) The senses and affixes referred to in articles 5 to 27 (inclusive) are called *pragdīvyatīyah* (ಪ್ರಾದೀವ್ಯತೀಯಾಃ.)

(2) When the base is one ending in ಡತಿ, the proper affix to be used in the senses called *pragdīvyatīyah* is always ಣ್ಯ, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the rules as above detailed (IV. 1. 85.)



# AFFIXES OF THE D CLASS

## Bases.

- (1) Bases being names which while they express a country, express also a *kshatriya* as in the case of one who has given his name to the country.

(a). Bases beginning with ನ.

(b). Other bases.

(i). if *vriddha* or those ending in ಾ.

(ii). Others.

(a). if dissyllabic.

(b). if not dissyllabic.

## Affixes.

## Examples.

ನಿಷಧ = ಸೈವಧ್ಯ.

ಣ್ಯ  
(IV. 1. 172.)

ಸಾವೀರ = ಸಾವೀರೈ; ಅವಸ್ತಿ =  
ಅವಸ್ತೈ.

ಜ್ಯಾಜ್  
(IV. 1. 171.)

ಮದ್ರ = ಮದ್ರ.

ಅಣ್  
(IV. 1. 170.)

ಕೂರಕ್ಕನ = ಕೂರಕ್ಕನ.

ಅಜ್  
(IV. 1. 168.)

(2). Bases denoting quadrupeds.

(3) Bases denoting artists, artisans, artificers, or mechanics.

(a). If not *vriddhāh*.

(b). If *vriddhāh*.

(4) Other bases, if they end in *ah* and are the names of sanctified sages and of persons belonging to the *andhakā* (ಅಂಧಕ) *varishāh* (ವೃಷಿ), or *kuru* (ಕುರು). race.

(a). If *yuvan* descendants are meant, the bases being dissyllabic.

(b). If the bases are not dissyllabic even when *yuvan* descendants are meant, and also when other descendants are meant.

ಡೇಜ್

(IV. 1. 135.)

ಕುಂಠಿವಾಹ್ = ಕೌಂಠಿವಾಹೀಯ; ಕ  
ಮಂಡಲೂ = ಕಾಮಂಡಲೇಯ; ಜಂ  
ಬೂ = ಜಾಂಬೇಯ.

ಜ್ಯೋ or ಇಜ್

(IV. 1. 152, 153)

ಕುಂಭಕಾರ = ಕೌಂಬಕಾರ್ಯ or ಕೌಂ  
ಭಕಾರ್; ತಂತುವಾಯು = ತಾಂತುನಾಯ್ಕ  
or ತಾಂತುನಾಯಿ.

ಜ್ಯೋ or ಫಿಜ್

(IV. 1. 152, 157.)

ನಾಪಿತ = ನಾಪಿತ್ಯ or ನಾಪಿತಾ  
ಯನಿ.

ಆಣ್ + ಫಿಜ್

(IV. 1. 114, 156.)

ಯಸ್ತ್ಯ = ಯಾಸ್ತ್ಯಾಯನಿ.

ಆಣ್

(IV. 1. 114.)

ವಸಿಷ್ಠ = ವಾಸಿಷ್ಠ.

# AFFIXES OF THE D CLASS.

## *Bases.*

(3) Other bases ending in ಎ.

(a) If *yuran* descendant are meant.

(b) If other descendants are meant.

(i) for female descendants of the special class.

(ii) for other female descendants as well as male descendants.

(6) Bases ending in the expression ವತಿ.

(7) Bases other than the above comprising,

(a) dissyllabic bases ending in ಎ. (IV. 1. 122.)

## *Affixes.*

ಇಜ್ಜ + ಫಕ್  
(IV. 1. 95, 101.)

ಇಜ್ಜ + ಝಜ  
(IV. 1. 78, 79.)

ಇಜ್ಜ  
(IV. 1. 95.)

ಞ್ಜ  
(IV. 1. 85.)

## *Examples.*

ವತ್ತ್ = ದಾಕ್ಷಾಯನ.

ವರಾಹನ = ವರಾಹಸ್ಯ = ವಾರಾಹ  
ಸ್ಯ. ಪುಣಿಕ = ಪುಣಿಕಸ್ಯ = ಪುಣಿಕಸ್ಯ.

ವತ್ತ್ = ದಾಕ್ಷಿ.

ಪ್ರಜಾವತಿ = ಪ್ರಜಾವತ್ಯ ; ಸೇನಾ  
ವತಿ = ಸೈನಾವತ್ಯ ; ಗಣವತಿ = ಗಣಾ  
ವತ್ಯ.

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(b) dissyllabic bases ending in  $\text{\textcircled{a}}$  without having taken the feminine affix  $\text{\textcircled{a}}$ . (IV. 1. 122.)

(c) dissyllabic bases which have taken the feminine affixes and are the names of women. (IV. 1. 121.)

(a) *triddha* bases which are not dissyllabic and which are the names of women or of rivers and have taken the feminine affixes (IV. 1. 113.) and

(e) bases which have taken the feminine affixes and which are not the names of women and rivers and do not denote persons of immoral conduct or persons having bodily defects. (IV. 1. 120) ;

(i) if  $yuvax$  descendants are meant.

ಪ್ರಕಟ + ಮೂಲ (IV. 1. 95.)

ಅತ್ರಿಃಪತ್ರೀಯು, ನಿಧಿಃಸ್ವೈರ್ದೇಯಾ,  
ದತ್ತಾಃ ಪತ್ನೀಯು, ಭಾವತಃಭಾವಮೇ  
ಯು, ಗೋಷ್ಠಿಃಗೌಷ್ಠೇಯು, ಸುಭ್ರೂಃ =  
ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮೀಯು, ಕಾಮೇರಿಃಕಾಮೇರೇಯು, ಸ  
ಖಃಸಾಖೇಯು, ದೇಶೀಃವ್ಯಕ್ತೇಯು.

# AFFIXES OF THE D CLASS.

## *Bases.*

(ii) if other descendants are meant.

## *Affixes.*

ಢಕ್

## *Examples*

ಅತ್ರಿ=ಅತ್ರಿಯ, ನಿಧಿ=ನೈಧೀಯ,  
ದತ್ತಾ=ದತ್ತೀಯ, ಭಾವಾ=ಭಾವೀಯ,  
ಯ, ಗೋಪಿ=ಗೋಪೀಯ, ಸುಭ್ರಾ=ಸುಭ್ರೀಯ,  
ಕಾವೇರಿ=ಕಾವೇರೀಯ, ಸ  
ಖೀ=ಸುಖೀಯ, ವೇಣೀ=ವೈಣೀಯ.

(8) Dissyllabic bases which have taken the feminine affixes and are the names of rivers.

The same affixes as those for bases in article (7) or optionally as those in article (10)  
(IV. 1. 112. Sid. 1. 504. note 42.)

ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ = ಕಾವ್ಯೇಯ or ಕಾವ್ಯಾ  
ಯಣಿ (*yuvan*); ಕಾವ್ಯೇಯ or ಕಾ  
ವ್ಯೇ. (otherwise)

(9) Bases which have taken the feminine affixes and which denote persons of immoral conduct or persons having bodily defects.

(a) if *yuvan* descendants are meant.

ಢಕ್ + ಇಡ or ಢಕ್ + ಇಡ  
(IV. 1, 95, 131.)

ಕಾಣಾ = ಕಾವೇಯ or ಕಾವೇರಿ ;  
ದಾಸೀ = ದಾಸೇಯ or ದಾಸೇರಿ.

(b) if other descendants are meant.

ಢಕ್ or ಢಕ್  
(IV. 1. 131.)

ಕಾಣಾ = ಕಾವೇಯ or ಕಾವೇರಿ ;  
ದಾಸೀ = ದಾಸೇಯ or ದಾಸೇರಿ.

(10) Other bases comprising,

(a) bases which have taken the feminine affixes and are the names of women or of rivers but which are neither dissyllabic nor *vriddha*.

(b) bases ending in *ṣ* without having taken the feminine affix *ṣ*.

(c) non-dissyllabic bases ending in *ṛ* without ending in *ṛṣ* and non-dissyllabic bases ending in *ṣ* without having taken the feminine affix *ṣ*.

(d) bases ending in *ṣ* without having taken the feminine affix *ṣ*; and

(e) bases ending in *ṣ* or in any vowels except *ṣ* - *ṣ*, *ṛ* - *ṣ*, *ṣ* and *ṣ* or in consonants.

(i) if *yuvan* descendants are meant.

# AFFIXES OF THE D CLASS

## *Bases.*

(a) for dissyllabic bases.

(b) for non-dissyllabic bases.

(ii) if other descendants are meant.

(a) for female descendants of the special class.

(b) for other female descendants as well as for male descendants.

## *Affixes.*

ಅಣ್ + ಏಜ್

(IV. 1. 92, 156.)

ಅಣ್ + ಇಜ್

(IV. 1. 92, 95.)

ಇಣ್ + ಏಜ್

(IV. 1. 78, 79.)

ಅಣ್

(IV. 1. 92.)

## *Examples.*

ಗುರು, ಪಠ, ಕೃತ್ಯ = ಗೌರವಾ  
ಯಸಿ, ವಾಠವಾಯಸಿ, and ಕಾತ್ಯಾ  
ಯಣಿ.

ವೈದಮಾ, ಮುರೀಚಿ, ಯಮುನಾ, ಇ  
ರಾವತಿ, ಗೌ, ಭಾಗ್ಯಮತಿ, and ಕು  
ದ್ವಧಿ = ವೈದಮಿ, ವಾರೀಚಿ, ಯಮು  
ನಿ, ಐರಾವತಿ, ಗಾವಿ, ಭಾಗ್ಯಮತಿ,  
and ಕೌದ್ವಧಿ.

ಕುಮುದಗನ್ಧ = ಕೌಮುದಗನ್ಧ =  
ಕೌಮುದಗನ್ಧಾಳಿ.

ಗೌರವ, ವಾಠವ, ಕಾತ್ಯಾಕ, ವೈದ  
ಮಿ, ವಾರೀಚಿ, ಯಮುನ, ಐರಾವತಿ,  
ಗಾವಿ, ಭಾಗ್ಯಮತಿ, and ಕೌದ್ವಧಿ.

## OBSERVATIONS.

1. The peculiarity that a patronymic affix applies even to quadrupeds as has been said above should be noted.

2. The patronymic affixes attached to the bases referred to in article (1) are called *tadrájáh* (ತದ್ರಾಜಾಹ) (IV. 1. 174.)

3. Every descendant of a person, in reference to that person, is called,

(a) if the descendant is a grandson or any descendant of a grandson how lowsoever, *gotram* (ಗೋತ್ರಂ); (IV. 1. 162.); but

(b) if the descendant is any male descendant of a grandson and has any of his forefathers how high soever or elder brothers living,

(i) *yuvan* as well as *gotram* optionally provided he is alive at the time he is spoken of and has any of his collateral *Sapindás* living who are his superiors both by degree of descent and by age; (IV. 4. 165.); and

(ii) only *yuvan* (ಯುವನ) otherwise (IV. 1. 95, 163, 164; Sid. I. 498.)

(c) *yuvan* likewise optionally,

(i) even when he is not the descendant of a grandson if respectful reference to him is intended; (IV. 1. 166.) and

(ii) even when he is a descendant of a grandson and comes within the definition of *yuvan* as above if disrespectful reference to him is intended (IV. 1. 167.)

4. When descendants of the description called *gotra* are spoken of there is generally a single patronymic affix (*i. e.* not an affix for each degree of descent from the person referred to)



(IV. 1. 93.) but when descendants of the description called *yuvan* are meant, therequired affix should be attached only to a word formed already by another patronymic affix to mean a *gotra* descendant (IV. 1. 94.) See (a) of article (4), (a) of article (5), (i) of article (7), (a) of article (9), and (i) (a) and (i) (b) of article (10.)

5. But this second affix required by a word meaning *yuvan* is *lukated* (i. e. not required) in the following cases:—

(a) if the words meaning the *gotra* descendants,

(i) have been formed by *ಇ* and they denote any of the people called *prachyáh* (ಪ್ರಚ್ಯಾಹ), (II. 4. 60.) except those belonging to the race called *bharatáh* (ಭರತಾಹ); (Kás. on II. 4. 66.) e. g. ಮನ್ಥರೇಷಣಿ = ಮನ್ಥರೇಷಣಿ (both *yuvan* and *gotra*); but ಅರ್ಜುನ = ಅರ್ಜುನಿ (*gotra*), ಅರ್ಜುನಾಯನ (*yuvan*), because ಅರ್ಜುನ is a *bharata*. See article (5);

(ii) denote any not being Brahmins or denote sages even among Brahmins (II. 4. 58; Kás thereon); e. g. ಬುಧ = ಬೌಧಿ (both *yuvan* and *gotra*); ಮುನಿವ್ಯ (sage) = ಮುನಿವ್ಯ (both *yuvan* and *gotra*);

(iii) have been formed by the affix *ಞ* or an affix having indicatory *ಇ* and the affixes that ought to have been used if not *lukated* would have *ಅ* or *ಇ* (II. 4. 58.); e. g. ಕುರು (which irregularly takes *ಞ*) = ಕೌರವ್ಯ (both *gotra* and *yuvan*); ವಿದ (which irregularly takes *ಅ*) = ವೈದ (both *gotra* and *yuvan*);

(b) if to the words formed are afterwards to be attached vowel affixes of the description called *prágdivyatiyah* (ಪ್ರಾಗ್ದಿವ್ಯತೀಯಾಹ).

- (i) optionally provided the affixes to be *lukated* are ಫಕ್ and ಫೀಜ; (IV. 1. 91.) e. g. ದಾಹ್ತಾಯನ (from ದಹ್ತ) + ಫ = ದಾಹ್ತಾಯನೀಯ or ದಾಹ್ತೀಯ; (see article (5) ) ಯಾಸ್ಯಾಯನಿ (from ಯಸ್ಯ) + ಫ = ಯಾಸ್ಯಾಯನೀಯ or ಯಾಸ್ಯೀಯ; (See article (4) ) ಗೌರವಾಯನಿ (from ಗುರು) + ಫ = ಗೌರವಾಯನೀಯ or ಗೌರವೀಯ; ಮಾರೀಚಿ (from ಮರೀಚಿ) + ಫ = ಮಾರೀಚೀಯ (See article (10) );
- (ii) absolutely otherwise (IV. 1. 90.) e. g. ಆತ್ರೇಯಿ (from ಅತ್ರಿ) + ಫ = ಆತ್ರೇಯ + ಈಯ = ಆತ್ರೇಯೀಯ. (See articles (7,) (8) and (9) ).

6 The patronymic affixes called *tadrājáh* should be *lukated* after the bases to which they refer in the following cases:—

- (a) if the words formed are intended to be used in the masculine plural provided the plural number is taken by the base itself and not by its standing as a compound epithet dependent upon another word. (II. 4. 62.)
- (b) if the efficient portion of the affixes is ಅ and the words formed are to denote female descendants of other people than the *prachyáh* or of the race called *bharatáh* even among the latter mentioned people (IV. 1. 177, 178; Kás. on II. 4. 66.) e. g. ಮದ್ರ, and ಕೂರಸೇನ in the feminine gender = ಮದ್ರ and ಕೂರಸೇನ; but ನಿಷಧ, ಸುವೀರ and ಅವಸ್ತಿ in the feminine = ನೈಷಧ್ಯ, ಸುವೀರ್ಯ, and ಅವಸ್ತ್ಯ; and ಪಂಚಾಲ, ವಿದೇಹ, ಅಂಗ, and ಮಗಧ (*prachyáh*) in the feminine = ಪಂಚಾಲ, ವೈದೇಹ, ಅಂಗ and ಮಾಗಧ; though ಅರ್ಜನ (*bharatá*) in the feminine = ಅರ್ಜನ not ಆರ್ಜನ

7. If the words formed are intended to be used in the masculine plural the following patronymic affixes also should

be *lukated* after the bases to which they apply provided the plural number is taken by them in the manner mentioned above :—

- (a) ಇಜ (II. 4. 64.) *e. g.* ವಿಜ (which irregularly takes ಅಜ) in the masculine plural = ವಿಜ, not ವೈಜ.
- (b) ಅಜ, provided the bases are polysyllabic words denoting the *bharatáh* or other *prachyáh* (II. IV. 66.) *e. g.* ಅರ್ಜನ (*bharata*) and ಮನ್ಥರೇಷಣ (other *prachyah*) in the masculine plural = ಅರ್ಜನ and ಮನ್ಥರೇಷಣ, not ಅರ್ಜನ and ಮನ್ಥರೇಷಣ;
- (c) but in both the cases mentioned above not when to the words formed are afterwards to be attached vowel affixes called *pragdivyatiyáh* (IV. 1. 89.) *e. g.* ವಿಜ, ಅರ್ಜನ, ಮನ್ಥರೇಷಣ = ವೈಜ, ಅರ್ಜನ, ಮನ್ಥರೇಷಣ + ಛ = ವೈದೀಯ, ಅರ್ಜನೀಯ and ಮನ್ಥರೇಷಣೀಯ.

8. It has been said that all bases which without taking patronymic affixes are *vriddháḥ* may optionally take ಘಜ as their patronymic affix as well as the several affixes applicable to them according to the rules above, provided they are not bases taking *tadrúja* affixes (IV. 1. 157.) *e. g.* ಅಮೃಗುಪ್ತ and ಗ್ರಾಮರಕ್ಷ = ಅಮೃಗುಪ್ತಾಯನಿ and ಗ್ರಾಮರಕ್ಷಾಯನಿ (both *gotra* and *yuran*) as well as ಅಮೃಗುಪ್ತಾಯನ and ಗ್ರಾಮರಕ್ಷಾಯನ (*yuran*), ಅಮೃಗುಪ್ತಿ and ಗ್ರಾಮರಕ್ಷಿ (other descendants except the female descendants of the special class,) and ಅಮೃಗುಪ್ತ್ಯಾ and ಗ್ರಾಮರಕ್ಷ್ಯಾ (female descendants of the special class).

9. The female descendants of the special class alluded to are such descendants other than daughters, provided the words denoting their ancestors are the names of a tribe or if other words, have more than two vowels and have their vowel next to the final vowel heavy (IV. 1. 78, 79.) *e. g.* ಘಣಿಕೀ, ಭಣಿಕೀ (tribe); ಕರೀಷಗನ್ನೀ, ಕುಮಾದಗನ್ನೀ, ವರಾಹೀ.



## CHAPTER X.

### PRELIMINARY REMARKS ON INDECLINABLES AND ON THE GENDER AND NUMBER OF OTHER NOUNS.

1. Before treating of the declension of nouns, it is necessary to know what nouns need not be declined and what the gender and number are of others.

2. The following are indeclinables :—

- (a). the particles (ನಿಪಾತಾಃ) and anomalous words mentioned in lists I, II. and III. of Chapter II. Part I. (I. 1. 37.);
- (b). the words formed by the primitive affixes ಕ್ರಾ಼ವ್ಯ, ತ್ವಾ಼ವ್ಯ, ಲ್ಯಪ್, ಣಮುಲ್, or ತುಮುನ್ (I. 1. 39, 40) ;
- (c). the words formed by the secondary affixes called *vibhakti* and by the affixes (1) ಅಸ್ತಾತಿ, (2) ಕಸಃ, (3) ತಸಿ, (4) ಚ್ವಿ, (5) ಸಾತಿ, (6) ತ್ರಾ಼, (7) ಘಾಚಃ, (8) ಕೃತ್ವಸುಜಃ, and others which come in the sense of this affix (9) ವತಿ, (10) ಅಮ್, (i. e. ತರಾಂ, ತಮಾಂ). (I. 1. 38 ; Sid. I. 203) ;
- (d). the following which by an extension of the meaning of the term are called *nipátuh* and also *galayah* because they can be prefixed to verbs and primitive words (I. 4. 56. 60.) :—
  - (a). the words ಪುರಃ and ಅನ್ತಂ (I. 4. 67, 68.) e. g. ಪುರಸ್ಕರೋತಿ, ಪುರಸ್ಕೃತ್ಯ, ಪುರಸ್ಕೃತಂ, ಅನ್ತಂಗಮಿವ್ಯತಿ, ಅನ್ತಂಗತಃ.
  - (b). ಅನ್ತರ್ when used so as not to imply the sense of “taking” (I. 4. 65.) e. g. ಅನ್ತರ್ಹನ್ತಿ, ಅನ್ತರ್ಹತ್ಯ.
  - (c). the anomalous word ಕಣೇ when used so as to imply “satiation” (I. 4. 66.) e. g. ಕಣೇಹತ್ಯಾಪಯಾಮಿಬತಿ.

- (d). the word ಅಜ್ಞ when used in the sense of "before", "in presence of," or "in front of" with verbs from root ವದ್ or roots denoting "motion," or with primitive words derived from these roots (I. 4. 69.) e. g. ಅಜ್ಞವದತಿ, ಅಜ್ಞೋದ್ಯ, ಅಜ್ಞಗಜ್ಞತಿ, ಅಜ್ಞಗತ್ಯ.
- (e). ಅದಸ when used so as to imply an act not enjoined for another person to do (I. 4. 70.) e. g. ಅದಾಕರೋತಿ, ಅದಾಕೃತ್ಯ.
- (f). ತಿರಸ optionally when used with verbs or primitive words derived from the root ಕೃಷ (I. 4. 72.) ; and invariably when used with verbs from other roots or primitive words derived from them so as to imply "disappearance" (I. 4. 71, 72.) e. g. ತಿರೋಭವತಿ, ತಿರೋಭೂಯ, ತಿರಸ್ಕರೋತಿ, ತಿರಸ್ಕೃತ್ಯ, ತಿರಸ್ಕೃತ್ವಾ.
- (g). ಉಪಾಜ್ಞೇ and ಅನ್ವಾಜ್ಞೇ optionally when used with verbs or primitive words derived from ಕ್ಷುಷ (I. 4. 73.) e. g. ಉಪಾಜ್ಞೇಕೃತ್ಯ or ಕೃತ್ವಾ, ಅನ್ವಾಜ್ಞೇಕೃತ್ಯ or ಕೃತ್ವಾ.
- (h). ಉರಸ, ಮಧ್ಯಪದೇ, ನಿವಚನೇ optionally when used with verbs or primitive words derived from ಕೃಷ but not implying joining (I. 4. 75, 76.) e. g. ಉರಸಿಕೃತ್ಯ, ಉರಸಿಕೃತ್ವಾ ; ಮಧ್ಯಪದೇಕೃತ್ಯ, ಮಧ್ಯಪದೇಕೃತ್ವಾ ; ಅನ್ವಾಜ್ಞೇಕೃತ್ಯ, ಅನ್ವಾಜ್ಞೇಕೃತ್ವಾ.
- (i). ಮನಸ optionally when used with verbs or primitive words derived from ಕೃಷ (I. 4. 75.) but invariably when used with any other verbs or primitive words and implying "satiation" (I. 4. 66.) e. g. ಮನೋಜತ್ಯಮುಪಿಬತಿ, ಮನಸಿಕೃತ್ಯ, ಮನಸಿಕೃತ್ವಾ.
- (j). optionally the words ಸಾಕ್ಷಾತ್, ಮಿಥ್ಯಾ, ಚಿನ್ಮಾ, ಭ್ರಮಾ, ರೋಚತಾ, ಅಸ್ಥಾ, ಅಸಾ, ಅದ್ಧಾ, ಕ್ರದ್ಧಾ, ಪ್ರಜಯಾ, ಪ್ರಜರುಡಾ,

ಖೀಜಯರ್, ಖೀಜರುಹಾ, ಸಂಸರ್ಯ, ಅರ್ಥೇ, ಲವಣಮ್, ಉಪ್ಪಮ್, ಶೀತಮ್, ಉದಕಮ್, ಆದ್ರಮ್, ಅಸಾ, ವಶೇ, ವಿಶಸನೇ, ಪ್ರಸಹನೇ, ಪ್ರತಪನೇ, ಪ್ರಾದುಸ್ ಸಮಸ್. (ಆತ್ಮತಿಗಣಃ), when used with verbs or primitive words derived from ಕೃಷ (I. 4. 74.) with the sense of ಚೈ (Sid. I. 375.) e. g. ಸಾಕ್ಷಾತ್ಕೃತ್ಯ. &c.

- (k). the words ಹಸ್ತೇ and ಪಾಣೌ when used with verbs or primitive words derived from ಕೃಷ (I. 4. 77.) if the sense of these words as modified by the verbs implies "marriage". (I. 4. 77.) e. g. ಹಸ್ತೇಕೃತ್ಯ; ಪಾಣೌಕೃತ್ಯ.
- (i). the word ಪ್ರಾಧ್ವಂ when it means "subdued by being bound" and when used with verbs or primitive words from ಕೃಷ (I. 4. 78.) e. g. ಪ್ರಾಧ್ವಂಕೃತ್ಯ.
- (m). the words ಜೀವಿಕಾ and ಉಪನಿವತ್ when used with verbs or primitive words derived from ಕೃಷ the words having by implication, in addition to their own signification, the sense of "like" (I. 4. 79.) e. g. ಜೀವಿಕಾಕೃತ್ಯ, ಉಪನಿವತ್ಕೃತ್ಯ.
- (n). words formed by the affixes ಚೈ, ಸಾತಿ, or ತ್ರಾ (I. 4. 61.) e. g. ಕುಕ್ಷೇಕೃತ್ಯ, ಕುಕ್ಷೇಕರೋತಿ. ಅಗ್ನಿಸಾತ್ಕೃತ್ಯ, ದೇವತ್ವಾಕರೋತಿ.
- (o) words imitative of sounds and not used along with the word "ಇತಿ" and also ಸತ್ meaning "respect or reverence," (2) ಅಸತ್ meaning "disrespect or indifference," (3) ಅಲಮ್ meaning "ornamentation or decoration," (4) ಕಾರಿಕಾ meaning "act" (ಕ್ರಿಯಾ), (5) ಊರೀ, (6) ಉರೀ, (7) ತಸ್ಥೀ, (8) ತಾವೀ, (9) ಆತಾವೀ, (10) ವೇತಾವೀ, (11) ಧೂವೀ, (12) ಧೂಪೀ, (13) ಕಲಾ, (14) ಸಂಕಲಾ, ಧ್ವಂಸಕಲಾ, (16) ಭ್ರಂಸಕಲಾ, (17) ಗುಲಗುಧಾ, (18) ಸಜಾಸ್, (19) ಫಲ, (20) ಫಲೀ,

(21) ವಿಕಲ್ಪ (22) ಅಕ್ಷೇ, (23) ಅಲೋಪ್ಪೀ, (24) ಕೇವಾಲೀ,  
 (25) ಕೇವಾಸೀ, (26) ಪರ್ವಾಲೀ, (27) ಕೇವಾಲೀ, (28)  
 ಪರ್ವಾಲೀ, (29) ಅತ್ಯೂಮಾ, (30) ವಕ್ರಸಾ, (31) ಮಸ್ತಸಾ,  
 (32) ಮಸಮಸಾ, (33) ಶೌರಬ್, (34) ಪೌರಬ್, (35) ವ  
 ಷಬ್ (36) ಸ್ವಾಹಾ (37) ಸ್ವಧಾ, (38) ವನಾ, (39) ಪ್ರಾ  
 ದುಸ, (40) ಅತ್, (41) ಅವಿಸ್ when used with verbs  
 or primitive words derived from ಕೃಷ (I. 4. 61  
 to 64; Sid. I. 372.) e. g. ಪದಪಟಾ ಕೃತ್ಯ, ಸತ್ಕೃತ್ಯ,  
 ಲೋಕೃತ್ಯ. &c.

3. It has been said that the expression formed by the auxiliary affix ಅಮಿ in the perfect tense in order to take the auxiliary verbs can be considered as a primitive indeclinable noun (I. 1. 39; Sid. I. 204 note 12.)

4. Observe that because the words mentioned in lists II and III of Chapter II, Part I. are not exhaustive (ಅಶ್ವತಿಗಣಾ) there are other words also of the nature referred to therein and these are likewise indeclinable. The following are some additional words of this description:—

### SUPPLEMENTAL LIST II.

(1) ಪಶು *well* (2) ಸೂಕಂ *quickly* (3) ಯಥಾ (4) ಕಥಾ *any how*—(3) and (4) are interjections denoting indifference—(5) ಪಾಟ್ (6) ಪ್ಯಾಟ್ (7) ಅಂಗ (8) ಜೈ (9) ಹೇ (10) ಭೋ—(4) to (10) vocative particles—(11) ಅಯೇ *Ah* (indicating recollection), (12) ವಿಷು *on all sides* (13) ಎಕಪದೇ *at the same moment*, (14) ಯ-ತ್ *badly, ill*, (15) ಅತಃ *hence*. And those words which have, without the reality, the appearance of (1) *upasargáḥ* (2) verbs or declined nouns and (3) vowels. e. g. ಅವದತ್ತಂ *given away*; (here ಅವ is not really an *upasarga*, for if it were, the word would be ಅವತ್ತಂ), ಅಹಂಯಾಃ *egotistic* (here ಅಹಂ is not identical with the ಅಹಂ *I* ending in a nominative affix, because a pronoun really regarded as being in the nominative case could not be the first member in such a compound); ಅಸ್ತುಮೈರಾ *what has milk*, (a cow or the like) (here the word

ಅಸ್ತಿ, must be regarded as different from the word ಅಸ್ತಿ, *is*, which is a verb in the 3rd person singular, because in the latter case it could not have appeared as the first member in a compound); ಅ. ಆ. ಇ. ಈ. ಉ. ಊ. ಒ. ಔ. when, as interjections, they indicate various emotions; (here the vowels as interjections are different from the ordinary vowels.)

### SUPPLEMENTAL LIST III.

(1) ಕಾಮಂ (2) ಪ್ರಕಾಮಂ (3) ಭೂಯಸ್ (4) ಸಾಂಪ್ರತಂ (5) ಪರಂ (6) ಸಾಕ್ಷಾತ್ (7) ಸಾಚಿ (8) ಸತ್ಯಂ (9) ಮಂಜು (10) ಸಂವತ್ (11) ಅವಶ್ಯಂ (12) ಸಮದಿ (13) ಬಲವತ್ (14) ಪ್ರಾದುಸ್ (15) ಆವಿಸ್ (16) ಅನಿತಂ (17) ನಿತ್ಯಂ (18) ನಿತ್ಯದಾ (19) ಸದಾ (20) ಅಜಸ್ರಂ (21) ಸತತಂ (22) ಉಷಾ (23) ರೋದಸೀ (24) ಓಂ (25) ಭೂರ್ (26) ಭುವರ್ (27) ಝಬಿತಿ (28) ರುಕ್ (29) ತರಸಾ (30) ಸುಷ್ಕು (31) ದುಷ್ಕು (32) ಸು (33) ಕು (34) ಅಹಹ (35) ಅಂಜಸಾ (36) ಮಿಥು (37) ಚಿರಾಯ (38) ಚಿರರಾತ್ರಾಯ (39) ಚಿರಸ್ಯ (40) ಜಿರಂ (41) ಚಿರೇಣ (42) ಚಿರಾತ್ (43) ಅಸಂ (44) ಆನುಷಕ್ (45) ಅನ್ಯಕ್ (46) ಅಭ್ರಂ (47) ಸ್ಥಾನೇ (48) ವರಂ (49) ಸುದಿ (50) ವದಿ (51) ಯೇವಂ (52) ಸಹ (53) ಸತ್ರಂ (54) ಜಾಢಂ (55) ಬ್ರಾಜಕ್. (Sid. 200 note 1.)

5. It must be added also that the exceptionally formed primitive and secondary words which we have omitted include some indeclinables.

6. The number of nouns is, as we have seen, singular, dual, or plural. The singular expresses one; dual, two; and plural, more than two. The sense alone, therefore, commonly determines the number to be used in any particular case. Thus ತ್ರಿ is always plural and ದ್ವಿ always dual (Sid. I. 115.)

7. Some nouns however are always plural whatever may be the number expressed by the sense (M. M. 149. note 2.) e. g. ದಾರಾಃ (wife) *m. plural*; ಆಮಃ (water) *f. plural*; ವರ್ಷಾಃ (the rainy season) *f. plural*; ಸಕತಾಃ (sand) *f. plural*.



8. ಎಕೆ when it means "one" is singular, but its number in other senses is according to the meaning. Thus, when it means "some" it is only plural (Sid. I. 100 note 52.) e. g. ಎಕ್ಕೇ ವದಂತಿ "some people say".

9. ಕಂತಿ. "how many," ಯಂತಿ "as many," and ತಂತಿ "so many" are always plural. (Sid. I. 113. note 89.)

10. The *sarvanamā* word ಉಭ is dual only, but ಉಭಯ is singular, not dual, according to grammarians of approved authority, though, according to *Haradatta*, it is dual also. (Sid. I. 98.)

11. The pronoun of the first person when not used along with a qualifying word may be used optionally in the plural though the sense requires a singular or dual number (I. 2. 59.) e. g. ಅಹಂಬ್ರವೀಮಿ or ವಯಂಬ್ರಾಮಃ "I say"; ಆವಾಂಬ್ರವಃ or ವಯಂಬ್ರಾವಃ "we (two) say" But ಅಹಂಹೃದ್ಯಃಬ್ರವೀಮಿ "I who am rejoiced say"; ಅಹಂತವದಾಸಃಬ್ರವೀಮಿ "I who am your servant say"; ಅಹಂ ದೇವದತ್ತಃಬ್ರವೀಮಿ "I, Devadatta, say".

12. When the genus to which what is denoted by a word belongs is referred to, the word may be used in the singular instead of in the plural optionally. (I. 2. 58.) e. g. ರಾಜಾಸಃಪೂಜ್ಯಾಃ or ರಾಜಃಪೂಜ್ಯಃ; ಯಾವಾಸಂಪನ್ನಾಃ or ಯಾವಾಸಂಪನ್ನಃ.

13. The gender of nouns is not regulated by the apparent sex of those that are denoted by the nouns as is mostly the case in English, but by conventional usage alone. Much therefore depends upon a good memory and practice in this respect. However as certain considerations will enable a careful student to ascertain the gender without difficulty in most cases they are mentioned below:—

## LIST I

## SHOWING WORDS USED NOT IN ALL GENDERS.

## (A) WORDS WHICH DO NOT ADMIT OF CLASSIFICATION.

ಅಂಕುರ M. N. (Sid. II. 697.)	ಅರ್ಥ (though wealth) M. (Sid. II. 635.)
ಅಂಗ N. (Sid. II. 636.)	ಅರ್ಥ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
ಅಂಗುಲಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)	ಅರ್ಥರ್ಥ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
ಅಂಗುಲಿತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)	ಅಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
ಅಂಜಲಿ M. (Sid. II. 633.)	ಅನ್ಯ M. N. (Sid. II. 633. 637.)
ಅಂಬರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)	ಅಸ್ತರೀಪ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
ಅಂಬರೀಷ N. (Sid. II. 632.)	ಅನ್ಯಕಾರ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
ಅಂಶ M. (Sid. II. 633.)	ಅನ್ವಯ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
ಅಂಶುಕ N. (Sid. II. 630.)	ಅನ್ಯತ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
ಆಕ್ಷ (denoting one of the five senses, not the axle tree) N. (Sid. II. 637.)	ಅನೀಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
ಆಕ್ಷತ (always plural) M. (Sid. II. 632.)	ಅದೃಶ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
ಆಕ್ಷಿ N. (Sid. II. 636.)	ಆಪ್ತವದ M. N. (Sid. II. 638.)
ಆಗ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)	ಅಪ್ಪವನಿ (mostly plural) F. (Sid. II. 636.)
ಅಗ್ನಿ (though formed from roots by ಸಿ) M. (Sid. II. 625.)	ಆಪ್ (mostly plural) F. (Sid. II. 627.)
ಆರ್ಥ M. (Sid. II. 633.)	ಆಪಂಗ M. (Sid. II. 632.)
ಅಜರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)	ಆಪ್ತ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
ಅಜಸ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)	ಆರ್ಪಣ (though ending in ಇನ್)
ಆಜನ N. (Sid. II. 630.)	F. N. (Sid. I. 634.)
ಆಜಿರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)	ಆರ್ಪಣ M. N. (Sid. II. 638.)
ಆಜೀ (though forest) F. (Sid. II. 635.)	ಅಭ್ರ (though denoting clouds) N. (Sid. I. 629.)
ಆಚ್ಚ M. (Sid. II. 633.)	ಅಭಿಧಾನ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
	ಅಮಿತ್ರ M. (Sid. II. 636.)
	ಅಮೃತ N. (Sid. II. 636.)

ಅಯುತ ಮ. ನ. (Sid. II. 635.)  
 ಅರಣ್ಯ (though forest) ಮ. ನ.  
 (Sid. II. 635.)  
 ಅರಣಿ (though formed from  
 roots by ಅನಿ) ಮ. (Sid. II. 625.)  
 ಅವತ ನ. (Sid. II. 636.)  
 ಅವ್ಯಯ ಮ. ನ. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಆನಿ (though formed from roots  
 by ಅನಿ) ಮ. (Sid. II. 625.)  
 ಆನಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ಆಪ್ತ ನ. (Sid. II. 629.)  
 ಆಶೀತಿ F. (Sid. II. 625.)  
 ಆಶ್ರ ನ. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಆಸ್ತ್ರ ನ. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಆಸ್ಥಿ ನ. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಅಸು (always plural) ಮ. (Sid. II.  
 632.)  
 ಅಹನ (though denoting a day)  
 ನ. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ಆಕಾಶ ಮ. ನ. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಆಜ್ಯ ನ. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಆಜಿ F. (Sid. II. 636.)  
 ಆಧಿಕ (though denoting mea-  
 sure) ಮ. ನ. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ಆಪದ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ಆಮ್ರ ಮ. ನ. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಆಯುಧ ಮ. ನ. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಆಶಾಸ ಮ. ನ. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಆವಾರ ಮ. ನ. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಆಶ್ರಮ ಮ. ನ. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಆಶೀರ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ಆಸನ ಮ. ನ. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಆಸ್ತವ ನ. (Sid. II. 637.)

ಆಹವ ಮ. (Sid. II. 636.)  
 ಇಂದ್ರಿಯ ನ. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಇಧ್ಯ ನ. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಇಧು (though denting arrow)  
 ಮ. F. (Sid. II. 629.)  
 ಇಮಧಿ (though formed by ತಿ  
 from ಧಾ) ಮ. F. (Sid. II.  
 628.)  
 ಉಕ್ತ ನ. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಉದಾಸ ನ. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಉತ್ಪಲ ಮ. ನ. (Sid. II. 636.)  
 ಉತ್ತರತ ಮ. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ಉತ್ತರೀಯ ನ. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಉದ್ಭಿತ್ತ ನ. (Sid. II. 636.)  
 ಉದ್ಯಮ ಮ. ನ. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಉಪಾರ ನ. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಉಪರ ನ. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಉದ್ವಾಸ ಮ. ನ. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಉದ್ಯಾನ ಮ. ನ. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಉಪವಾಸ ಮ. ನ. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ಉಪಲ ಮ. (Sid. II. 635.)  
 ಉಪಾಸಕ F. (Sid. II. 626.)  
 ಉಲ್ಮುಕ ನ. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಉಶೀಲ ಮ. ನ. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ಉಷ್ಣ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ಉಷ್ಣ ನ. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಉಷ್ಣಿ F. (Sid. II. 626.)  
 ಉರ್ಜ F. ನ. (Sid. II. 262.)  
 ಉರ್ವಿ (though formed from  
 roots by ಏ) ಮ. F. (Sid. II. 625.)  
 ಋಣ ನ. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಮತ್ವಿಜ ಮ. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ಮಘಶ್ರೀ ಮ. (Sid. II. 633.)

ಮುಖಿ M. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ಐರಾವತ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಓದನ (though food) M. (Sid. II. 635.)  
 ಓದಧ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಓದಧಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ಕಂಡು M. E. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಕಂಸ (not meaning a living being i. e. a. man of that name) M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ಕರ್ಕನ್ದು M. F. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಕಕುದ M. N. (Sid. II. 638.)  
 ಕಟ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಕಟಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಕಟಾಹ M. (Sid. II. 633.)  
 ಕಟಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ಕಣ್ಣುಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಕಣ್ವು N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಕನ್ನ M. (Sid. II. 633.)  
 ಕನ್ನರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಕವಟ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಕರ್ವಟ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಕರಾವಟ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಕರ್ಮಸ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ಕಪಿ M. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ಕಫ M. (Sid. II. 633.)  
 ಕಬ್ಬುನ್ದು M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಕಮಂಡಲು M. N. (Sid. II. 629.)  
 ಕಮಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635, 636.)  
 ಕಮ್ಮಲ M. (Sid. II. 635.)  
 ಕರಂಡ M. (Sid. II. 633.)  
 ಕರಟ N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಕರೈಷ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)

ಕರೈಣು (meaning a he elephant) M. (Sid. II. 634.)  
 ಕರೈಣು (meaning a she elephant) F. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಕಲತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಕಲ್ಮಡ N. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ಕವಚ N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಕವರ N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಕವ್ಯು N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಕಪಾಯ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಕನ್ನೇರು N. (Sid. II. 629.)  
 ಕಂಡ (though denoting arrow) M. N. (Sid. II. 629.)  
 ಕಾಸ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ಕಾಂಸ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ಕಾನನ N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಕಾವ್ಯು N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಕಾಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಕಾಕ್ಕೇರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಕಾವ್ಡ (not meaning ಒಕ್ಕ) N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಕಾವ್ಡ (meaning ಒಕ್ಕ) F. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಕಾರ್ವಾಪಣ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಕಾಸ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ಕಿಕಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ಕಿರೀಟ N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಕಿಲ್ಬಿಷ N. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ಕಿಸಲಯ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಕ್ರಿಮಿ M. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ಕೀಟ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಕುಂಕುಮ N. (Sid. II. 631.)

ಕುಂಜ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಕುಂಡಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)  
 ಕುಕ್ಷಿ M. (Sid. II. 633.)  
 ಕುಟ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಕುಟ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ಕುಟೀರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಕುಟುಂಬ N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಕುಡ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಕುಣಪ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಕುಣ್ಣಿ N. (Sid. II. 636.)  
 ಕುಣ್ಣಿಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)  
 ಕುತಪ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಕುಥ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಕುನ್ಮ M. (Sid. II. 633.)  
 ಕುನ್ಮ M. (Sid. II. 633.)  
 ಕುಲಿಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 636, 637.)  
 ಕುಲೀರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಕುಲ (meaning a bar) F. e. g. ಕು  
 ಲೀ (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಕುಲ (meaning a piece of wood)  
 F. e. g. ಕುಲಾ (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಕುಲ (meaning otherwise) M. N.  
 (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಕುಸುಮ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಕುಸುಲ M. (Sid. II. 635.)  
 ಕುಹು F. (Sid. II. 629.)  
 ಕೂರ್ಚ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಕೂಟ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಕೂರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಕೃಚ್ಛ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಕೃಷತ್ N. (Sid. II. 636.)  
 ಕೃಷಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)

ಕೇದಾರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಕೇಯೂರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಕೇಲಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ಕೋಟೀ F. (Sid. II. 635.)  
 ಕೋಲಿ M. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ಕ್ಷತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಕ್ಷುದ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಕ್ಷೀರ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಕ್ಷೋದ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಕ್ಷೇಮ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಕ್ಷೇಲಿತ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಕ್ಷೋಮ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಖಂಡ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಖನಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ಖಾರೀ (though denoting mea-  
 sure) F. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ಖಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)  
 ಗಜ M. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ಗಂಧ M. (Sid. II. 633.)  
 ಗಣ್ಣಿ M. (Sid. II. 633.)  
 ಗರ್ಭೀರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಗರುತ್ M. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ಗಹ್ವರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಗ್ರಸ್ಥಿ M. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ಗಾಂಧೀವ (though bow) M. N.  
 (Sid. II. 635.)  
 ಗಾಥ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಗೀರ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ಗುಲ್ಮ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಗೃಹ M. N. (Sid. II. 638.)

ಗೃಹಸ್ಥಣ N. (Sid. II. 626.)  
 ಗೋ M. F. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಗೋತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಗೋಮಯ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಘೃತ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಚಕ್ರ M N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಚತಸ್ರ F. (Sid. II. 625.)  
 ಚತ್ವರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಚತ್ವಾರಿಂಶತ್ F. (Sid. II. 625.)  
 ಚಂದನ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಚಮನ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ಚರಣ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಚಸಕ್ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಚಾಮರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಚಿವುಕ N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಚುಳ್ಳಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ಚೋರ್ಣ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಚೂತ M. (Sid. II. 633.)  
 ಚಿನ್ಮ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಛತ್ರ M N. (Sid. II. 631, 636.)  
 ಛವಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ಛದಿಸ್ (though inding in ಇಸ) F. (Sid. II. 634.)  
 ಛಾತ್ರ M. (Sid. II. 636.)  
 ಛದ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಜಗತ್ N. (Sid. II. 636.)  
 ಜಠರ G. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಜತು N. (Sid. II. 629.)  
 ಜತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 629.)  
 ಜನಪದ M. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ಜಾನು N. (Sid. II. 629.)  
 ಜಘನ N. (Sid. II. 630.)

ಜ್ಯಂಭ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಜ್ಯೋತ್ಸ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ಜ್ಯೋತ್ಸ್ನ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ಜೋಷ್ N. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ತಟಾಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ತಟ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ತಕ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ತನ್ತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ತನು F. (Sid. II. 629.)  
 ತರಂಗ M. (Sid. II. 633.)  
 ತರಲ M. (Sid. II. 635.)  
 ತಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)  
 ತಲಭ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ತಲ್ಪ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ತ್ರವು N. (Sid. II. 629.)  
 ತಾರ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ತಾಲ M. (Sid. II. 635.)  
 ತಾಲಕ್ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ತಾಲು N. (Sid. II. 629.)  
 ತಿಥಿ M. F. N. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ತಿಮಿರ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ತಿಸ್ರ F. (Sid. II. 625.)  
 ತ್ರಿಂಶತ್ F. (Sid. II. 625.)  
 ತ್ರಿವಿಷ್ಟಪ (though denoting heaven) N. (Sid. II. 629.)  
 ತ್ವಚ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ತ್ವಿಷ್ (word ending in ಷ) F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ತೀರ್ಥ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ತೀರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ತುಣ್ಣ M. (Sid. II. 633.)  
 ತುಹಿನ N. (Sid. II. 630.)

ತೃಪ್ತಿ M. F. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ತೂರ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ತೂಲ M. (Sid. II. 635.)  
 ತೃಪ್ (word ending in ಪ) F.  
 (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ತೃಣ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ತೋಮರ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ತೋರಣ N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ತೃಪ್ತ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ದಂಡ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ದಂಡಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ದಂಷ್ಟ್ರ F. (Sid. II. 636.)  
 ದಧಿ N. (Sid. II. 636.)  
 ದರ್ಪ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ದರ್ಪಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ದ್ವಿಪ M. N. (Sid. II. 634.)  
 ದಾಡಿಮ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ದಾರ (always plural) M. (Sid.  
 II. 632.)  
 ದಾರು N. (Sid. II. 629.)  
 ದ್ವಾರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ದ್ವಾರ್ಪ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ದಿಕ್ F. (Sid. II. 626.)  
 ದಿನ (though denoting day) N.  
 (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ದಿವ್ (though denoting heaven)  
 F. (Sid. II. 629.)  
 ದೀಧಿತಿ (though denoting a ray)  
 F. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ದ್ವೀಪ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ದಾಖ N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ದುಂದುಭಿ (meaning a die or dice)  
 F. (Sid. II. 625.)

ದುಂದುಭಿ (meaning otherwise)  
 M. (Sid. II. 626.)  
 ದುಹಿತೃ F. (Sid. II. 625.)  
 ದೂತ M. (Sid. II. 633.)  
 ದೂರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ದೃಢ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ದೃತಿ M. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ದೇವಲ M. (Sid. II. 635.)  
 ದೇಹ M. N. (Sid. II. 638.)  
 ದೈವ M. N. (Sid. II. 636, 637.)  
 ದೋಗ್ಧ (though denoting heaven)  
 F. (Sid. II. 629.)  
 ದೋಣ (though denoting mea-  
 sure) M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ದಂಪ್ತ N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ದ್ವಜ M. (Sid. II. 635.)  
 ದ್ವನಿ M. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ಧಾನ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಧಾರ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ಧಿಷ್ಣ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಧೂತ M. (Sid. II. 633.)  
 ಧೂರ್ಪ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ಧೂಲಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ಧೇನು F. (Sid. II. 629.)  
 ದ್ವಿಪದ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ಸಕ್ಷತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಸುಖ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಸನಸ್ಥಿ F. (Sid. II. 625.)  
 ಸನಿಹ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಸನೇತ N. (Sid. II. 636.)  
 ಸನತಿ F. (Sid. II. 625.)  
 ನಾಡಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ನಾಡೀವೃಣ M. (Sid. II. 632.)

ನಾಭಿ (meaning a <i>kshatriya</i> or <i>emperor, sovereign, or lord</i> <i>paramount</i> ) M. (Sid. II. 626.)	ವನ್ಮ M. N. (Sid. II. 636.)
ನಾಭಿ (meaning <i>musk</i> ) F. (Sid. II. 626.)	ವನನ N. (Sid. II. 632.)
ನಾಭಿ (meaning <i>navel</i> or <i>centre</i> <i>of a wheel</i> or <i>chief</i> ) M. F. (Sid. II. 626.)	ವಂಷನ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
ನಾರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)	ವಲಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
ನಾಲಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)	ವಲಿತ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
ನಿಕಟ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)	ವಲ್ಲವ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
ನಿಗಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)	ವಲ್ವಲ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
ನಿತಂಬ M. (Sid. II. 633.)	ವಲಾಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
ನಿರಾಘ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)	ವವಿತ್ರ M. N. (Sid. II. 636.)
ನಿಮಿತ್ತ N. (Sid. II. 636.)	ವ್ರತವನ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
ನಿಮ್ಮ N. (Sid. II. 630.)	ವ್ರಯುತ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)
ನಿರ್ಯಾಸ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)	ವ್ರಸ್ಥ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
ನಿರ್ಯಾಕ M. (Sid. II. 633.)	ವಾಚಿಲಿ M. F. (Sid. II. 637.)
ನಿಷ್ಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)	ವಾಣಿ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
ನೀರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)	ವಾತ್ರ M. N. (Sid. II. 631, 636.)
ನೇತ್ರ (though eye) M. N. (Sid. II. 631, 635.)	ವೋಘ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
ನೌ F. (Sid. II. 627.)	ವ್ರಾತವದಿಕ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
ವಚ್ಚಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)	ವಾಪ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
ವಂಚಾಕತ F. (Sid. II. 625.)	ವಾರ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
ವಂಜರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)	ವಾರ್ಷ್ವ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
ವವಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 638.)	ವಾಡಂಡ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
ವಟ್ಟ M. N. (Sid. II. 636.)	ವ್ರಾವ್ಯವ್ (word ending in ವ್) F. (Sid. II. 627.)
ವಜ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 637.)	ವಿಚ್ಛಿ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
ವರ್ಣ N. (Sid. II. 630.)	ವಿತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
ವತ್ರ M. N. (Sid. II. 631, 636.)	ವಿನಾಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
ವದ N. (Sid. II. 628.)	ವಿಟಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
ವಧಿ M. (Sid. II. 633.)	ವಿಝಂಗು F. (Sid. II. 629.)
	ವೀತ N. (Sid. II. 633.)
	ವೀಯಾಡ N. (Sid. II. 632.)
	ವುಂಜ M. (Sid. II. 632.)
	ವುಲು M. (Sid. II. 633.)
	ವುಚ್ಛಿ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)



ಪುತ್ರ M. (Sid. II. 636.)  
 ಪುನೀಷ N. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ಪುನೀಷಾಕ M. (Sid. II. 633.)  
 ಪುನಾಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಪುನಿನ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಪುಷ್ಕರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಪುಷ್ಪ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಪುಸ್ತಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630, 637.)  
 ಪೂಗ M. (Sid. II. 633.)  
 ಪೂರ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ಪೃಷ್ಠ N. (Sid. II. 636.)  
 ಪೃಷ್ಠ N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಪುಷ್ಕಿತ F. (Sid. II. 625.)  
 ಫಲಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಬಿಚಿ N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಬಿ (meaning a thing consecrated in worship.) M. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ಬಿ (otherwise) F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ಬಿ M. F. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಬರ್ಕ N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ (though formed by ಮನ) M. N. (Sid. II. 635)  
 ಬಾಣ (though denoting arrow) M. N. (Sid. II. 629.)  
 ಬಾಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)  
 ಬಾಹು (though denoting arm) M. F. (Sid. II. 629.)  
 ಬಿಡಾಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)  
 ಬಿಸ N. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ಬೀಜ N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಬುದ್ಧಿವ M. (Sid. II. 633.)  
 ಬುಸ N. (Sid. II. 632.)

ಬುಸ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಬೃಂದಾರಕ N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಭಗ N. (Sid. II. 628.)  
 ಭಯ N. (Sid. II. 628.)  
 ಭರಂಡ M. (Sid. II. 633.)  
 ಭರಣಿ (though formed from roots by ಅನಿ) M. (Sid. II. 625.)  
 ಭಲತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಭವನ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಭಸ್ತ್ರ F. (Sid. II. 636.)  
 ಭ್ರಂಗಾರ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಭಾಂಡಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಭಾಸ್ F. (Sid. II. 626.)  
 ಭೀರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಭೀ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ಭುಕುಪಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ಭೂತ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಭೃತ್ M. (Sid. II. 636.)  
 ಮಂಗಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)  
 ಮಂಡ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)  
 ಮತ M. (Sid. II. 633.)  
 ಮಣ್ಣ M. N. (Sid. II. 633, 637)  
 ಮಣಿ M. F. (Sid. II. 633, 637.)  
 ಮಘ M. (Sid. II. 633.)  
 ಮದ್ಗ M. N. (Sid. II. 629.)  
 ಮದ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಮಧು M. N. (Sid. II. 629.)  
 ಮಸ್ತರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಮಸ್ಯ M. F. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಮಸ್ತ್ರ M. (Sid. II. 636.)  
 ಮನ್ದಾರ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ಮರೀಚಿ M. F. (Sid. II. 637.)

ಮರುತ್ M. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ಮಲಯ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಮಸ್ತಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಮಸಿ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಮಸ್ತು N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಮಾಂಸ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ಮಾತೃ F. (Sid. II. 625.)  
 ಮಾತ್ರ F. (Sid. II. 636.)  
 ಮಾನ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಮಾನಿಕ (though denoting mea-  
 sure) F. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ಮಾನ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ವಿತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ವಿಘನ N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಮಿಷೆ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ಮುಂಜಿ M. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ಮುಕುಟ N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಮುಣ್ಯ M. (Sid. II. 633.)  
 ಮುರ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ಮುನಿ M. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ಮುಖ್ಯ M. F. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಮುಸಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)  
 ಮುಸ್ತ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಮುಹೂರ್ತ M. N. (Sid. II. 633.)  
 ಮೂಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)  
 ಮಾಲ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಮೃಣಾಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)  
 ಮೃದಂಗ M. (Sid. II. 633.)  
 ಮೋಹ M. N. (Sid. II. 638.)  
 ಮೋಹಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಮೌಲಿ M. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ಯಶ್ಯತ್ N. (Sid. II. 636.)  
 ಯಸ್ತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)

ಯವಾಗೂ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ಯಪ್ಪಿ M. F. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಯಾಚ್ಛ (though formed by the  
 primitive affix ನಜ್) F. (Sid.  
 II. 628.)  
 ಯಾತ್ರ F. (Sid. II. 636.)  
 ಯೋನಿ (though formed from  
 roots by ನಿ) M. F. (Sid. II.  
 625.)  
 ಯಾನ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಯಾದನ (though it denotes a  
 river) N. (Sid. II. 626.)  
 ಯುಗ್ಮ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಯುಧ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ಯೂಥ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಯೂಷ್ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ರಜತ N. (Sid. II. 636.)  
 ರಜ್ಜ (in compound words) M. F.  
 (Sid. II. 629.)  
 ರಜ್ಜ (otherwise) F. (Sid. II.  
 629.)  
 ರಣ N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ರಂಡ M. (Sid. II. 633.)  
 ರತ್ನ N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ರಸ್ತೆ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ರವಿ M. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ರಾಜಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ರಾತ್ರಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ರಾಶಿ M. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ರಿಕ್ತ N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ರುಕ್ಮ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ರುಕ್ F. (Sid. II. 626.)  
 ರುಚಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)

ರ.ಫ (word ending in ಫ) F. (Sid. II. 627.)	ವಸನ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
ರುಫ (M. N. Sid. II. 629.)	ವಸ್ತ್ರ M. N. (Sid. II. 631, 635.)
ರೂಪ N. (Sid. II. 631.)	ವಸ್ತು M. (Sid. II. 638.)
ರೂಪ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)	ವಸು (meaning wealth) N. (Sid. II. 629.)
ರೇಣು M. N. (Sid. II. 629, 637.)	ವಸು (otherwise) M. (Sid. II. 629.)
ರೇಫ M. (Sid. II. 633.)	ವಸ್ತು N. (Sid. II. 630.)
ರಕ್ಷ F. N. (Sid. II. 635.)	ವಾಚ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
ಲೂಟ N. (Sid. II. 630.)	ವಾತ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
ಲವಣ N. (Sid. II. 630.)	ವಾಸ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
ಲಾಜ (always plural) F. (Sid. II. 632.)	ವ್ರಾತ M. (Sid. II. 633.)
ಲಿಂಗ N. (Sid. II. 628.)	ವಿಂಕತ F. (Sid. II. 625.)
ಲೋಝ N. (Sid. II. 630.)	ವಿಚಿತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)
ಲೋಹಿತ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)	ವಿಟಪ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
ವಂಕ M. (Sid. II. 633.)	ವಿಫ (word ending in ಫ) F. (Sid. II. 627.)
ವಕ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)	ವಿತ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
ವಕ್ರ (though face) M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)	ವಿಧಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
ವರ್ಚಸ್ಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)	ವಿವಿಧ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
ವಜ್ರ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)	ವಿವಿಧ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
ವಟ N. (Sid. II. 630.)	ವಿಪ್ರಾಪ್ (word ending in ಫ) F. (Sid. II. 627.)
ವರ್ಣ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)	ವಿಭಾವನ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
ವರ್ತಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)	ವಿವಾಸ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)
ವನ N. (Sid. II. 630.)	ವಿಯುತ N. (Sid. II. 636.)
ವನ್ದಿ (though formed from roots by ನಿ) M. (Sid. II. 625.)	ವಿಕ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)
ವಪ್ರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)	ವಿಧ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)
ವರಣ್ಣ M. (Sid. II. 633.)	ವಿಪಾಣ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)
ವರತ್ರ F. (Sid. II. 636.)	ವಿಲಿಖ N. (Sid. II. 630.)
ವರ್ಧ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)	ವಿಲಿಖಿ F. (Sid. II. 627.)
ವರ್ಧ (mostly plural) F. (Sid. II. 627.)	ವ್ರಜ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)
	ವೃಜಿನ N. (Sid. II. 630.)

ವೃಣ ಮ. ನ. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ವೃತ ನ. (Sid. II. 636.)  
 ವೃತ್ತ ನ. (Sid. II. 636.)  
 ವೃತ್ರ ಮ. (Sid. II. 636.)  
 ವೃಷಣ ಮ. ನ. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ವೃಷಲ ಮ. (Sid. II. 635.)  
 ವೃಷ್ಣಿ (though formed from  
 roots by ನಿ) ಮ. (Sid. II.  
 625.)

ವೈತನ ನ. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ವೈದಿ ಫ. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ವೈಶಿ ಫ. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ವೈಣಿ ಫ. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ವೈರ ನ. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ವೈತ್ಯತ್ ನ. (Sid. II. 636.)  
 ವೈತ ಮ. ನ. (Sid. II. 635.)  
 ವೈಮ ಮ. (Sid. II. 633.)  
 ವೈಯನ ಮ. ನ. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ವರದ್ ಫ. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ವರೀರ ನ. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ವಲಾಕ ಫ. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ವಲ್ಯ ಮ. ನ. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ವನ ಮ. ನ. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ವಶೋಣ್ ನ. (Sid. II. 626.)  
 ವಪ್ಪ ನ. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ವಪ್ಪುಲಿ ಫ. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ವಸ್ತ್ರ ನ. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ವೈಶಾನ ನ. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ವೈಕ್ರು ನ. (Sid. II. 629.)  
 ವೈಭ್ರ ನ. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ವಾನಿ ಫ. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ವಾಲ್ಮಲಿ ಮ. ಫ. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ವಾಲ್ಮಕಿ ನ. (Sid. II. 630.)

ವಾಸನ ನ. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ವಾಸ್ತ್ರ ನ. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ವಾಸ್ಥಿ ನ. (Sid. II. 636.)  
 ವಿಕೃತ್ಯ ನ. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ವಿಂಡ ಮ. (Sid. II. 633.)  
 ವಿರೋಧ ನ. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ವಿಬ್ಬ ನ. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ವಿಶಿರ ಮ. ನ. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ವಿಧು ಮ. ನ. (Sid. II. 629.)  
 ವಿಲ ಮ. ನ. (Sid. II. 635.)  
 ಕುಕ್ರು (not meaning Venus) ನ.  
 (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಕುಷ್ಠ ಮ. ನ. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಕೂರ್ಷ ಮ. ನ. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಕೂಲ ಮ. ನ. (Sid. II. 635.)  
 ಕೃಂಗ ಮ. ನ. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಕೃಂಗಾಟ ನ. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಕೃಂಗಾರ ಮ. ನ. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ಕ್ರೋಣಿ (though formed from  
 roots by ನಿ) ಮ. ಫ. (Sid. II.  
 625.)  
 ಕ್ಷಣ್ಣ ಮ. (Sid. II. 633.)  
 ಕ್ಷಪ್ಪಿ ಫ. (Sid. II. 625.)  
 ಸಂಗ ಮ. (Sid. II. 633.)  
 ಸಂಗ್ರಾಮ ಮ. ನ. (Sid. II. 631.  
 636.)  
 ಸಂಪದ್ ಫ. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ಸಂಬಧ್ಯ ಫ. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ಸಂಭಾವನ ಮ. ನ. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಸಂಸದ್ ಫ. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ಸ್ಕಂಧ ಮ. (Sid. II. 633.)  
 ಸ್ತಂಬ ಮ. (Sid. II. 633.)  
 ಸಕ್ತಿ ನ. (Sid. II. 636.)

ಸಕ್ಕು M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಸಕ್ಕುತ್ N. (Sid. II. 636.)  
 ಸಕ್ಕು N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಸಕ್ಕುತಿ F. (Sid. II. 625.)  
 ಸಮ (mostly plural) F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ಸಮಾನ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಸಮೀಪ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಸಮಿಧ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ಸಮ್ಪದ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ಸಮ್ಪದ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ಸಮುದ್ರ M. (Sid. II. 633.)  
 ಸರಕ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಸರಯು F. (Sid. II. 629.)  
 ಸರಸ M. N. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ಸಸ್ಯ N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಸಹಸ್ರ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)  
 ಸ್ತುತ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ಸ್ವರ್ಣ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಸ್ವಸೃ F. (Sid. II. 625.)  
 ಸಾನು M. N. (Sid. II. 629.)  
 ಸಾರ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಸಾರಥಿ M. (Sid. II. 633.)  
 ಸಾಲ M. N. (Sid. II. 635.)  
 ಸಾಹಸ N. (Sid. II. 632.)  
 ಸ್ಥಾನ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಸ್ಥಾರ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಸ್ವಾಮಿ N. (Sid. II. 629.)  
 ಸಕತ (mostly plural) F. (Sid. II. 627.)

ಸಿಂಧು M. F. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಸಿಂಧು N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಸ್ನಿಹ್ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ಸ್ನಿಧು M. F. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಸ್ನಿಮ F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ಸ್ನಿರ (though plough) M. (Sid. II. 635.)  
 ಸುಮನಸ್ (meaning gods) M. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ಸುಮನಸ್ (otherwise) mostly plural F. (Sid. II. 627.)  
 ಸುವರ್ಣ M. N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಸ್ವರ್ಗ F. (Sid. II. 626.)  
 ಸೂತ M. (Sid. II. 633.)  
 ಸೂತ್ರ M. N. (Sid. II. 631, 636.)  
 ಸ್ಥಾನ F. N. (Sid. II. 626.)  
 ಸ್ವಸ್ಥ M. N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಸ್ವಸೃ N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಸ್ವಾಮಾನ N. (Sid. II. 630.)  
 ಪನು (meaning the jaw) M. F. (Sid. II. 629.)  
 ಪನು (meaning a whore, a drug, perfume, and the beginning of a dance) F. (Sid. II. 629.)  
 ಪರ್ವು N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಪರ್ವು N. (Sid. II. 637.)  
 ಪಸ್ತ M. (Sid. II. 633.)  
 ಪದ M. (Sid. II. 633.)  
 ಪದಯ N. (Sid. II. 631.)  
 ಪೋಮ M. N. (Sid. II. 631.)

## (B). OTHERS THAN THOSE SPECIFIED IN (A).

(Sid. II. 629.)

## (I) Words whose meaning determine the gender.

Description of words.	Gender.	Examples.
Words denoting earth (ಭೂಮಿ), lightning (ವಿದ್ಯುತ್), river (ಸರೋವರ), creeper (ಲತಾ), and woman (ಮಹಿಳಾ). (Sid. II. 626 )	Fem.	ಭೂ, ಸೂರ್ಯಾಸ್ತ, ನಿ ಮೃಗಾ, ವೃಕ್ಷ, ಯೋಗಿಣಿ.
Words denoting gods (ದೇವತೆ), demons (ಅಸುರ), soul (ಆತ್ಮ), heaven (ಸ್ವರ್ಗ), mountain (ಗಿರಿ), ocean (ಸಮುದ್ರ), nail of the finger (ನಖ), hair (ಕೇಶ), tooth (ದಂತ), breast (ಸ್ತನ), arms (ಭುಜ), neck (ಕಂಠ), sword (ಖಡ್ಗ), arrow (ಶರ), and mire (ಮಂಕ). (Sid. II. 628.)	Mas.	ಸೂರ, ದೈತ್ಯ, ಹೇತುಜ್ಞಾ, ನಾಕ, ವರ್ಷ, ಅಭಿ, ಕರ ರುಹ, ಕಿರೀಟರುಹ, ದಶನ, ಕುಚ, ದೋಷ, ಗಲ, ಕರ ಮಾಲ, ಮಾರ್ಗಣ, ಕರ್ಮ.
Words denoting sacrifices (ಕ್ರತು), man, cheek, ankle, and clouds. (Sid. II. 629.)	Mas.	ಅಧ್ವರ, ನರ, ಗಂಡ, ಗು ಲ್ಫ, ನೀರ.
Words denoting ray (ರಶ್ಮಿ), day (ದಿವಸ), and measure (Sid. II. 632.)	Mas.	ಮಯೂಖ, ಘನ, ಕು ಡವ.
Words denoting face (ಮುಖ), eye (ನಯನ), iron (ಲೋಹ), forest (ವನ), flesh (ಮಾಂಸ), blood (ರಕ್ತ), bow (ಕುರ್ಮಾಕ), hole (ವಿವರ), water (ಜಲ), plough (ಹಲ), wealth (ಧನ), and food (ಅನ್ನ) (Sid. II. 634, 635.)	Neuter.	ಅನನ, ಲೋಕನ, ಕಾಲ, ಗಹನ, ಮಾವಿವಕ, ರಕ್ತ, ಕರಾಸನ, ಬಿಲ, ಮರಿ, ಲಾಂ ಗಲ, ದ್ರವಿಣ, ಅಹನ.

Description of words	Gender.	Examples.
Numerals denoting numbers above hundred. (Sid. II. 635.)	Neuter.	ಕಂಕು.
Words denoting strength (ಬಲ), flower (ಕುಸುಮ), dowry (ಕುಲ್ಕ), town (ಪತ್ತನ), battle (ರಣ), and the several kinds of fruits. (Sid. II. 636.)	Neuter.	ವೀರ್ಯ, ಪುಷ್ಪ, ಯುತಕ, ಪುಗ, ಯುದ್ಧ, ಅಮಲಕ.
Words denoting kinds of trees (Note:— there are many exceptions). (Sid. II. 636.)	Fem.	ಹರಿತ ಕೀ.
<b>II. Words whose gender is determined by the primitive and secondary affixes by which they have been formed.</b>		
(a). <i>Primitive affixes.</i>		
Words formed by ಅನಿ, ಉ, ಮಿ, ನಿ, ಕ್ರಿನ್, and ಈ (Sid. II. 625.)	Fem.	ಅವನಿ, ಚಮೂ, ಭೂಮಿ, ಗ್ಲಾನಿ, ಕೃತಿ, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ.
Words formed by (1) ಭಿ, (2) ಅಚ್, (3) ಭಿಜ್ in the sense of "state" (ಭಾವೇ), (4) ಅಪ್ in the sense of state, (5) ನಜ್, (6) ಕಿ from the roots I ದಾ, III ದಾ, ದೋ, ದೇ, and ಧೇ (gha). (Sid. II. 628.)	Mas.	ವಿಸ್ತರ, ಚಯ, ಪಾಕ, ಕರ, ಯಜ್ಞ, ನಿಧಿ.

Description of words.	Gender.	Examples.
Words formed by ಲ್ಯುಟ್ or ಕ್ಕ, in the sense of state (III. 3. 114. 115. Sid. II. 633.)	Neuter.	ಹಸನ, ಗೀತ.
Words which being formed by ಮನ್ in other sense than that of agent are dissyllabic (Sid. II. 635)	Neuter.	ಚರ್ಮ, ನಾಮ, ಕೋಮ; but ಆಣಿಮನ್ (mas); ದಾಮ "giver" (sense of agent) (mas).
(b). <i>Secondary affixes.</i>		
Words formed by ಪ್ಯಾಜ (Sid. II. 633.)	Fem. and Neuter.	ಚಾತುರೀ or ಚಾತುರ್ಯಂ.
Words formed by ತಲ್ (Sid. II. 626.)	Fem.	ಕುಕ್ಲತಾ. ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣತಾ.
Words formed by ತ್ಯ, or by ಯತ್, ಅಜ, ಅಣ್, ವುಜ, and other secondary affixes in the sense of state or conduct.	Neuter.	ಕುಕ್ಲತ್ಯ, ಗಾಣವತ್ಯ, ಕೌಮಾರ, ಪಾಟವ, ಗಾಗ್ಯಕ, (Sid. II. 633.)
Words formed by patronymic affixes (Sid. II. 637.)	Mas. and Fem.	ಜೌವಗವ, ಜೌವಗವೀ.
III. Words whose final letter together with their penultimate and other letters determine their gender.		
Words ending in ಕ್ಕ, ಟ, ಣ, ಫ, ನ, ಪ, ಭ, ಮ, ಯ, ರ, (not in ತ್ರ. see below) ಷ, and ಸ (Sid. II. 630, 631, 632.) Note all these are open consonants.	Mas.	ಕಲ್ಯ, ಫಟ, ಗುಣ, ರಫ, ಫೇನ, ಯೂವ, ಕುಂಭ, ಭೀಮ, ಸಮಯ, ಕ್ಷೇರ, ವೃದ್ಧ, ವತ್ಸ.



Description of words.	Gender.	Examples.
Words ending in ಇನ್ or ಉನ್. (Sid. II. 634.)	Neuter.	ಹವಿಸ್, ಧನುಸ್.
Dissyllabic words ending in ಅನ್, (Sid. II. 635.)	Neuter.	ಯಶಸ್, but ಚನ್ನಮಸ್ (mas).
Words ending in ತ್ರ (Sid. II. 636.)	Neuter.	ಪತ್ರ. ಛತ್ರ.
<b>IV. Words whose final letters alone determine their gender.</b>		
Words ending in ಈ.	Fem.	ಶ್ರೀ. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ.
Monosyllabic words ending in ಊ (Sid. II. 625.)	Fem.	ಭೂ.
Words ending in ನ, except those which being dissyllabic end in ಮನ್ and words ending in ಉ, ರು or ತು (Sid. II. 629.)	Mas.	ರಾಜನ್, ಪ್ರಭು, ಮೇರು, ಸ್ನೇಹು.
<b>V. Words whose penultimate letters alone determine their gender.</b>		
Words with penultimate ಲ. (Sid. II. 635.)	Neuter.	ಕಲ.

## LIST II.

### SHOWING WORDS WHICH ARE USED IN ALL GENDERS.

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(A) WORDS WHOSE FORM IS ALIKE IN ALL GENDERS  
(ಅವಶಿಷ್ಟ ಲಿಂಗಂ)

(Sid. II. 638.)

I. All-indeclinables.

II. Declinables:—(1) pronouns of the first and second person (2) numerals (ಸಂಖ್ಯಾಃ) which end in ನ  
e. g. ಪಂಚನ. (3) numerals which end in ಷ e. g. ಷಷ್ (4) ಕತಿ, ತತಿ, and ಯತಿ.

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(B) WORDS WHOSE FORM DIFFER ON ACCOUNT OF THEIR GENDER THE GENDER BEING REGULATED BY THE WORDS WHICH THEY QUALIFY,

I. Words denoting qualities e. g. ಪಟು, ಕುಕ್ಲ. (Sid. II. 638.)

II. *Sarvanāma* words (Id.)

III. Words formed by the passive primitive affixes as well as by the primitive affix ಲ್ಯುಟ್ in the sense of “instrument” (ಕರಣ) or of “location” (ಅಧಿಕರಣ) (Sid. II. 638) e. g. ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ, ಅವಸ್ಥೇಜನ (ಲ್ಯುಟ್ “instrument”) ಭೋಜನ (ಲ್ಯುಟ್ locality.)

IV. Words not included in list I and formed by,

(a). ಕ್ವಿಪ್ (Sid. II. 625.)

(b). ಭೇಜ and ಅಪ್ not in the sense of state (ಭಾವೇ) (Sid. II. 628).

V. *Sankhya* words which do not end in ನ or ಷ e. g. ಎಕ. (Sid. II. 638.)

14. Sanskrit grammarians, with reference to a word which denotes properly only one person or thing taking dual and plural affixes without the word being repeated twice before the dual and more than twice before the plural affixes, though in sense the word with the dual affix refers to two and with the plural affix more than two, state that this takes place on account of the word performing the function of ಎಕ್ಕಳೆ or “partial remainder,” and according to which the word or words exceeding one disappear before the affixes, leaving only one to remain (I. 2. 64.) Thus there is in ರಾಮೌ, “Rama” instead of “Rama, Rama,” and in ರಾಮಾಃ “Rama” instead of “Rama, Rama, Rama” at least. And of the words before the dual and plural affixes, one, it is added, remains not only when they are similar in sense as well as in form but also when they differ in sense if they never differ in sound. Thus because ಶ್ರೀ signifies *beauty* and also *wealth*, it is said beauty and wealth may be implied in the dual ಶ್ರಿಯೌ. But there is no “partial remainder” not only in regard to such words as Rama and Ravana which are different both in sense and sound, but also in regard to such words as ಮಾತೃ “a mother” and ಮಾತೃ “a measurer,” which in some of their inflections differ in sound as well as in sense though in their original form as well as in some of the inflections they are alike in sound.

15. The following are some other cases in which a word when in conjunction with other words remains owing to the principle of “partial remainder,” conveying the sense of these other words by implication:—

i. a word having a patronymic affix not being that of *yuvan* when in conjunction with a word differenced from that word in form by only the affix denoting *yuvan* remains, the word, if feminine, being changed into a corresponding masculine word (I. 2. 65, 66.) e. g. ಗಾನ್ಧೀ and ಗಾನ್ಧೀಯಾಃ = ಗಾನ್ಧೀ ; ಗಾರ್ಗ and ಗಾರ್ಗೀಯಾಃ = ಗಾನ್ಧೀ ; but ಗರ್ಗ and ಗಾರ್ಗೀಯಾಃ = ಗರ್ಗ ಗಾನ್ಧೀಯಾಃ.

2. a word of the masculine gender when in conjunction with a word differenced from it in form only by being feminine remains (I. 2. 67.) but the latter remains in the above case when this word is one denoting a collection of domestic cattle not being young and having more than one hoof in each foot. (I. 2. 73.) e. g. ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಃ and ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೀ = ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೌ ; but ಅಜ್ಞಃ and ಅಜ್ಞಾಃ in a collection = ಅಜ್ಞಾಃ ; ಇಂದ್ರ and ಇಂದ್ರಣೀ = ಇಂದ್ರೇಂ ದ್ರಾಣ್ಯೌ.

3. a word of the neuter gender when in conjunction with words differenced by it only by not being neuter remains (I. 2. 69.) and the word may in this case take optionally the singular case affix instead of the dual or plural affix as the case may be. e. g. ಕುಕ್ಷಃ, ಕುಕ್ಷಾ, and ಕುಕ್ಷಂ = ಕುಕ್ಷೇ or ಕುಕ್ಷಾನ್, but ಕುಕ್ಷಂ and ಕುಕ್ಷಂ and ಕುಕ್ಷಂ = ಕುಕ್ಷಾನ್.

4. when one pronoun is found in conjunction with another pronoun, generally the order of their preference is as given below, the pronoun next in order remaining in preference to the pronoun preceding it though sometimes the order is *vice-versa* (Sid. I. 447.) :—

- (1) 3rd personal pronoun (2) relative pronoun (3) proximate demonstrative pronoun (4) indefinite demonstrative pronoun (5) remote demonstrative pronoun. (6) 2nd personal pronoun (7) 1st personal pronoun (8) interrogative pronoun. e. g. he and who (relative) = who (relative dual) ; he and who (interrogative) = who (interrogative dual) but sometimes he and who (relative) = they dual.

5. the above pronouns when in conjunction with any other word than those shown above remain, this remaining word if neuter or masculine being respectively in that gender only whatever the gender of the other words. (Sid. I. 447.) e. g. (1) she and Devadatta (masculine) = they (m. dual) (2) it and "Devadatta" (m) and Yagnadattā, (f) = they (m. plural) ; he and it = they (dual).

6. the word ಭ್ರಾತೃ when in conjunction with the word ಸ್ವಸೃ remains ; so the word ಪುತ್ರ when in conjunction with the word ಮಹಿತ್ಯ ; so optionally the word ಪಿತೃ and ಕೃಕೂರ when respectively in conjunction with the word ಮಾತೃ and ಕೃಕೂರ. (I. 2. 68. 70. 71.) e. g. ಭ್ರಾತಾರೌ “brother and sister;” ಪುತ್ರೌ “son and daughter”; ಪಿತರೌ or ಮಾತುಪಿತರೌ “father and mother;” ಕೃಕೂರೌ, or ಕೃಕೃಕೃಕೂರೌ “father-in-law and mother-in-law.”

## CHAPTER XI.

### DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

1. Turning to the list of case affixes given already, it will be seen that in many cases for the same grammatical number more than one affix occur, and it is therefore necessary to determine when one or other of them is appropriate. Upon this subject, the rules are as follows :—

*Nominative singular.*—(1) ಾ ಸು is attached after bases that have taken the feminine affixes ಳ and ಳ and remain as bases ending in ಳ and ಳ when the case affix is attached (VI. 1. 68 ; Sid. I. 129.) (2). after all masculine bases ending in ಋ (VII. 1. 94 ; VI. 1. 68.) and (3) after all bases ending in consonants (VI. 1. 68 ; Sid. I. 111) ; ಿ ಸು after all neuter bases except bases ending in ಳ (VII. 1. 23, 24) ; ಳಸು after neuter bases ending in ಳ (VII. 1. 24.) and ಸು in all other cases (IV. 1. 2.)

*Nominative dual.*—ಃ ಲಿ is used after *ghi* bases (VI. 1. 102.) ; ಃ after feminine bases which end in ಳ after having taken the feminine affix ಳ (VII. 1. 18 ; Sid. I. 129) ; ಃ also after all neuter bases (VII. 1. 19.) ; and ಲಿ in all other cases (IV. 1. 2.)

*Nominative plural.*—ಃ is used after masculine *sarvanāma* bases ending in ಳ (VII. 1. 17) ; ಃ after masculine bases ending in ಳ and not being *sarvanāma* (VI. 1. 102 ; Sid. I. 89) ; ಃ after

all neuter bases other than *shat* (VII. 1. 20, 22); *ಜಸ* in all other cases (IV. 1. 2.) except after bases which are *shat*; and *ಫ* *ಜಸ* after bases which are *shat* (VII. 1. 22.)

*Vocative singular.*—*ಫ* *ಸ* is attached after (1) feminine bases signifying mother (2) feminine *nadī* bases (VII. 3. 107; VI. 1. 69.) (3) other feminine bases that have taken the feminine affixes *ಃ* and *ಃ* and remain as bases ending in *ಃ* and *ಃ* when the case affix is attached (VI. 1. 68; Sid. I. 129.) (4) masculine and feminine bases ending in all short vowels or in *ಎ* or in *ಓ* and also all neuter bases (VI. 1. 69); and (5) all bases ending in consonants (VI. 1. 68); and *ಸ* in all other cases (IV. 1. 2.)

*Vocative dual and plural.*—the same affixes as in the case of the nominative dual and plural.

*Accusative singular.*—*ಫ* *ಃ* is used after neuter bases not ending in *ಃ* (VII. 1. 23); *ಃ* after all masculine and feminine bases ending in *ಓ* as also in any *ಅಃ* vowel except *ಃ*, *ಫ* provided they are not bases ending in *ಃ* or *ಃ* being formed by the affix *ಃ* from roots (VI. 4. 77. VI. 1. 107); and *ಃ* after all other bases including neuter bases ending in *ಃ* (IV. 1. 2, VII. 1. 24.)

*Accusative dual.*—the same affixes as in the case of the nominative dual, *ಫ* *ಃ* and *ಃ* being used instead of *ಫ* *ಃ* and *ಃ*.

*Accusative plural.*—*ಫ* is used after all neuter bases other than *shat* (VII. 1. 20, 22.); *ಃ* after masculine and feminine bases ending in *ಓ* (VI. 1. 93), as also after feminine bases ending in *ಅಃ* vowels (VI. 1. 102,) provided they are not bases ending in *ಃ*, *ಃ*, or *ಃ* being formed by *ಃ* from roots (VI. 4. 140, 77, 82); *ಃ* after masculine bases ending in *ಅಃ* vowels (VI. 1. 103.) and not being bases ending in *ಃ*, *ಃ*, or *ಃ* being formed by *ಃ* as above mentioned; *ಃ* in all other cases (IV. 1. 2.) except after bases which are *shat*; and *ಫ* *ಃ* after *shat* (VII. 1. 22.)

*Instrumental singular.*—ಇನ after masculine and neuter bases ending in ಏ (VII. 1. 12); ನಾ after masculine and neuter *ghi* bases (VII. 3. 120); and ಏನ in other cases (IV. 1. 2.)

*Instrumental plural.*—ಏನ is used after masculine and neuter bases ending in ಏ (VII. 1. 9); and ಏನ, in other cases (IV. 1. 2.)

*Dative singular.*—ಏ is used after masculine and neuter bases ending in ಏ, if not *sarvanāma* (VII. 1. 13.); ಸ್ತೌ after masculine and neuter bases ending in ಏ, if *sarvanāma* (VII. 1. 14.) and ಏ in other cases (IV. 1. 2.)

*Ablative singular.*—ನ is used after bases ending in ಓ as well as after *ghi* bases (VII. 3. 111. VI. 1. 110); ಅತ after bases ending in ಏ if they are not *sarvanāma* (VII. 1. 12.); ಸ್ತೌತ, or ಅತ, if the word is the *sarvanāma* word ವ್ರೂವ or any other of the eight words following that word in the list of *sarvanāma* words given in chapter III. of this part (VII. 1. 16.); ಸ್ತೌತ after bases ending in ಏ if they are other *sarvanāma* words (VII. 1. 15.); ಉಽ after bases ending in ಏ (VI. 1. 111.); ಉನ, after bases ending in ಏ, and ಏ i. e. in ಇ with an antecedent ಏ or ತ (VI. 1. 112.) and ಏನ, in all other cases (IV. 1. 2.)

*Genitive singular.*—ನ is used after bases ending in ಓ as well as after *ghi* bases (VII. 3. 111. VI. 1. 110.) ಸ್ತೌ after bases ending in ಏ; (VII. 1. 12.) ಉಽ after bases ending in ಏ (VI. 1. 111.) ಉನ after bases ending in ಇ and getting ಉನ in the ablative singular (VI. 1. 112.); and ಏನ in all other cases. (IV. 1. 2.)

*Locative singular.*—ಏನ is used after bases ending in ಏ, if *sarvanāma* (VII. 1. 15), ಏ after *ghi* bases (VII. 3. 119, Sid. I. 112. note 86); ಅಽ, after *nadī* bases as well as bases ending in ಏ after having taken the feminine affix ಅನ (VII. 3. 116, 117. Sid. I. 129); and ಏ in other cases (IV. 1. 2.)

## 2. THE DECLENSION OF NOUNS IS AS FOLLOWS:—

## I. BASES ENDING IN ອ.

Sarvanāma bases. ອ, ຄ, ສຸຸ.			Other bases. ອ, ຄ, ສຸຸ.	
	Masculine.	Neuter.	Masculine.	Neuter.
Nom... Singular.	ສຸຸ + ສຸຸ = ສຸຸ	ສຸຸ + ອ = ສຸຸ	ສຸຸ + ສຸຸ = ສຸຸ	ສຸຸ + ອ = ສຸຸ
" ... Dual.	" + ອ = ສຸຸ	" + ອ = ສຸຸ	" + ອ = ສຸຸ	" + ອ = ສຸຸ
" ... Plural.	" + ອ = ສຸຸ	" ອ + ສຸຸ + ອ = ສຸຸ	" ອ + ສຸຸ = ສຸຸ	" ອ + ສຸຸ + ອ = ສຸຸ
Voc... Singular.	" + ສຸຸ = ສຸຸ	" ອ = ສຸຸ	" ອ = ສຸຸ	" ອ = ສຸຸ
" ... Dual.	" = ສຸຸ	" ອ = ສຸຸ	" ອ = ສຸຸ	" ອ = ສຸຸ
" ... Plural.	" = ສຸຸ	" ສຸຸ	" ອ = ສຸຸ	" ອ = ສຸຸ
Acc... Singular.	" + ອ = ສຸຸ	" ອ = ສຸຸ	" ອ = ສຸຸ	" ອ = ສຸຸ
" ... Dual.	" + ອ = ສຸຸ	" ອ = ສຸຸ	" ອ = ສຸຸ	" ອ = ສຸຸ
" ... Plural.	" ອ + ສຸຸ = ສຸຸ	" ສຸຸ	" ອ + ສຸຸ = ສຸຸ	" ອ + ສຸຸ = ສຸຸ



	Base ಸರ್ವ.		Base ಕಾಂತ.	
	Masculine.	Neuter.	Masculine.	Neuter.
Inst... Singular.	ಸರ್ವ + ಇನ = ಸರ್ವೇನ = ಸರ್ವೇಣ.		ಕಾಂತ + ಇನ = ಕಾಂತೇನ.	
" ... Dual.	" @ l + ಭ್ಯಾಮ್ = ಸರ್ವಾಭ್ಯಾಮ್.		" @ l + ಭ್ಯಾಮ್ = ಕಾಂತಾಭ್ಯಾಮ್.	
" ... Plural.	" + ಐಃ = ಸರ್ವೈಃ		" + ಐಃ = ಕಾಂತೈಃ.	
Dat... Singular.	" + ಕೈಃ = ಸರ್ವಸ್ಯೈಃ.		" @ l + ಯ = ಕಾಂತಾಮ್.	
" ... Dual.	" @ l + ಭ್ಯಾಮ್ = ಸರ್ವಾಭ್ಯಾಮ್.		" @ l + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಕಾಂತಾಭ್ಯಾಂ.	
" ... Plural.	" @ ಎ for f + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಸರ್ವಾಭ್ಯಃ.		" @ ಎ for f + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಕಾಂತೇಭ್ಯಃ.	
Abl... Singular.	" + ಸ್ಮಾತ್ = ಸರ್ವಸ್ಮಾತ್.		" + ಆತ್ = ಕಾಂತಾತ್.	
" ... Dual.	" @ l + ಭ್ಯಾಮ್ = ಸರ್ವಾಭ್ಯಾಮ್.		" @ l + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಕಾಂತಾಭ್ಯಾಂ.	
" ... Plural.	" @ ಎ for f + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಸರ್ವಾಭ್ಯಃ.		" @ ಎ for f + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಕಾಂತೇಭ್ಯಃ.	
Gen... Singular.	" + ಸ್ಯ = ಸರ್ವಸ್ಯ.		" + ಸ್ಯ = ಕಾಂತಸ್ಯ.	
" ... Dual.	" @ ಎ for f + ಓನ್ = ಸರ್ವಯೋಃ.		" @ ಎ for f + ಓನ್ = ಕಾಂತಯೋಃ.	
" ... Plural.	" @ ಎ for f + ನ್ + ಆಮ್ = ಸರ್ವಾನಾಂ = ಸರ್ವೇಣಾಂ.		" @ l + ನ್ + ಆಮ್ = ಕಾಂತಾನಾಂ.	
Loc... Singular.	" + ಸ್ಮಿನ್ = ಸರ್ವಸ್ಮಿನ್.		" + ಇ = ಕಾಂತೇ.	
" ... Dual.	" @ ಎ for f + ಓನ್ = ಸರ್ವಯೋಃ.		" @ ಎ for f + ಓನ್ = ಕಾಂತಯೋಃ.	
" ... Plural.	" @ ಎ for f + ಸು = ಸರ್ವಸ್ಯುಃ = ಸರ್ವೇಷು.		" @ ಎ for f + ಸು = ಕಾಂತೇಸು = ಕಾಂತೇಷು.	

II. BASES ENDING IN ಅ BEING FORMED FROM VERBAL ROOTS ENDING  
IN ಅ, OR BEING THE NAMES OF AFFIXES SUCH AS ಕ್ಷಾ AND ಕ್ಷಾಪ್ತ.

BASE ಎಕ್ವಪಾ.

*Masculine and Feminine.*

Nominative	...	Singular	...	ಎಕ್ವಪಾ + ಸ್ = ಎಕ್ವಪಾಃ.
„	...	Dual	...	„ + ಔ = ಎಕ್ವಪಾಃ.
„	...	Plural	...	„ + ಅಃ = ಎಕ್ವಪಾಃ.
Vocative	...	Singular	...	„ + ಸ್ = ಎಕ್ವಪಾಃ.
„	...	Dual	...	„ + ಔ = ಎಕ್ವಪಾಃ.
„	...	Plural	...	„ + ಅಃ = ಎಕ್ವಪಾಃ.
Accusative	...	Singular	...	„ + ಮ್ = ಎಕ್ವಪಾಮ್.
„	...	Dual	...	„ + ಔ = ಎಕ್ವಪಾಃ.
„	...	Plural	...	„ - f + ಅಃ = ಎಕ್ವಪಾಃ.
Instrumental	...	Singular	...	„ - f + ಆ = ಎಕ್ವಪಾಃ.
„	...	Dual	...	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಎಕ್ವಪಾಭ್ಯಾಂ.
„	...	Plural	...	„ + ಫಿಸ್ = ಎಕ್ವಪಾಫಿಃ.
Dative	...	Singular	...	„ - f + ಎ = ಎಕ್ವಪೇ.
„	...	Dual	...	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಎಕ್ವಪಾಭ್ಯಾಂ.
„	...	Plural	...	„ + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಎಕ್ವಪಾಭ್ಯಃ.
Ablative	...	Singular	...	„ - f + ಅಃ = ಎಕ್ವಪಾಃ.
„	...	Dual	...	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಎಕ್ವಪಾಭ್ಯಾಂ.
„	...	Plural	...	„ + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಎಕ್ವಪಾಭ್ಯಃ.
Genitive	...	Singular	...	„ - f + ಅಃ = ಎಕ್ವಪಾಃ.
„	...	Dual	...	„ - f + ಓಃ = ಎಕ್ವಪಾಓಃ.
„	...	Plural	...	„ - f + ಆಮ್ = ಎಕ್ವಪಾಮ್.
Locative	...	Singular	...	„ - f + ಇ = ಎಕ್ವಪಿ.
„	...	Dual	...	„ - f + ಓಃ = ಎಕ್ವಪಾಓಃ.
„	...	Plural	...	„ + ಸು = ಎಕ್ವಪಾಸು.

### III. OTHER BASES ENDING IN ಅ.

	Masculine. e. g. ಹಾಹಾ.	Feminine (all being formed by the feminine affix ಅ.)
		<div> <div>Sarvanāma bases e. g. ಸರ್ವಾ.</div> <div>Other bases than sarvanāma signi- fying "mother" e. g. ಅಂಬಾ.</div> <div>Other bases than sarvanāma not signifying "mother" e. g. ಕಾಂತಾ.</div> </div>
Nom. Singular.	ಹಾಹಾ + ಸ್ = ಹಾಹಾಃ.	ಕಾಂತಾ + ತ್ವ = ಕಾಂತಾಃ.
" ... Dual.	" + ಉ = ಹಾಹೌ.	" + ಈ = ಕಾಂತೇ.
" ... Plural.	" + ಅನ್ = ಹಾಹಾಃ.	" + ಅನ್ = ಕಾಂತಾಃ.
Voc... Singular.	" = ಹಾಹಾಃ.	" @ ಎ for f + ತ್ವ = ಕಾಂತೇ.
" ... Dual.	" = ಹಾಹೌ.	" = ಕಾಂತೇ.
" ... Plural.	" = ಹಾಹಾಃ.	" = ಕಾಂತಾಃ.
Acc... Singular.	" + ಮ್ = ಹಾಹಾಂ.	" + ಮ್ = ಕಾಂತಾಂ.
" ... Dual.	" + ಉ = ಹಾಹೌ.	" + ಈ = ಕಾಂತೇ.
" ... Plural.	" + ನ್ = ಹಾಹಾನ್.	" + ನ್ = ಕಾಂತಾಃ.

Inst... Singular.	ಕಾಕಾ + ಅ = ಹಾಕಾ.	ಸರ್ವಾ @ ಎ for f + ಅ = ಸರ್ವಯಾ.	ಅಂಬಾ @ ಎ for f + ಅ = ಅಂಬಯಾ.	ಕಾಂತಾ @ ಎ for f + ಅ = ಕಾಂತಯಾ.
" ... Dual.	" + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಹಾಕಾ ಭ್ಯಾಂ.	" + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಸರ್ವಾ ಭ್ಯಾಂ.	" + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಅಂಬಾ ಭ್ಯಾಂ.	" + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಕಾಂತಾ ಭ್ಯಾಂ.
" ... Plural.	" + ಭಿನ್ = ಹಾಕಾಭಿಃ.	" + ಭಿನ್ = ಸರ್ವಾಭಿಃ.	" + ಭಿನ್ = ಅಂಬಾಭಿಃ.	" + ಭಿನ್ = ಕಾಂತಾಭಿಃ.
Dat... Singular.	" + ಎ = ಹಾಕೈ.	" @ ಫ + ಸ್ಯಾ + ಎ = ಸರ್ವಸ್ಯೈ.	" + ಯಾ + ಎ = ಅಂ ಬಾಯೈ.	" + ಯಾ + ಎ = ಕಾಂ ತಾಯೈ.
" ... Dual.	" + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಹಾಕಾ ಭ್ಯಾಂ.	" + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಸರ್ವಾ ಭ್ಯಾಂ.	" + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಅಂಬಾ ಭ್ಯಾಂ.	" + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಕಾಂತಾ ಭ್ಯಾಂ.
" ... Plural.	" + ಭ್ಯಿನ್ = ಹಾಕಾಭ್ಯಃ.	" + ಭ್ಯಿನ್ = ಸರ್ವಾ ಭ್ಯಃ.	" + ಭ್ಯಿನ್ = ಅಂಬಾ ಭ್ಯಃ.	" + ಭ್ಯಿನ್ = ಕಾಂತಾ ಭ್ಯಃ.
Abl... Singular.	" + ಅನ್ = ಹಾಕಾಃ.	" @ ಫ + ಸ್ಯಾ + ಅನ್ = ಸರ್ವಸ್ಯಾಃ.	" + ಯಾ + ಅನ್ = ಅಂ ಬಾಯಾಃ.	" + ಯಾ + ಅನ್ = ಕಾಂ ತಾಯಾಃ.
" ... Dual.	" + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಹಾಕಾ ಭ್ಯಾಂ.	" + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಸರ್ವಾ ಭ್ಯಾಂ.	" + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಅಂಬಾ ಭ್ಯಾಂ.	" + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಕಾಂತಾ ಭ್ಯಾಂ.
" ... Plural.	" + ಭ್ಯಿನ್ = ಹಾಕಾಭ್ಯಃ.	" + ಭ್ಯಿನ್ = ಸರ್ವಾ ಭ್ಯಃ.	" + ಭ್ಯಿನ್ = ಅಂಬಾ ಭ್ಯಃ.	" + ಭ್ಯಿನ್ = ಕಾಂತಾ ಭ್ಯಃ.

Feminine (all being formed by the feminine affix <i>ಃ</i> .)			
	Masculine. e. g. ಪಾಹಾ.	<i>Sarvanāma</i> bases. e. g. ಸರ್ವಾ.	Other bases than <i>sarvanāma</i> signi- fying "mother" e. g. ಅಂಬಾ.
Gen... Singular.	ಪಾಹಾ + ಅನ್ = ಪಾಹಾಃ.	ಸರ್ವಾ @ ಫ + ಸ್ಯಾ + ಅನ್ = ಸರ್ವಸ್ಯಾಃ.	ಅಂಬಾ + ಯಾ + ಅನ್ = ಅಂ ಬಾಯಾಃ.
" ... Dual.	" + ಓನ್ = ಪಾಹೌಃ.	" @ ಎ for <i>f</i> + ಓನ್ = ಸರ್ವಯೋಃ.	" @ ಎ for <i>f</i> + ಓನ್ = ಕಾಂತಯೋಃ.
" ... Pluarl.	" + ಏಂ = ಪಾಹಾಂ.	" + ಸ್ + ಲಂ = ಸರ್ವಾಃ ಸಾಂ.	" + ನ + ಲಂ = ಕಾಂ ತಾನಾಂ.
Loc... Singular.	" + ಇ = ಪಾಹೇಃ.	" @ ಫ + ಸ್ಯಾ + ಅಫ್, = ಸರ್ವಸ್ಯಾಂ.	" + ಯಾ + ಲಂ = ಕಾಂ ತಾಯಾಂ.
" ... Dual.	" + ಓನ್ = ಪಾಹೌಃ.	" @ ಎ for <i>f</i> + ಓನ್ = ಸರ್ವಯೋಃ.	" @ ಎ for <i>f</i> + ಓನ್ = ಕಾಂತಯೋಃ.
" ... Plural.	" + ಸು = ಪಾಹಾಸು.	" + ಸು = ಸರ್ವಾಸು.	" + ಸು = ಕಾಂತಾಸು.



	Masculine. e. g. ಕವಿ.	Feminine. e. g. ಮತಿ.	Neuter.	
			Being al- ways neuter e. g. ವಾರಿ.	Others. e. g. ಕುಚಿ.
Dat. Sing.	ಕವಿ @ <i>gf</i> + ಎ = ಕವಯೇ	ಮತಿ @ <i>gf</i> + ಎ or ಮತಿ + ಆ + ಎ = ಮತಯೇ or ಮತ್ತೈ	ವಾರಿ + ನ + ಎ = ವಾರಿಣೇ	ಕುಚಿಯೇ or ಕುಚಿ + ನ + ಎ = ಕುಚಿನೇ
„ Dual.	ಕವಿಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಮತಿಭ್ಯಾಂ	ವಾರಿಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಕುಚಿಭ್ಯಾಂ
„ Plural	ಕವಿಭ್ಯಃ	ಮತಿಭ್ಯಃ	ವಾರಿಭ್ಯಃ	ಕುಚಿಭ್ಯಃ
Abl. Sing.	ಕವಿ @ <i>gf</i> + ಸ್ = ಕವೇಃ.	ಮತೇಃ or ಮ- ತಿ + ಆ + ಸ್ = ಮತ್ಯಃ	„ + ನ್ + ಅಸ್ = ವಾ- ರಿಣಃ	ಕುಚೇಃ or ಕುಚಿ + ನ್ + ಅಸ್ = ಕುಚಿನಃ.
„ Dual.	ಕವಿಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಮತಿಭ್ಯಾಂ	ವಾರಿಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಕುಚಿಭ್ಯಾಂ.
„ Plural.	ಕವಿಭ್ಯಃ.	ಮತಿಭ್ಯಃ	ವಾರಿಭ್ಯಃ	ಕುಚಿಭ್ಯಃ.
Gen. Sing.	ಕವಿ @ <i>gf</i> + ಸ್ = ಕವೇಃ.	ಮತೇಃ or ಮ- ತ್ಯಃ	ವಾರಿಣಃ	ಕುಚೇಃ or ಕುಚಿ ನಃ.
„ Dual,	„ + ಓಸ್ = ಕ- ವ್ಯೋಃ.	ಮತೋಃ	ವಾರಿಣೋಃ	ಕುಚೋಃ or ಕು- ಚಿನೋಃ.
„ Plural.	„ <i>lf</i> + ನ್ + ಅಂ = ಕವೀನಾಂ.	ಮತೀನಾಂ	ವಾರೀಣಾಂ	ಕುಚೀನಾಂ.
Loc. Sing.	„ - <i>f</i> + ಔ = ಕವೌ.	ಮತೌ or ಮ- ತಿ + ಅಂ = ಮ- ತ್ಯಾಂ	ವಾರಿ + ನ್ + ಅ = ವಾರಿಣಿ	ಕುಚಿನಿ or ಕು- ಚೌ.
„ Dual.	„ + ಓಸ್ = ಕ- ವ್ಯೋಃ.	ಮತೋಃ	ವಾರಿಣೋಃ	ಕುಚೋಃ or ಕು- ಚಿನೋಃ.
„ Plural.	„ + ಸು = ಕವಿ- ಷು.	ಮತಿಷು	ವಾರಿಷು	ಕುಚಿಷು.

## V. M. F. N. ಕತಿ, ತತಿ, ಯತಿ.

Nom. Voc. and Acc. Plural ... ಕತಿ &amp;c. + 1 ಜಸ and 1 ಕಸ = ಕತಿ &amp;c.

Inst. Plural ... ,, + ಭಿಸ್ = ಕತಿಭಿಃ &amp;c.

Dat. and Abl. Plural ... ,, + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಕತಿಭ್ಯಃ &amp;c.

Gen. Plural ... ,, @ lf + ನಾಮ = ಕತಿನಾಮ &amp;c.

Loc. Plural ... ,, + ಸು = ಕತಿಷು &amp;c.

## VI. BASES IN ಉ.

	Masculine. e. g. ಭಾನು.	Feminine. e. g. ಧೇನು.	Neuter.	
			Being al- ways neuter e. g. ಮಧು.	Others. e. g. ತನು.
Nom. Sing.	ಭಾನು + ಸ್ = ಭಾನುಃ.	ಧೇನುಃ	ಮಧು + 1 ಸು = ಮಧು.	ತನು + 1 ಸು = ತನು.
„ Dual.	ಭಾನೂ.	ಧೇನೂ	„ + ನ್ + ಈ = ಮ ಧುನೀ.	ತನುನೀ.
„ Plural.	ಭಾನು @ gf + ಅಸ = ಭಾನ ವಃ.	ಧೇನವಃ.	„ @ lf + ನ್ + ಜ್ = ಮಧೂನಿ.	ತನೂನಿ.
Voc. Sing.	„ @ gf + 4 ಸು = ಭಾ ನೋ.	ಧೇನೋ.	„ + 1 ಸು or @ gf + 1 ಸು = ಮಧು or ಮಧೋ.	ತನು or ತನೋ.
„ Dual.	ಭಾನೂ.	ಧೇನೂ.	ಮಧುನೀ.	ತನುನೀ.
„ Plural.	ಭಾನವಃ.	ಧೇನವಃ.	ಮಧೂನಿ.	ತನೂನಿ.
Acc. Sing.	ಭಾನು + ಮ್ = ಭಾನುಂ.	ಧೇನುಂ.	ಮಧು + 1 ಅಂ = ಮಧು.	ತನು.
„ Dual.	ಭಾನೂ.	ಧೇನೂ.	ಮಧುನೀ.	ತನುನೀ.



	Masculine. e. g. ಭಾನು.	Feminine. e. g. ಧೇನು.	Neuter.	
			Being al- ways neuter e. g. ಮಧು.	Others. e. g. ತನು.
Acc. Plural.	ಭಾನು @ lf + ನ್ = ಭಾ ನೂನ್.	ಧೇನು @ lf + ನ್ = ಧೇನೂ.	ಮಧೂನಿ.	ತನೂನಿ.
Inst. Sing.	,, + ನಾ = ಭಾ ನುನಾ.	,, + ಆ = ಧೇನಾ.	ಮಧುನಾ.	ತನುನಾ.
,, Dual.	ಭಾನುಭ್ಯಾಂ.	ಧೇನುಭ್ಯಾಂ.	ಮಧುಭ್ಯಾಂ.	ತನುಭ್ಯಾಂ.
,, Plural.	ಭಾನುಭಿಃ.	ಧೇನುಭಿಃ.	ಮಧುಭಿಃ.	ತನುಭಿಃ.
Dat. Sing.	ಭಾನವೇ	ಧೇನು @ gf + ನ್ + ಎ or ಧೇ ನು + ಆ + ಎ = ಧೇನವೇ or ಧೇನೈಃ	ಮಧು + ನ್ + ಎ = ಮಧು ನೇ	ತನವೇ or ತನು ನೇ
,, Dual.	ಭಾನುಭ್ಯಾಂ.	ಧೇನುಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಮಧುಭ್ಯಾಂ	ತನುಭ್ಯಾಂ.
,, Plural.	ಭಾನುಭ್ಯಃ.	ಧೇನುಭ್ಯಃ	ಮಧುಭ್ಯಃ	ತನುಭ್ಯಃ.
Abl. Sing.	ಭಾನು @ gf + ನ್ = ಭಾನೋಃ	ಧೇನೋಃ or ಧೇನು + ಆ + ನ್ = ಧೇ ನಾಃ	ಮಧು + ನ್ + ಆನ್ = ಮ ಧುನಃ.	ತನೋಃ or ತನು + ನ್ + ಆನ್ = ತನುನಃ
,, Dual.	ಭಾನುಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಧೇನುಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಮಧುಭ್ಯಾಂ	ತನುಭ್ಯಾಂ
,, Plural.	ಭಾನುಭ್ಯಃ	ಧೇನುಭ್ಯಃ	ಮಧುಭ್ಯಃ	ತನುಭ್ಯಃ
Gen. Sing.	ಭಾನೋಃ	ಧೇನೋಃ or ಧೇನಾಃ	ಮಧುನಃ	ತನೋಃ or ತನು ನಃ
,, Dual.	ಭಾನೋಃ	ಧೇನೋಃ.	ಮಧುನೋಃ	ತನೋಃ or ತ ನುನೋಃ

	Masculine. <i>e. g.</i> ಭಾನು.	Feminine. <i>e. g.</i> ಧೇನು.	Neuter.	
			Being al- ways neuter <i>e. g.</i> ಮಧು.	Others. <i>e. g.</i> ತನು.
Gen. Plural.	ಭಾನೂನಾಂ	ಧೇನೂನಾಂ	ಮಧೂನಾಂ	ತನೂನಾಂ
Loc. Sing.	ಭಾನೌ	ಧೇನೌ or ಧೇ ನ್ಯಾಂ	ಮಧುನಿ	ತನುನಿ or ತನೌ
„ Dual.	ಭಾನೋಃ	ಧೇನೋಃ	ಮಧುನೋಃ	ತನೋಃ or ತ ನುನೋಃ
„ Plural.	ಭಾನುಃ	ಧೇನುಃ	ಮಧುಃ	ತನುಃ

## VII. BASES ENDING IN ಈ OR ಉ COMPRISING,

1. Masculine bases from roots by ಕ್ವಿಪ್ and having a *gati* or *káraya* as their prefix, their final vowels not being preceded by a conjunct consonant forming part of the roots and not having a penultimate ಏ or ತ. *e. g.* (1) ಪ್ರಥೀ (2) ಗ್ರಾಮಣೀ (3) ಉನ್ನೀ (from ಉತ್ + ನೀ). (1) ವಿಲಾ (2) ಧ್ವಜಲಾ (3) ಸಕ್ಯಲ್ಲಾ (from ಸಕ್ಯತ್ + ಲಾ).

2. Feminine bases from roots as above stated, 'being *nadí* optionally. *e. g.* (1) ಪ್ರಥೀ (2) ಉನ್ನೀ. (1) ವಿಲಾ (2) ಸಕ್ಯಲ್ಲಾ.

3. Feminine bases from roots as above stated not being *nadí* *e. g.* ಗ್ರಾಮಣೀ, ಧ್ವಜಲಾ.

4. Masculine bases from roots by ಕ್ವಿಪ್ and not being included in the first kind. *e. g.* (1) ಧೀ (2) ಕುಡ್ಧಧೀ (3) ಜಲಕ್ರೀ. (1) ಲಾ (2) ಪರಮಲಾ (3) ಕೆಟವ್ರೋ.

5. Feminine bases from roots by ಕ್ವಿಪ್, which are optionally *nadī* and which are not included in the second kind. *e. g.* (1) ದೀ (2) ಕುಧ್ಯದೀ. (1) ಲಾ (2) ಪರಮಲಾ.

6. Feminine bases from roots by ಕ್ವಿಪ್, not being *nadī* and not being included in the third kind *e. g.* ಜಲಕ್ರೇ, ಕಟವ್ರೋ.

7. Masculine bases not being from roots by ಕ್ವಿಪ್, and being *nadī* and ending in feminine affixes. *e. g.* ಬಹುಕ್ರೇಯಸೀ, ಅತಿಕುರೂ.

8. Feminine bases not being from roots by ಕ್ವಿಪ್, and being *nadī* and ending in feminine affixes. *e. g.* (1) ನದೀ (2) ಬಹುಕ್ರೇಯಸೀ. (1) ಕುರೂ (2) ಅತಿಕುರೂ.

9. Masculine bases not being from roots by ಕ್ವಿಪ್, and being *nadī* but not ending in feminine affixes. *e. g.* ಅತಿಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ, ಬಹುವಧೂ.

10. Feminine bases not being from roots by ಕ್ವಿಪ್, and being *nadī* but not ending in feminine affixes. *e. g.* (1) ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ (2) ಅತಿಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ. (1) ವಧೂ (2) ಬಹುವಧೂ.

11. Masculine bases not being from roots by ಕ್ವಿಪ್, and not being *nadī*. *e. g.* ಪಪೀ, ಸೃತೂ.

12. Feminine bases not being from roots by ಕ್ವಿಪ್, and not being *nadī* *e. g.* ಪಪೀ, ಸೃತೂ.

## (A). BASES ENDING IN ಈ.

	of the 1st, 2nd, & 3rd kinds. e. g. ಪ್ರಧೀ.	of the 4th, 5th, & 6th kinds. e. g. ಧೀ.	of the 7th, 8th, 9th, & 10th kinds. e. g. ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ ಅತಿಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ.	of the 11th & 12th kinds. e. g. ಪಪೀ.
Nom.. Singular.	ಪ್ರಧೀ + ಸ್ = ಪ್ರಧೀ	ಧೀ + ಸ್ = ಧೀ	ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ + 4 ಸು = ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ ಅತಿಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ + ಸ್ = ಅತಿಲ ಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ	ಪಪೀ + ಸ್ = ಪಪೀ
” ... Dual.	” @ ಯ್ for f + ಲೆ = ಪ್ರಧೌ	” @ ಇಯ್ for f + ಲೆ = ಧಿಯೌ	” + ಲೆ = ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯ ಸ್ಯ ಓಂ.	” + ಲೆ = ಪಪೌ
” ... Plural.	” @ ಯ್ for f + ಅನ್ = ಪ್ರಧ್ಯಃ	” @ ಇಯ್ for f + ಅನ್ = ಧಿಯಃ	” + ಅನ್ = ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯ ಸ್ಯಃ ಓಂ.	” + ಅನ್ = ಪಪ್ಯಃ
Voc... Singular.	” + ಸ್ = ಪ್ರಧೀ (1. 2 and 3.) or ” @ ಫ + 4 ಸು = ಪ್ರ ಧಿ (2).	” + ಸ್ = ಧೀ (4. 5 and 6.) or ” @ ಫ + 4 ಸು = ಧಿ (5.)	” @ ಫ + 4 ಸು = ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ ಓಂ.	” + ಸ್ = ಪಪೀ

	of the 1st, 2nd, & 3rd kinds. e. g. ಪ್ರಧೀ.	of the 4th, 5th, & 6th kinds. e. g. ಧೀ.	of the 7th, 8th, 9th & 10th kinds. e. g. ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ, ಅತಿಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ.	of the 11th & 12th kinds. e. g. ಪಪೀ.
Voc... Dual.	ಪ್ರಧೌಃ	ಧಿಯೌ	ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ಯಾ ಓಂ.	ಪಪ್ಯೌ
" ... Plural.	ಪ್ರಥ್ಯಃ	ಧಿಯಃ	ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ಯಾಃ ಓಂ.	ಪಪ್ಯಃ
Acc... Singular.	ಪ್ರಧೀ @ ಯಃ for f + ಅಂ =ಪಥ್ಯಂ	ಧೀ @ ಇಯಃ for f + ಅಂ =ಧಿಪಂ	ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ + ಎ = ಬಹು ಶ್ರೇಯಸೀಂ ಓಂ.	ಪಪೀ + ಎ = ಪಪೀಂ
" ... Dual.	ಪಥೌಃ	ಧಿಯೌ	ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ಯಾಃ ಓಂ.	ಪಪ್ಯೌ
" ... Plural.	ಪ್ರಥ್ಯಃ	ಧಿಯಃ	" + ನಃ = ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯ ಸೀನ್ ಓಂ. (7 & 9)	ಪಪೀ + ನ = ಪಪೀನ್ (11)
			" + ಸಃ = ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯ ಸೀಃ (8 & 10)	" + ಸಃ = ಪಪೀಃ (12)
Inst... Singular.	ಪ್ರಧೀ @ ಯಃ for f + ಅ =ಪ್ರಥ್ಯಾ	ಧೀ @ ಇಯಃ for f + ಅ = ಧಿಯಾ	ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ + ಅ = ಬಹು ಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ಯಾಃ ಓಂ.	ಪಪೀ + ಅ = ಪಪ್ಯಾ
" ... Dual.	" + ಥ್ಯಾಂ = ಪ್ರಧೀ ಥ್ಯಾಂ	ಧೀಫ್ಯಾಂ	ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀಫ್ಯಾಂ ಓಂ.	ಪಪೀಫ್ಯಾಂ
" ... Plural.	" + ಭಿಸ್ = ಪ್ರಧೀಭಿಃ	ಧೀಭಿಃ	ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀಭಿಃ ಓಂ.	ಪಪೀಭಿಃ

Dat... Singular.	,, @ ಯ್ for f+ಎ= ಪ್ರಥ್ಯೇ (1 to 3.) or,, @ ಯ್ for f+ಆ +ಎ=ಪ್ರಥ್ಯೈ (2.)	ಧೀ @ ಇಯ್ for f+ಎ= ಧಿಯೇ (4 to 6.) or ಧೀ @ ಇಯ್ for f+ಆ +ಎ=ಧಿಯೈ (5)	ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ +ಆ+ಎ= ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಾಶ್ಚೈ ಓಂ.	ಐಪೀ + ಎ = ಪಶ್ಯೇ
,, ... Dual. ; ... Plural.	ಪ್ ಧೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಪ್ರಧೀ + ಭ್ಯಸ್=ಪ್ರಧೀಭ್ಯಃ ,, @ ಯ್ for f+ಅನ್ =ಪ್ರಥ್ಯೈ (1. 2. 3.)	ಧೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಧೀಭ್ಯಃ ಧೀ @ ಇಯ್ for f+ಅನ್ =ಧಿಯಃ (4 to 6.)	ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಓಂ. ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀಭ್ಯಃ ಓಂ.	ಐಪೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಐಪೀಭ್ಯಃ
Abl... Singular.	or ಪ್ರಧೀ @ ಯ್ for f+ ಅ+ಅನ್=ಪ್ರಥ್ಯಾಃ (2.) ಪ್ರಧೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಪ್ರಧೀಭ್ಯಃ ಪ್ರಥ್ಯೈ (1. 2. 3.) or ಪ್ರಥ್ಯಾಃ (2.)	or ಧೀ @ ಇಯ್ for f+ಆ +ಅನ್=ಧಿಯಾಃ (5.)	ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ +ಆ+ಅನ್ =ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಾಸ್ಯಾಃ ಓಂ.	ಐಪೀ + ಅನ್ = ಪಶ್ಯಃ
,, ... Dual. ; ... Plural.	ಪ್ರಧೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಪ್ರಧೀಭ್ಯಃ	ಧೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಧೀಭ್ಯಃ	ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಓಂ. ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀಭ್ಯಃ ಓಂ.	ಐಪೀಭ್ಯಾಂ ಐಪೀಭ್ಯಃ
Gen... Singular.	ಪ್ರಥ್ಯೈ (1. 2. 3.) or ಪ್ರಥ್ಯಾಃ (2.)	ಧಿಯಃ (4 to 6.) or ಧಿಯಾಃ (5.)	ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಾಸ್ಯಾಃ ಓಂ.	ಐಪ್ಯಃ

	of the 1st, 2nd, & 3rd kinds. e. g. ಪ್ರಧೀ.	of the 4th, 5th, & 6th kinds. e. g. ಧೀ.	of the 7th, 8th, 9th & 10th kinds. e. g. ಬಹ.ಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ, ಅಶೋಪ್ರೇತೀ.	of the 11th & 12th kinds. e. g. ವಪೀ.
Gen... Dual.	ಪ್ರಧೀ @ ಯ್. for f + ಓನ್ = ಪ್ರಥೇಶ್ಯೇ	ಧೀ @ ಇಯ್ for f + ಓನ್ = ಧೈವೇಶ್ಯೇ	ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ + ಓನ್ = ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೇಶ್ಯೇ &ಂ.	ವಪೀ + ಓನ್ = ವಪೇಶ್ಯೇ
" ... Plural.	" @ ಯ್. for f + ಅಂ = ಪ್ರಥಾಶ್ಯಂ (1 to 3.) or ಪ್ರಧೀ + ನ್ + ಅಂ = ಪ್ರಧೀನಾಂ (2.)	" @ ಇಯ್. for f + ಅಂ = ಧೀಯಾಂ (4 to 6) or ಧೀ + ನ್ + ಅಂ = ಧೀನಾಂ (5)	" + ನ್ + ಅಂ = ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೇಶ್ಯಂ &ಂ. ಶ್ರೇಯಸೀನಾಂ &ಂ.	" + ಅಂ = ವಪೇಶ್ಯಂ
Loc... Singular.	ಪ್ರಧೀ @ ಯ್. for f + ಇ = ಪ್ರಥ್ಯಿ (1 to 3.) or ಪ್ರಧೀ @ ಯ್. for f + ಅಂ = ಪ್ರಥಾಶ್ಯಂ (2.)	ಧೀ @ ಇಯ್. for f + ಇ = ಧೀಯಿ (4 to 6.) or ಧೀ @ ಇಯ್. for f + ಅಂ = ಧೀಯಾಂ (5.)	" + ಅಂ = ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೇಶ್ಯಂ &ಂ. ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀನಾಂ &ಂ.	" + ಇ = ವಪೇಶ್ಯಂ
" ... Dual.	ಪ್ರಥೇಶ್ಯೇ	ಧೀವೇಶ್ಯೇ	ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೇಶ್ಯೇ &ಂ.	ವಪೇಶ್ಯಂ
" ... Plural.	ಪ್ರಧೀ + ನ್ = ಪ್ರಧೀನಾಂ	ಧೀನಾಂ	ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೇಶ್ಯಂ &ಂ.	ವಪೇಶ್ಯಂ

## (B). BASES ENDING IN ຍ.

	of the 1st, 2nd, & 3rd kinds. e. g. ວິຍາຍ.	of the 4th, 5th, & 6th kinds. e. g. ລາຍ.	of the 7th, 8th, 9th & 10th kinds. e. g. ບໍລິຫັນ, ບໍລິຫັນ	of the 11th & 12th kinds. e. g. ສັບ, ສັບ
Nom. Singular.	ວິຍາຍ + ສ = ວິຍາຍ	ລາຍ + ສ = ລາຍ	ບໍລິຫັນ + ສ = ບໍລິຫັນ ບໍລິຫັນ	ສັບ + ສ = ສັບ
„ ... Dual.	„ @ ສ for ສ + ສ = ວິຍາຍ.	„ @ ສ for ສ + ສ = ລາຍ	„ + ສ = ບໍລິຫັນ + ສ = ບໍລິຫັນ	„ + ສ = ສັບ
„ ... Plural.	„ @ ສ for ສ + ສ = ວິຍາຍ.	„ @ ສ for ສ + ສ = ລາຍ	„ + ສ = ບໍລິຫັນ + ສ = ບໍລິຫັນ	„ + ສ = ສັບ
Voc... Singular.	„ + ສ = ວິຍາຍ (1. 2. 3.) or „ @ ສ + ສ = ວິຍາຍ (2.)	„ + ສ = ລາຍ (4. 5. 6.) or „ @ ສ + ສ = ລາຍ (5)	„ + ສ = ບໍລິຫັນ + ສ = ບໍລິຫັນ	„ + ສ = ສັບ



	of the 1st, 2nd, & 3rd kinds. e. g. ವಿಲಾಸ.	of the 4th, 5th, & 6th kinds. e. g. ಲಾಸ.	of the 7th, 8th, 9th & 10th kinds. e. g. ಅತಿಕುರೂ, ಏಕಾವಧೂ	of the 11th & 12th kinds. e. g. ಸ್ತುತೂ.
Voc... Dual.	ವಿಲೌಝಿ	ಲುವೌ	ಅತಿಕುರೌಝಿ ಓಂ.	ಸ್ತುತೌಝಿ ಓಂ.
" ... Plural.	ವಿಲ್ವಃ	ಲುವಃ	ಅತಿಕುರೌಝಿ ಓಂ.	ಸ್ತುತೌಝಿ
Acc... Singular.	" @ 5 for f + ಅಂ = ವಿಲ್ವಂ	" @ ಉನ್ for f + ಅಂ = ಲುವಂ	" + ಮ = ಅತಿಕುರೂಂ ಓಂ.	" + ಮ = ಸ್ತುತೂಂ
" ... Dual.	ವಿಲೌಝಿ	ಲುವೌ	ಅತಿಕುರೌಝಿ ಓಂ.	ಸ್ತುತೌಝಿ
" ... Plural.	ವಿಲ್ವಃ	ಲುವಃ	" + ನ್ = ಅತಿಕುರೂನ್ ಓಂ. (7 & 8.)	ಸ್ತುತೂ + ನ್ = ಸ್ತುತೂನ್ (11)
Inst... Singular.	" @ 5 for f + ಅ = ವಿಲ್ವಾಃ	" @ ಉನ್ for f + ಅ = ಲುವಾಃ	" + ಸ್ = ಅತಿಕುರೂಃ (8 & 10).	" + ಸ್ = ಸ್ತುತೂಃ (12)
" ... Dual.	ವಿಲಾಭಾಃ	ಲಾಭಾಃ	ರಾಝಿ ಓಂ.	" + ಲ = ಸ್ತುತಾಃ
" ... Plural.	ವಿಲಾಭಃ	ಲಾಭಃ	ಅತಿಕುರೂಭಾಃ ಓಂ.	ಸ್ತುತೂಭಾಃ
			ಅತಿಕುರೂಭಃ ಓಂ.	ಸ್ತುತೂಭಃ

Dat... Singular.	,, @ ನ್ for f + ಎ = ವಿಲ್ಯೇ (1 to 3).	,, @ ಉನ್ for f + ಎ = ಲಾವ್ನೇ (4 to 6.)	,, + ಆ + ಎ = ಅತಿ ಕುರೈಯ್ ಹೀ.	,, + ಎ = ಸ್ತುತ್ಯೇ
,, ... Dual.	or ,, @ ನ್ for f + ಆ + ಎ = ವಿಲ್ಯೈ (2).	or ,, @ ಉನ್ for f + ಆ + ಎ = ಲಾವೈ (5)		
,, ... Plural.	ವಿಲೂಭ್ಯಾಂ ವಿಲೂಭ್ಯಃ	ಲೂಭ್ಯಾಂ ಲೂಭ್ಯಃ	ಅತಿಕುರೂಭ್ಯಾಂ ಹೀ. ಅತಿಕುರೂಭ್ಯಃ ಹೀ.	ಸ್ತುತೂಭ್ಯಾಂ ಸ್ತುತೂಭ್ಯಃ
Abl... Singular.	,, @ 5 for f + ಅನ್ = ವಿಲ್ಯಃ (1 to 8.)	,, @ ಉನ್ for f + ಅನ್ = ಲಾವಃ (4 to 6).	,, + ಆ + ಅನ್ = ಅ ತಿಕುರಾಃ ಹೀ.	,, + ಅನ್ = ಸ್ತುತ್ಯಃ
	or ,, @ 5 for f + ಆ + ಅನ್ = ವಿಲ್ಯಾಃ (2).	or ,, @ ಉನ್ for f + ಆ + ಅನ್ = ಲಾವಾಃ (5)		
,, ... Dual.	ವಿಲೂಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಲೂಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಅತಿಕುರೂಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಸ್ತುತೂಭ್ಯಾಂ
,, ... Plural.	ವಿಲೂಭ್ಯಃ	ಲೂಭ್ಯಃ	ಅತಿಕುರೂಭ್ಯಃ	ಸ್ತುತೂಭ್ಯಃ
Gen... Singular.	ವಿಲ್ಯಃ (1 to 3.) or ವಿಲ್ಯಾಃ (2.)	ಲಾವಃ (4 to 6.) or ಲಾವಾಃ (5.)	ಅತಿಕುರಾಃ ಹೀ.	ಸ್ತುತ್ಯಃ
,, ... Dual.	,, @ ನ್ for f + ಓನ್ = ವಿಲೋಃ	,, @ ಉನ್ for f + ಓ ನ್ = ಲಾವೋಃ	,, + ಓನ್ = ಅತಿಕು ರೂಃ ಹೀ.	,, + ಓನ್ = ಸ್ತುತೋಃ

	of the 1st, 2nd, & 3rd kinds. e. g. ವಿಲಾಸ.	of the 4th, 5th, & 6th kinds. e. g. ಲಾಸ.	of the 7th, 8th, 9th & 10th kinds. e. g. ಅತಿಕರೂ, ಬಹುವದೂ	of the 11th & 12th kinds. e. g. ಸ್ತೂತೂ.
Gen... Plural.	<p>“ @ ವ್ for f + ಅಂ = ವಿಲಾಸಂ (1 to 3.)</p> <p>or “ + ನ್ + ಅಂ = ವಿಲಾಸಾಂ (2.)</p>	<p>“ ಉವ್ for f + ಅಂ = ಲಾಸಂ (4 to 6.)</p> <p>or “ + ನ್ + ಅಂ = ಲಾಸಾಂ (5.)</p>	<p>“ + ನ್ + ಅಂ = ಅತಿಕರೂಣಾಂ ಹೀಂ.</p>	<p>“ + ಅಂ = ಸ್ತೂತಾಂ</p>
Loc... Singular.	<p>“ @ ನ್ for f + ಇ = ವಿಲಾಸಿ (1 to 3).</p> <p>or “ @ ನ್ for f + ಅಂ = ವಿಲಾಸಾಂ (2.)</p>	<p>“ @ ಉವ್ for f + ಇ = ಲಾಸಿ (4 to 6)</p> <p>or “ @ ಉವ್ for f + ಅಂ = ಲಾಸಾಂ (5)</p>	<p>“ + ಅಂ = ಅತಿಕರೂಣಿ ಹೀಂ.</p>	<p>“ + ಇ = ಸ್ತೂತಿಸಿ</p>
“ ... Dual.	ವಿಲಾಸೀ	ಲಾಸೋಣಿ	ಅತಿಕರೂಣೀ ಹೀಂ.	ಸ್ತೂತೋಣಿ
Loc... Plural.	ವಿಲಾಸು	ಲಾಸು	ಅತಿಕರೂಣು ಹೀಂ.	ಸ್ತೂತು

## VIII. BASES ENDING IN ಏ.

	Bases ending in ತ್ಯನ್ or ತ್ಯಚ್ e. g.		Bases not ending in ತ್ಯನ್ or ತ್ಯಚ್ e. g.
	Masculine. ಧಾತ್ಯ	Neuter. ಧಾತ್ಯ	Masculine. ಪಿತ್ಯ
Nom. Sing.	ಧಾತ್ಯ @ ಆ for f + 4 ಸು = ಧಾತಾ	ಧಾತ್ಯ + 1 ಸು = ಧಾ ತ್ಯ	ಪಿತ್ಯ @ ಆ for f + 4 ಸು = ಪಿತಾ
,, Dual.	,, @ vf + ಔ = ಧಾತಾರೌ	,, + ನ + ಈ = ಧಾತ್ಯಣೀ	,, @ gf + ಔ = ಪಿತರೌ
,, Plural.	,, @ vf + ಅನ್ = ಧಾತಾರಃ	,, @ lf + ನ್ + ಇ = ಧಾತ್ಯಾಣಿ	,, @ gf + ಅನ್ = ಪಿತರಃ
Voc. Sing.	,, @ gf + 4 ಸು = ಧಾತರ್ = ಧಾ ತಃ	,, @ gf + 1 ಸು or ,, + 1 ಸು = ತಃ or ಧಾತ್ಯ	,, @ gf + 4 ಸು = ಪಿತನ್ = ಪಿತಃ
,, Dual.	ಧಾತಾರೌ	ಧಾತ್ಯಣೀ	ಪಿತರೌ
,, Plural.	ಧಾತಾರಃ	ಧಾತ್ಯಾಣಿ	ಪಿತರಃ
Acc. Sing.	,, @ vf + ಅಂ = ಧಾತಾರಂ	ಧಾತ್ಯ	,, @ gf + ಅಂ = ಪಿತರಂ
,, Dual.	,, @ vf + ಔ = ಧಾತಾರೌ	ಧಾತ್ಯಣೀ	,, @ gf + ಔ = ಪಿ ತರೌ
,, Plural.	,, @ lf + ನ್ = ಧಾತ್ಯಾನ್	ಧಾತ್ಯಾಣಿ	ಪಿತ್ಯಾನ್
Inst. Sing.	,, + ಆ = ಧಾತ್ಯಾ	,, + ನ್ + ಆ or ,, + ಆ = ಧಾತ್ಯಾಣಾ or ಧಾತ್ಯಾ	ಪಿತ್ಯಾ
,, Dual.	,, + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಧಾ ತ್ಯಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಧಾತ್ಯಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಪಿತ್ಯಭ್ಯಾಂ
,, Plural.	,, + ಭಿನ್ = ಧಾ ತ್ಯಭಿಃ	ಧಾತ್ಯಭಿಃ	ಪಿತ್ಯಭಿಃ

	Bases ending in ತ್ಯನ್ or ತ್ಯತ್ e. g.		Bases not ending in ತ್ಯನ್ or ತ್ಯತ್ e. g.
	Masculine. ಧಾತ್ಯ	Neuter. ಧಾತ್ಯ	Masculine. ಧಾತ್ಯ
Dat. Sing.	„ + ಎ=ಧಾತ್ರೇ	„ + ನ್ + ಎ or ಎ=ಧಾತ್ಯಣೇ or ಧಾತ್ರೇ	ಪಿತ್ರೇ
„ Dual.	ಧಾತ್ಯಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಧಾತ್ಯಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಪಿತೃಭ್ಯಾಂ
„ Plural.	„ + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಧಾತ್ಯಭ್ಯಃ	ಧಾತ್ಯಭ್ಯಃ	ಪಿತೃಭ್ಯಃ
Abl. Sing.	„ @ ಉರ್ for f + ಸ್ = ಧಾತುಃ	„ + ನ್ + ಅಸ್ = ಧಾತ್ಯಣಃ or „ @ ಉರ್ for f + ಸ್ = ಧಾತುಃ	„ @ ಉರ್ for f + ಸ್ = ಪಿತುಃ
„ Dual.	ಧಾತ್ಯಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಧಾತ್ಯಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಪಿತೃಭ್ಯಾಂ
„ Plural.	ಧಾತ್ಯಭ್ಯಃ	ಧಾತ್ಯಭ್ಯಃ	ಪಿತೃಭ್ಯಃ
Gen. Sing.	„ @ ಉರ್ for f + ಸ್ = ಧಾತುಃ	„ + ನ್ + ಅಸ್ or „ @ ಉರ್ for f + ಸ್ = ಧಾತ್ಯಣಃ or ಧಾತುಃ	ಪಿತುಃ
„ Dual.	„ + ಓನ್ = ಧಾತ್ಯೋಃ	„ + ನ್ + ಓನ್ or ಓ ಸ್ = ಧಾತ್ಯಣೋಃ or ಧಾತ್ಯೋಃ	ಪಿತೃೋಃ
„ Plural.	„ @ ಳ್ + ನ್ + ಅಂ = ಧಾತ್ಯಾಣಾಂ	ಧಾತ್ಯಾಣಾಂ	ಪಿತೃಾಣಾಂ
Loc. Sing.	„ @ ಇ + ಇ = ಧಾತರಿ	„ + ನ್ + ಇ or „ @ ಇ + ಇ = ಧಾತ್ಯೇ or ಧಾತರಿ	„ @ ಇ + ಇ = ಪಿ ತರಿ
„ Dual.	„ ಧಾತ್ಯೋಃ	ಧಾತ್ಯೋಃ	ಪಿತೃೋಃ
„ Plural.	„ ಧಾತ್ಯಮು	ಧಾತ್ಯಮು	ಪಿತೃಮು

## IX. BASES ENDING IN ಒ.

	Masculine. ಗೋ	Feminine. ದೋ
Nom ... Singular.	ಗೋ @ vf + ಸ್ = ಗೋಃ	ದೋ @ vf + ಸ್ = ದೋಃ
„ ... Dual.	„ @ vf + ಔ = ಗಾಮೌ	„ @ vf + ಔ = ದ್ಯಾಮೌ
„ ... Plural.	„ @ vf + ಅಸ್ = ಗಾವಃ	„ @ vf + ಅಸ್ = ದ್ಯಾವಃ
Voc ... Singular.	„ @ vf + ಸ್ = ಗೋಃ	„ @ vf + ಸ್ = ದೋಃ
„ ... Dual.	„ @ vf + ಔ = ಗಾಮೌ	„ @ vf + ಔ = ದ್ಯಾಮೌ
„ ... Plural.	„ @ vf + ಅಸ್ = ಗಾವಃ	„ @ vf + ಅಸ್ = ದ್ಯಾವಃ
Acc ... Singular.	„ @ ಆ for f + ಮ = ಗಾಂ	„ @ ಆ for f + ಮ = ದ್ಯಾಂ
„ ... Dual.	„ @ vf + ಔ = ಗಾಮೌ	„ @ vf + ಔ = ದ್ಯಾಮೌ
„ ... Plural.	„ @ ಆ for f + ಸ್ = ಗಾಃ	„ @ ಆ for f + ಸ್ = ದ್ಯಾಃ
Inst ... Singular.	„ + ಆ = ಗಮಾ	„ + ಆ = ದ್ಯಮಾ
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಗೋಭ್ಯಾಂ	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ದೋಭ್ಯಾಂ
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಭಿಸ್ = ಗೋಭಿಃ	„ + ಭಿಸ್ = ದೋಭಿಃ
Dat ... Singular.	„ + ಎ = ಗವೇ	„ + ಎ = ದ್ಯವೇ
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಗೋಭ್ಯಾಂ	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ದೋಭ್ಯಾಂ
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಗೋಭ್ಯಃ	„ + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ದೋಭ್ಯಃ
Abl ... Singular.	„ + ಸ್ = ಗೋಃ	„ + ಸ್ = ದೋಃ
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಗೋಭ್ಯಾಂ	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ದೋಭ್ಯಾಂ
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಗೋಭ್ಯಃ	„ + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ದೋಭ್ಯಃ
Gen ... Singular.	„ + ಸ್ = ಗೋಃ	„ + ಸ್ = ದೋಃ
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಓಸ್ = ಗವೋಃ	„ + ಓಸ್ = ದ್ಯವೋಃ
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಆಂ = ಗವಾಂ	„ + ಆಂ = ದ್ಯವಾಂ
Loc ... Singular.	„ + ಇ = ಗವಿ	„ + ಇ = ದ್ಯವಿ
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಓಸ್ = ಗವೋಃ	„ + ಓಸ್ = ದ್ಯವೋಃ
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಸು = ಗೋಷು	„ + ಸು = ದೋಷು

## X. BASES ENDING IN ಟ.

		Masculine. ಗೌ.	Feminine. ನೌ.
Nom	.. Singular.	ಗೌ + ಸ್ = ಗೌಃ	ನೌ + ಸ್ = ನೌಃ
	.. Dual.	,, + ಟಿ = ಗ್ಲಾವೌ	,, + ಟಿ = ನಾವೌ
	.. Plural.	,, + ಅಸ್ = ಗ್ಲಾವಃ	,, + ಅಸ್ = ನಾವಃ
Voc	.. Singular.	,, + ಸ್ = ಗೌಃ	,, + ಸ್ = ನೌಃ
	.. Dual.	,, + ಟಿ = ಗ್ಲಾವೌ	,, + ಟಿ = ನಾವೌ
	.. Plural.	,, + ಅಸ್ = ಗ್ಲಾವಃ	,, + ಅಸ್ = ನಾವಃ
Acc	.. Singular	,, + ಅಂ = ಗ್ಲಾವಂ	,, + ಅಂ = ನಾವಂ
	.. Dual.	,, + ಟಿ = ಗ್ಲಾವೌ	,, + ಟಿ = ನಾವೌ
	.. Plural.	,, + ಅಸ್ = ಗ್ಲಾವಃ	,, + ಅಸ್ = ನಾವಃ
Inst	.. Singular.	,, + ಆ = ಗ್ಲಾವಾ	,, + ಆ = ನಾವಾ
	.. Dual.	,, + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಗ್ಲಾಭ್ಯಾಂ	,, + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ನೌಭ್ಯಾಂ
	.. Plural.	,, + ಭಿಸ್ = ಗ್ಲಾಭಿಃ	,, + ಭಿಸ್ = ನೌಭಿಃ
Dat	.. Singular.	,, + ಎ = ಗ್ಲಾವೇ	,, + ಎ = ನಾವೇ
	.. Dual.	,, + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಗ್ಲಾಭ್ಯಾಂ	,, + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ನೌಭ್ಯಾಂ
	.. Plural.	,, + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಗ್ಲಾಭ್ಯಃ	,, + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ನೌಭ್ಯಃ
Abl	.. Singular.	,, + ಅಸ್ = ಗ್ಲಾವಃ	,, + ಅಸ್ = ನಾವಃ
	.. Dual.	,, + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಗ್ಲಾಭ್ಯಾಂ	,, + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ನೌಭ್ಯಾಂ
	.. Plural.	,, + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಗ್ಲಾಭ್ಯಃ	,, + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ನೌಭ್ಯಃ
Gen	.. Singular.	,, + ಅಸ್ = ಗ್ಲಾವಃ	,, + ಅಸ್ = ನಾವಃ
	.. Dual.	,, + ಓಸ್ = ಗ್ಲಾವೋಃ	,, + ಓಸ್ = ನಾವೋಃ
	.. Plural.	,, + ಆಂ = ಗ್ಲಾವಾಂ	,, + ಆಂ = ನಾವಾಂ
Loc	.. Singular.	,, + ಇ = ಗ್ಲಾವಿ	,, + ಇ = ನಾವಿ
	.. Dual.	,, + ಓಸ್ = ಗ್ಲಾವೋಃ	,, + ಓಸ್ = ನಾವೋಃ
	.. Plural.	,, + ಸು = ಗ್ಲಾವು	,, + ಸು = ನಾವು

XI. Bases ending in any other consonants than ತ, ನ, & ಸ as also bases ending in ತ not being formed by ಕತ್ಯ or by affixes ending in ಅತ್ (ಅತು) and bases ending in ಷ without being *skat*. e. g. ಸರ್ವಕಕ್, ಚಿತ್ರಲಿಖ್, ಸುವಲ್ಗ್, ಸುಶ್ಲಾಘ್, ಜಲಮುಚ್, ಮೈಜ್ಞಘ್, ಸುಯುಜ್, ಜರ್ಘ್, ಅಟ್, ಲುಠ್, ತುಡ್, ಡುಂಡ್, ಸುಗಣ್, ವಿಕೃಜಿತ್, ಅಗ್ನಿಮಠ್, ಸುಹೃದ್, ಬುಧ್, ಗುಪ್, ಗುಘ್, ಲಂಬ್, ಕುಭ್, ಪ್ರಶಾನ್, ದಯ್, ಚರ್, ಚಲ್, ಜೀವ್, ನಿಶ್, ದ್ವಿಷ್, and ಲಿಹ್.

	Masculine and Feminine.	Neuter.
Nom. & Voc. Sing.	<p>ಸರ್ವಕಕ್ &amp;c. + 4 ಸು = ಸರ್ವಕಕ್ or ಸರ್ವಕಗ್ ; ಚಿತ್ರಲಿಕ್ or ಚಿತ್ರಲಿಗ್ ; ಸುವಲ್ ; ಸುಶ್ಲಾಕ್ or ಸುಶ್ಲಾಗ್ ; ಜಲಮುಕ್ or ಜಲಮುಗ್ ; ಮೈಜ್ಞಘ್ or ಮೈಜ್ಞಡ್ ; ಸುಯುಕ್ or ಸುಯುಗ್ ; ಜರ್ಘ್ ; ಅಟಿ or ಅಡ್ ; ಲುಟಿ or ಲುಡ್ ; ತುಡಿ or ತುಡ್ ; ಡುನ್ ; ಸುಗಣ್ ; ವಿಕೃಜಿತ್ or ವಿಕೃಜಿಡ್ ; ಅಗ್ನಿಮಠ್ or ಅಗ್ನಿಮಡ್ ; ಸುಹೃತ್ or ಸುಹೃಡ್ ; ಭುತ or ಭುಡ್ ; ಗುಪ್ or ಗುಬ್ ; ಗುಘ್ or ಗುಬ್ ; ಲನ್ ; ಕುಪ್ or ಕುಬ್ ; ಪ್ರಶಾನ್ ; ದಯ್ ; ಚರ್ ; ಚಲ್ ; ಜೀವ್ ; ವಿಟ್ or ವಿಡ್ ; ದ್ವಿಷ್ or ದ್ವಿಷಡ್ ; ಲಿಟ್ or ಲಿಡ್.</p>	<p>ಸರ್ವಕಕ್ &amp;c. + 1 ಸು = ಸರ್ವಕಕ್ or ಸರ್ವಕಗ್ &amp;c.</p>



		Masculine and Feminine.	Neuter.
Nom. & Voc. Dual.		„ ಹೀ. + ಔ = ಸರ್ವ ಕರೋ ಹೀ.	ಸರ್ವ ಕರ್ ಹೀ. + ಈ = ಸ ರ್ವ ಕರೇ ಹೀ.
„	Plur.	„ ಹೀ. + ಅನ್ = ಸ ರ್ವ ಕರಾ ಹೀ.	„ ಹೀ. + ನ್ for f + ಇ = ಸರ್ವ ಕಂ ಹೀ.
Acc.	Sing.	„ ಹೀ. + ಅಂ = ಸ ರ್ವ ಕರಂ ಹೀ.	„ ಹೀ. + ಿ ಅಂ = ಸರ್ವ ಕರ್ or ಸರ್ವ ಕಗ್ ಹೀ.
„	Dual.	ಸರ್ವ ಕರೌ ಹೀ.	„ ಹೀ. + ಈ = ಸರ್ವ ಕರೇ ಹೀ.
„	Plur.	ಸರ್ವ ಕರಾ ಹೀ.	„ ಹೀ. + ನ್ + ಇ = ಸ ರ್ವ ಕಂ ಹೀ.
Inst.	Sing.	„ ಹೀ. + ಆ = ಸರ್ವ ಕರಾ ಹೀ.	
„	Dual.	„ ಹೀ. + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಸರ್ವ ಕಗ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ ಹೀ.	
„	Plur.	„ ಹೀ. + ಭಿಸ್ = ಸರ್ವ ಕಗ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ ಹೀ.	
Dat.	Sing.	„ ಹೀ. + ಎ = ಸರ್ವ ಕರೇ ಹೀ.	
„	Dual.	„ ಹೀ. + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಸರ್ವ ಕಗ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ ಹೀ.	
„	Plur.	„ ಹೀ. + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಸರ್ವ ಕಗ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ ಹೀ.	
Abl.	Sing.	„ ಹೀ. + ಅನ್ = ಸರ್ವ ಕರಾ ಹೀ.	
„	Dual.	„ ಹೀ. + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಸರ್ವ ಕಗ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ ಹೀ.	
„	Plur.	„ ಹೀ. + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಸರ್ವ ಕಗ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ ಹೀ.	
Gen.	Sing.	„ ಹೀ. + ಅಸಿ = ಸರ್ವ ಕರಾ ಹೀ.	
„	Dual.	„ ಹೀ. + ಓಸಿ = ಸರ್ವ ಕರೋ ಹೀ.	
„	Plur.	„ ಹೀ. + ಅಂ = ಸರ್ವ ಕರಾಂ ಹೀ.	
Loc.	Sing.	„ ಹೀ. + ಇ = ಸರ್ವ ಕರಿ ಹೀ.	
Loc.	Dual.	„ ಹೀ. + ಓಸಿ = ಸರ್ವ ಕರೋ ಹೀ.	
„	Plur.	„ ಹೀ. + ಸು = ಸರ್ವ ಕರೈ ಹೀ.	

XII. Bases ending in ತ being formed by an affix ending in  
ಅತ್ (ಅತು) ಈ. ಷ್ಠಿ. ಶಾಂತವತ್.

	Masculine.	Nenter.
Nom ... Singular.	ಶಾಂತವತ್ @ <i>lf</i> + ನ be- fore <i>f</i> + 4 ಸು = ಶಾಂತವಾಃ	ಶಾಂತವತ್ + 1 ಸು = ಶಾಂ ತವತ್
„ ... Dual.	„ + ನ್ before <i>f</i> + ಔ = ಶಾಂತವಂ ತೌ	„ + ಈ = ಶಾಂತವ ತ್ತಿ
„ ... Plural.	„ + ನ್ before <i>f</i> + ಅಸ್ = ಶಾಂತ ವಂತಃ	„ + ನ್ before <i>f</i> + ಇ = ಶಾಂತವಃ
Voc ... Singular.	„ + ನ್ before <i>f</i> + 4 ಸು = ಶಾಂ ತವಃ	„ + 1 ಸು = ಶಾಂತ ವತ್
„ ... Dual.	ಶಾಂತವಂತೌ	„ + ಈ = ಶಾಂತವತ್ತಿ
„ ... Plural.	ಶಾಂತವಂತಃ	ಶಾಂತವಂತಿ
Acc ... Singular.	„ + ನ್ before <i>f</i> + ಅಮ್ = ಶಾಂತ ವಂತಂ	„ + 1 ಅಂ = ಶಾಂ ತವತ್
„ ... Dual.	ಶಾಂತವಂತೌ	ಶಾಂತವತ್ತಿ
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಅಸ್ = ಶಾಂತ ವಂತಃ	ಶಾಂತವಂತಿ
Inst. ... Singular.	„ + ಆ = ಶಾಂತವತಾ	
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಶಾಂತವದ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ	
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಭಿಸ್ = ಶಾಂತವದ್ಭಿಃ	
Dat ... Singular.	„ + ಎ = ಶಾಂತವತೇ	
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಶಾಂತವದ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ	

	Masculine.	Neuter.
Dat ... Plural.	„ + ಭೃಸ = ಶಾಂತವದ್ಭೃಸಿ	
Abl ... Singular.	„ + ಅಸ = ಶಾಂತವತಃ	
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಭೃಸಂ = ಶಾಂತವದ್ಭೃಸಂ	
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಭೃಸ = ಶಾಂತವದ್ಭೃಸಿ	
Gen ... Singular.	„ + ಅಸ = ಶಾಂತವತಃ	
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಓಸ = ಶಾಂತವತೋಃ	
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಅಂ = ಶಾಂತವತಾಂ	
Loc ... Singular.	„ + ಇ = ಶಾಂತವತಿ	
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಓಸ = ಶಾಂತವತೋಃ	
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಸು = ಶಾಂತವತಸ್ಸು	

XIII. Bases ending in ತ, being bases formed by the affix ಕೃತ್ whether as present or future participle affix from FP roots and as only a present participle affix from roots of the 3rd class e. g. ದದತ, ಜಾಜ್ಞತ, ಜಾಜ್ಞಾಸೃತ, and ಜಹ್ವತ.

	Masculine.	Neuter.
Nom ... Singular.	ದದತ &c. + ಸು = ದದತಃ &c.	ದದತ &c. + ಿ ಸು = ದದತಃ &c.
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಔ = ದದತೌ &c.	„ + ಈ = ದದತೇ &c.
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಅಸ = ದದತಃ &c.	„ + ಇ or + ನ್ before f + ಇ = ದದತಿ or ದದಂತಿ

	Masculine.	Neuter.
Voc ... Singular.	ವದತ್ &c.	ವದತ್ &c.
„ ... Dual.	ವದತೌ &c.	ವದತೇ &c.
„ ... Plural.	ವದತಃ &c.	ವದತಿ or ವದಂತಿ.
Acc ... Singular.	„ &c. + ಅಂ = ವದ ತಂ &c.	„ + ಿ ಅಂ = ವದ ತ &c.
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಔ = ವದತೌ &c.	ವದತೇ &c.
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಅಸ್ = ವದತಃ &c.	ವದತಿ or ವದಂತಿ &c.
Inst ... Singular.	„ &c. + ಳ = ವದತಾ &c.	
„ ... Dual. †	ವದದ್ವ್ಯಾಂ &c.	
„ ... Plural.	ವದದ್ವ್ಯಃ &c.	
Dat ... Singular.	ವದತೇ &c.	
„ ... Dual.	ವದದ್ವ್ಯಾಂ &c.	
„ ... Plural.	ವದದ್ವ್ಯಃ &c.	
Abl ... Singular.	ವದತಃ &c.	
„ ... Dual.	ವದದ್ವ್ಯಾಂ &c.	
„ ... Plural.	ವದದ್ವ್ಯಃ &c.	
Gen ... Singular.	ವದತಃ &c.	
„ ... Dual.	ವದತೋಃ &c.	
„ ... Plural.	ವದತಾಂ &c.	
Loc ... Singular.	ವದತಿ &c.	
„ ... Dual.	ವದತೋಃ &c.	
„ ... Plural.	ವದತುಃ &c.	

XIV. Bases ending in ತ not being formed from FP roots and roots of the 3rd class as above though formed by the affix ಕೃತ್ from roots *e. g.* ವಚತ್, X ಚೋರಯತ್, C ಭೋಧಯತ್, D ಬುಭೋಃ ಧಿಸತ್ (present ಕಛ), ವೀವ್ಯತ್ (present ಕ್ಯನ್), ಯಾತ್ (present. 2nd class ending in ಅ), ತುವತ್ (present ಕ), and ಸುಸ್ವತ್ (present not being formed from roots as above), ದಾಸ್ಯತ್, ಭವಿಸ್ಯತ್ &c. (formed by ಕೃತ್ as future participle from other than FP roots).

		Masculine.	Neuter.
Nom. & Voc. Sing.		ಪಚತ್ &c. + ನ before f + ೪ ಸು=ಪಚನ್ &c.	ಪಚತ್ &c. + ೧ ಸು=ಪಚ ತ್ &c.
„	Dual.	„ +ನ್ before f+ಛಿ =ಪಚನ್ಞಿ &c.	ಪಚತ್ &c. (ಕವಿ) + ನ್ before f + ಈ=ಪಚನ್ಞಿ, ಚೋರಯನ್ಞಿ, ಬುಬೋಧಿವ ನ್ಞಿ, ದೀವ್ಯತ್ (ಕೃನ್) + ನ್ before f + ಈ= ದೀವ್ಯ ನ್ಞಿ, ಯಾತ್ (2nd class in ಲ) + ಈ or ಯಾತ್ + ನ್ before f + ಈ = ಯಾತಿ or ಯಾನ್ಞಿ, ತುದತ್ (ಕ) + ಈ or ತುದತ್ + ನ್ before f + ಈ = ತುದತ್ಞಿ or ತುದ ನ್ಞಿ, ದಾಸ್ಯತ್ &c. (future) + ಈ or ದಾಸ್ಯತ್ &c. + ನ್ before f + ಈ = ದಾಸ್ಯತ್ಞಿ &c. or ದಾಸ್ಯನ್ಞಿ &c. ನು ನ್ಯತ್ (others) + ಈ = ಸುನ್ಯತ್ಞಿ.
„	Plur.	„ +ಅಸ್=ಪಚತಃ &c.	„ &c.+ನ್ before f + ಇ=ಪಚನ್ಞಿ &c.
Acc. Sing.		„ &c. + ನ್ before f + ಅಂ = ಪಚನ್ಞಂ &c.	„ &c. + ೧ ಅಂ = ಪ ಚತ್ &c.
„	Dual.	ಪಚನ್ಞಿ &c.	„ &c. as in the nom. dual.
„	Plur.	ಪಚತಃ &c.	ಪಚನ್ಞಿ &c.
		„ &c. + ಲ = ಪಚತಾ &c. as in the case of ದದತ್ above.	

XV. Bases ending in ಅನ್ *i. e.* in ನ with an antecedent ಅ, the ಅ of ಅನ್ being preceded by ವ or ಮ which is itself preceded by a consonant. *e. g.* ಸುಜಮನ್, ಸುಯುಧನ್.

	Masculine and Feminine	Neuter.
Nom ... Singular.	ಸುಜಮನ್ &c. @ <i>lp-f</i> + 4 ಸು = ಸುಜ ಮನ್ &c.	ಸುಜಮನ್ &c. -f + 1 ಸು = ಸುಜಮನ್ &c.
„ ... Dual.	„ @ <i>lp + ಲಿ</i> = ಸು ಜಮನ್ &c.	„ + ಈ = ಸುಜಮನ್ ಣೀ &c.
„ ... Plural.	„ @ <i>lp + ಅನ್</i> = ಸುಜಮನ್ &c.	„ @ <i>lp + ಇ</i> = ಸು ಜಮನ್ &c.
Voc ... Singular.	„ + 4 ಸು = ಸುಜ ಮನ್ &c.	„ + 1 ಸು or „ -f + 1 ಸು = ಸುಜಮನ್ ನ್ &c. or ಸುಜ ಮನ್ &c.
„ ... Dual.	ಸುಜಮನ್ &c.	ಸುಜಮನ್ &c.
„ ... Plural.	ಸುಜಮನ್ &c.	ಸುಜಮನ್ &c.
Acc ... Singular.	„ &c. @ <i>lp + ಲಂ</i> = ಸುಜಮನ್ &c.	ಸುಜಮನ್ &c.
„ ... Dual.	ಸುಜಮನ್ &c.	ಸುಜಮನ್ &c.
„ ... Plural.	„ &c. + ಅನ್ = ಸುಜ ಮನ್ &c.	ಸುಜಮನ್ &c.
Inst ... Singular.	„ &c. + ಅ = ಸುಜಮನ್ &c.	
„ ... Dual.	„ -f + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಸುಜಮನ್ ಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.	
„ ... Plural.	„ -f + ಭಿನ್ = ಸುಜಮನ್ ಭಿನ್ &c.	
Dat ... Singular.	„ + ಎ = ಸುಜಮನ್ &c.	
„ ... Dual.	„ -f + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಸುಜಮನ್ ಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.	
„ ... Plural.	„ -f + ಭ್ಯಿನ್ = ಸುಜಮನ್ ಭ್ಯಿನ್ &c.	
Abl ... Singular.	„ + ಅನ್ = ಸುಜಮನ್ &c.	

	Masculine and Feminine.	Neuter.
Abl ... Dual.	„ -f + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಸುಚರ್ಮಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.	
„ ... Plural.	„ -f + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಸುಚರ್ಮಭ್ಯಃ &c.	
Gen ... Singular.	„ + ಅಸ್ = ಸುಚರ್ಮಣಃ &c.	
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಓಸ್ = ಸುಚರ್ಮಣೋಃ &c.	
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಅಂ = ಸುಚರ್ಮಣಾಂ &c.	
Loc ... Singular.	„ + ಇ = ಸುಚರ್ಮಣಿ &c.	
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಓಸ್ = ಸುಚರ್ಮಣೋಃ &c.	
„ ... Plural	„ -f + ಸು = ಸುಚರ್ಮಸು &c.	

XVI. Other bases ending in ಮನ್ (M. F. and N.) or in ಅನ್ (M. N.) e. g. ಪಾಮನ್ (M. F. N.) ರಾಜನ್ (M.) ನಾಮನ್ (N.)

	Masculine and Feminine.	Neuter.
Nom ... Singular.	ಪಾಮನ್ @ lp &c. -f + ಫ ಸು = ಪಾಮಾ, ರಾ ಜಾ.	ಪಾಮನ್ -f + ಿ ಸು = ಪಾ ಮ, ನಾಮ
„ ... Dual.	„ @ lp + ಔ = ಪಾ ಮಾನ್ೌ, ರಾಜಾನ್ೌ	„ + ಈ or „ -p + ಈ = ಪಾಮನೀ or ಪಾಮ್ನೀ; ನಾಮನೀ or ನಾಮ್ನೀ
„ ... Plural.	„ @ lp + ಅಸ್ = ಪಾ ಮಾಃ, ರಾಜಾಃ	„ @ lp + ಇ = ಪಾ ಮಾನಿ, ನಾಮಾನಿ
Voc ... Singular.	„ + ಫ ಸು = ಪಾಮ ನ್, ರಾಜನ್	„ + ಿ ಸು or „ -f + ಿ ಸು = ಪಾಮನ್ or ಪಾಮ; ನಾಮನ್ or ನಾಮ

		Masculine and Feminine.	Neuter.
„	... Dual.	ಪಾಪಾನ್, ರಾಜಾನ್	ಪಾಮನೀ or ಪಾವಿನ್; ನಾ ಮನೀ or ನಾವಿನ್
„	... Plural.	ಪಾಪಾನ್, ರಾಜಾನ್	ಪಾಪಾನ್, ನಾಪಾನ್
Acc	... Sing.	„ @ $lp +$ ಅಂ = ಪಾ ಪಾನ್, ರಾಜಾನ್	„ $-f + \bar{I}$ ಅಂ = ಪಾ ಮ, ನಾಮ
„	... Dual.	ಪಾಪಾನ್, ರಾಜಾನ್	ಪಾಮನೀ or ಪಾವಿನ್; ನಾ ಮನೀ or ನಾವಿನ್
„	... Plural.	„ $-p +$ ಅಸ್ = ಪಾ ಮ್, ರಾಜಾನ್	ಪಾಪಾನ್, ನಾಪಾನ್
Inst	... Singular.	ಪಾಮನ್ $-p +$ ಆ = ಪಾಮನ್, ರಾಜಾನ್, ನಾಮನ್	
„	... Dual.	„ $+ಭ್ಯಾಂ =$ ಪಾಮಭ್ಯಾಂ, ರಾಜಭ್ಯಾಂ, ನಾಮ ಭ್ಯಾಂ	
„	... Plural.	„ $+ಭಿಃ =$ ರಾಜಭಿಃ, ನಾಮಭಿಃ	
Dat	... Singular.	„ $-p +$ ಎ = ಪಾಮ್ನೇ, ರಾಜ್ಞೇ, ನಾಮ್ನೇ	
„	... Dual.	„ $-f + ಭ್ಯಾಂ =$ ಪಾಮಭ್ಯಾಂ, ರಾಜಭ್ಯಾಂ, ನಾ ಮಭ್ಯಾಂ	
„	... Plural.	„ $-f + ಭ್ಯಃ =$ ಪಾಮಭ್ಯಃ, ರಾಜಭ್ಯಃ, ನಾಮ ಭ್ಯಃ	
Abl	... Singular.	„ $-p +$ ಅಸ್ = ಪಾಮ್ನಃ &c.	
„	... Dual.	„ $-f + ಭ್ಯಾಂ =$ ಪಾಮಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.	
„	... Plural.	„ $-f + ಭ್ಯಃ =$ ಪಾಮಭ್ಯಃ &c.	
Gen	... Singular.	„ $-p +$ ಅಸ್ = ಪಾಮ್ನಃ &c.	
„	... Dual.	„ $-p +$ ಓಸ್ = ಪಾಮ್ನೋಃ &c.	
„	... Plural.	„ $-p +$ ಆಂ = ಪಾಮಾನ್ &c.	
Loc	... Singular.	„ $+ ಇ$ or $-p + ಇ =$ ಪಾಮನಿ or ಪಾವಿನ್ &c.	
„	... Dual.	„ $-p + ಓಸ್ =$ ಪಾಮ್ನೋಃ &c.	
„	... Plural.	„ $-f + ಸು =$ ಪಾಮಸು &c.	



XVII. Numerals ending in ಅನ್ (*shat*) e. g. ಪಂಚನ್.

	Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.
Nom. Voc. & Acc. Plural.	ಪಂಚನ್ + 1, ಅನ್ = ಪಂಚೆ
Inst. ... Plural.	,, -f + ಛಿಸ್ = ಪಂಚಛಿಃ
Dat. Abl. Plural.	,, -f + ಚ್ಯಸ್ = ಪಂಚಚ್ಯಃ
Gen. ... Plural.	,, @ lp -f + ನಾಂ (ನ್ + ಅಂ) = ಪಂಚಾನಾಂ
Loc. ... Plural.	,, -f + ಸು = ಪಂಚಸು

## XVIII. Bases ending in ಇನ್, i. e. in ನ್ with an antecedent ಇ, ನರ್ತಿನ್.

	Masculine.	Neuter.
Nom ... Singular.	ನರ್ತಿನ್ @ lp -f + 4 ಸು = ನರ್ತಿನ್ = ನರ್ತಿನ್	ನರ್ತಿನ್ -f + 1 ಸು = ನರ್ತಿನ್
,, ... Dual.	,, + ಔ = ನರ್ತಿನೌ	,, + ಈ = ನರ್ತಿನೀ
,, ... Plural.	,, + ಅನ್ = ನರ್ತಿಸಃ	,, @ lp + ಇ = ನರ್ತಿನೀನಿ
Voc ... Singular.	,, + 4 ಸು = ನರ್ತಿನ್	,, + 1 ಸು or -f + 1 ಸು = ನರ್ತಿನ್ or ನರ್ತಿನ್
,, ... Dual.	,, + ಔ = ನರ್ತಿನೌ	ನರ್ತಿನೀ
,, ... Plural.	,, + ಅನ್ = ನರ್ತಿಸಃ	ನರ್ತಿನೀನಿ
Acc ... Singular.	,, + ಅಂ = ನರ್ತಿನಂ	,, -f + 1 ಅಂ = ನರ್ತಿನ್
,, ... Dual.	,, + ಔ = ನರ್ತಿನೌ	ನರ್ತಿನೀ
,, ... Plural.	,, + ಅನ್ = ನರ್ತಿಸಃ	ನರ್ತಿನೀನಿ

			Masculine.	Neuter.
Inst	... Singular.		ನರ್ತಿನ + ಉ = ನರ್ತಿನಾ	
"	... Dual.		" -f + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ನರ್ತಿಭ್ಯಾಂ	
"	... Plural.		" -f + ಭಿಸ್ = ನರ್ತಿಭಿಃ	
Dat	... Singular.		" + ಏ = ನರ್ತಿನೇ	
"	... Dual.		" -f + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ನರ್ತಿಭ್ಯಾಂ	
"	... Plural.		" -f + ಭ್ಯಿಸ್ = ನರ್ತಿಭ್ಯಃ	
Abl	... Singular.		" + ಅಸಿ = ನರ್ತಿನಃ	
"	... Dual.		" -f + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ನರ್ತಿಭ್ಯಾಂ	
"	... Plural.		" -f + ಭ್ಯಿಸ್ = ನರ್ತಿಭ್ಯಃ	
Gen	... Singular.		" + ಅಸಿ = ನರ್ತಿನಃ	
"	... Dual.		" + ಓಸಿ = ನರ್ತಿನೋಃ	
"	... Plural.		" + ಅಂ = ನರ್ತಿನಾಂ	
Loc	... Singular.		" + ಇ = ನರ್ತಿನಿ	
"	... Dual.		" + ಓಸಿ = ನರ್ತಿನೋಃ	
"	... Plural.		" -f + ಸು = ನರ್ತಿಸು	

XIX. Bases ending in ನ not having a penultimate ಉ or ಇ  
e. g. ಧಾನ್.

			Masculine.	Neuter.
Nom	... Singular.		ಧಾನ್ -f + ಿಸು = ಧಾ	ಧಾನ್ -f + ಿಸು = ಧಾ
"	... Dual.		" + ಔ = ಧಾನ್ಔ	" + ಔ = ಧಾನ್ಔ
"	... Plural.		" + ಅಸಿ = ಧಾನಃ	" + ಇ = ಧಾನಿ
Voc	... Singular.		ಧಾನ್	" + ಿಸು or -f + ಿಸು = ಧಾನ್ or ಧಾ
"	... Dual.		ಧಾನ್ಔ	ಧಾನ್ಔ
"	... Plural.		ಧಾನಃ	ಧಾನಿ
Acc	... Singular.		ಧಾನಂ	" -f + ಿ ಅಂ = ಧಾ
"	... Dual.		ಧಾನ್ಔ	ಧಾನ್ಔ
"	... Plural.		ಧಾನಃ	ಧಾನಿ
Other cases.			As in the case of ಕಾಮನ್ &c. above.	

XX. Bases ending in ಅಸೆ i. e. in ಸೆ with an antecedent ಅ, being formed by the affix ವಸು without the augment ಇಟ್.

	Masculine.	Neuter.
Nom ... Singular.	ವಿದ್ವಸೆ @ lp + ನೆ before f + ಿಸು = ವಿದ್ವಾಸಿ	ವಿದ್ವಸೆ + ಿಸು = ವಿದ್ವಸಿ = ವಿದ್ವತ or ವಿದ್ವದ
„ ... Dual.	„ @ lp + ನೆ before f + ಿ = ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸೌ	„ @ sam. (p + ap) + ಈ = ವಿದ್ವೇ
„ ... Plural.	„ @ lp + ನೆ before f + ಅಸೆ = ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸಃ	„ @ lp + ನೆ before f + ಇ = ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸಿ
Voc ... Singular.	„ + ನೆ + ಿಸು = ವಿದ್ವಸೆ	ವಿದ್ವತ್ or ವಿದ್ವದ್
„ ... Dual.	ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸೌ	ವಿದ್ವೇ
„ ... Plural.	ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸಃ	ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸಿ
Acc ... Singular.	„ @ lp + ನೆ before f + ಅಂ = ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸಂ	ವಿದ್ವತ್ or ವಿದ್ವದ್
„ ... Dual.	ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸೌ	ವಿದ್ವೇ
„ ... Plural.	„ @ sam. (p + ap) + ಅಸೆ = ವಿದ್ವೇಷಃ	ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸಿ
Inst ... Singular.	ವಿದ್ವಸೆ @ sam. (p + ap) + ಅ = ವಿದ್ವಾ	
„ ... Dual.	„ @ ದ್ for f + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ವಿದ್ವದ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ	
„ ... Plural.	„ @ ದ್ for f + ಭಿಸೆ = ವಿದ್ವದ್ಭಿಃ	
Dat ... Singular.	„ @ sam. (p + ap) + ಎ = ವಿದ್ವದೇ	
„ ... Dual.	ವಿದ್ವದ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ	
„ ... Plural.	„ @ ದ್ for f + ಭಿಸೆ = ವಿದ್ವದ್ಭಿಃ	
Abl ... Singular.	„ @ sam. (p + ap) + ಅಸೆ = ವಿದ್ವೇಷಃ	
„ ... Dual.	ವಿದ್ವದ್ಭ್ಯಾಂ	
„ ... Plural.	ವಿದ್ವದ್ಭಿಃ	

	Masculine.	Neuter.
Gen ... Singular.	ವಿಧುಷಃ	
„ ... Dual.	,, @ sam. (p + ap) + ಓನ್ = ವಿಧುಷೋಃ	
„ ... Plural.	,, @ sam. (p + ap) + ಅಂ = ವಿಧುಷಾಂ	
Loc ... Singular.	,, @ sam. (p + ap) + ಇ = ವಿಧುಷಿ	
„ ... Dual.	ವಿಧುಷೋಃ	
„ ... Plural.	,, ಡ್ for f + ಸು = ವಿಧುಷ್ಯಸು	

XXI. Bases ending in ಅನ್ being formed by the affix ವಸು with the augment ಇಟ್ *e. g.* ಪೇಚಿವಸನ್.

As in the case of ವಿದ್ವಸ್, with this difference that when the ವ of ವಸು is *samprásaranated* the ಇ of the augment ಇಟ್ should be rejected *e. g.* ಪೇಚುಷಃ, ಪೇಚುಷಾ, ಪೇಚುಷೋ, ಪೇಚುಷೋಃ, ಪೇಚುಷಿ, (Neuter dual) ಪೇಚುಷೀ.

XXII. Bases ending in ಅನ್ being formed by affixes having indicatory ಉಕ್ other than ವಸು *e. g.* ಗರೀಯನ್.

	Masculine and Feminine.	Neuter.
Nom ... Singular.	ಗರೀಯನ್ @ lp + ನ್ before f + 4 ಸು = ಗರೀಯಾನ್	ಗರೀಯನ್ + 1 ಸು = ಗರೀಯನ್
„ ... Dual.	,, @ lp + ನ್ before f + ಔ = ಗರೀಯಾಂಸೌ	,, + ಈ = ಗರೀಯಸೀ
„ ... Plural.	,, @ lp + ನ್ before f + ಅನ್ = ಗರೀಯಾಂಸಃ	,, @ lp + ನ್ before f + ಇ = ಗರೀಯಾಂಸಿ

	Masculine and Feminine.	Neuter.
Voc ... Singular.	„ + ನ್ before f + 4 ಸು = ಗರೀಯನ್	ಗರೀಯಃ
„ ... Dual.	ಗರೀಯಾಂಸೌ	ಗರೀಯಸೀ
„ ... Plural.	ಗರೀಯಾಂಸಃ	ಗರೀಯಾಂಸಿ
Voc ... Singular.	„ @ lp + ನ್ be- fore f + ಅಂ = ಗರಿ ಯಾಂಸಮ್	„ + 1 ಅಮ = ಯಃ
„ ... Dual.	ಗರೀಯಾಂಸೌ	ಗರೀಯಸೀ
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಅಸ್ = ಗರೀಯ ಸಃ	ಗರೀಯಾಂಸಿ
Inst ... Singular.	ಗರೀಯಸ್ + ಆ = ಗರೀಯಸಾ	
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಗರೀಯೋಭ್ಯಾಂ	
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಭಿಸ್ = ಗರೀಯೋಭಿಃ	
Dat ... Singular.	„ + ಎ = ಗರೀಯಸೇ	
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಗರೀಯೋಭ್ಯಾಂ	
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಗರೀಯೋಭ್ಯಃ	
Abl ... Singular.	„ + ಅಸ್ = ಗರೀಯಸಃ	
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಗರೀಯೋಭ್ಯಾಂ	
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಗರೀಯೋಭ್ಯಃ	
Gen ... Singular.	„ + ಅಸ್ = ಗರೀಯಸಃ	
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಓನ್ = ಗರೀಯಸೋಃ	
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಆಂ = ಗರೀಯಸಾಂ	
Loc ... Singular.	„ + ಇ = ಗರೀಯಸಿ	
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಓನ್ = ಗರೀಯಸೋಃ	
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಸು = ಗರೀಯಸ್ತು	



	Masculine and Feminine.	Neuter.
Abl ... Singular.	„ + ಅಸೆ = ಸುಮನಸಃ	
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಸುಮನೋಭ್ಯಾಂ	
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಸುಮನೋಭ್ಯಃ	
Gen ... Singular.	„ + ಅಸೆ = ಸುಮನಸಃ	
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಓಸೆ = ಸುಮನಸೋಃ	
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಅಂ = ಸುಮನಸಾಂ	
Loc. ... Singular.	„ + ಇ = ಸುಮನಸಿ	
„ ... Dual.	„ + ಓಸೆ = ಸುಮನಸೋಃ	
„ ... Plural.	„ + ಸು = ಸುಮನಸ್ಸು	

XXIV. Bases ending in ಅಸೆ being formed by ಕ್ವಿಸೆ from roots *e. g.* ಗ್ರಸೆ as in ಪಿಂಡಗ್ರಸೆ.

	Masculine and Feminine.	Neuter.
Nom. & Voc. Sing.	ಗ್ರಸೆ + ಿ ಸು = ಗ್ರಃ	ಗ್ರಸೆ + ಿ ಸು = ಗ್ರಃ
„ Dual.	„ + ಔ = ಗ್ರಸೌ	„ + ಔ = ಗ್ರಸೀ
„ Plur.	„ + ಅಸೆ = ಗ್ರಸಃ	„ + ನ್ before f + ಇ = ಗ್ರಂಸಿ
Voc. Sing.	„ + ಅಂ = ಗ್ರಸಂ	„ + ಿ ಅಂ = ಗ್ರಃ
„ Dual.	„ + ಔ = ಗ್ರಸೌ	ಗ್ರಸೀ
„ Plur.	„ + ಅಸೆ = ಗ್ರಸಃ	ಗ್ರಂಸಿ
Other cases.	As in the case of ಗರೀಯಸೆ	

XXV. Bases ending in ಸ without a penultimate ಅ. e. g. ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಸ್, ಸುಜ್ಞೋತಿಸ್, ಸುಪಿಸ್, ಸುಶಂಸ, ಸುತುಸಸ್.

		Masculine and Feminine.	Neuter.
Nom.& Voc.	Sing.	ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಸ್ &c. + ಿಸು = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಃ &c.	ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಸ್ + ಿ ಸು = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಃ &c.
	Dual.	,, + ಔ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಷ್ಠಾ &c.	,, + ಈ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಷೀ &c.
	Plur.	,, + ಅಸ್ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಷಃ &c.	,, @ lp + ನ before f + ಇ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿರಂಷಿ &c.
Acc.	Sing.	,, + ಅಂ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಷಂ &c.	,, + ಿ ಅಂ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಃ &c.
	Dual.	,, + ಔ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಷ್ಠಾ &c.	ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಷೀ &c.
	Plur.	,, + ಅಸ್ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಷಃ &c.	ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿರಂಷಿ &c.
Inst.	Sing.	ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಸ್ &c. + ಅ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಷಾ &c.	
	Dual.	,, + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.	
	Plur.	,, + ಭಿಸ್ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಭ್ಯಃ &c.	
Dat.	Sing.	,, + ಎ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಷೇ &c.	
	Dual.	,, + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.	
	Plur.	,, + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಭ್ಯಃ &c.	
Abl.	Sing.	,, + ಅಸ್ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಷಃ &c.	
	Dual.	,, + ಭ್ಯಾಂ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.	
	Plur.	,, + ಭ್ಯಸ್ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಭ್ಯಃ &c.	



		Masculine and Feminine.	Neuter.
Gen.	Sing.	„	+ ಅಸ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಷಃ &c.
„	Dual.	„	+ ದಿಸ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಷೋಃ &c.
„	Plur.	„	+ ಅಂ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಷಾಂ &c.
Loc.	Sing.	„	+ ಇ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತೇ &c.
„	Dual.	„	+ ದಿಸ = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಷೋಃ &c.
„	Plur.	„	+ ಸು = ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಷ್ಠು or ಸುಜ್ಯೋತಿಷು &c.

XXVI. Numerals ending in ಷ. (*shat*) e. g. ಷಡ್.

		Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.
Nom, Voc. & Acc.	Plural.	ಷಡ್ + ಾ ಅಸ = ಷಡ್ = ಷಡ್ or ಷಡ್
Inst. ...	Plural.	„ + ಏಸ = ಷಡ್ಭಿಃ
Dat. & Abl.	Plural.	„ + ಷ್ಯಸ = ಷಡ್ಭ್ಯಃ
Gen. ...	Plural.	„ + ನ್ + ಅಂ = ಷಡ್ಣಾಂ
Loc. ...	Plural.	„ + ಸು = ಷಡ್ಭು

OBSERVATIONS.

(1.) ಎಕ which, as we have seen, is a *sarvāṇāma* word as well as a numeral should be declined like ಸರ್ವ, but in the plural only when it means “some” and in the singular only when it means “one.”

(2.) The words signifying “two” “three” and “four” are irregular as regards declension and will be referred to by and by.

(3). The declension of numbers from five upwards is according to the models already given; only their gender as well as their final letters should be borne in mind. Thus, ವಿಂಶತಿ is to be declined like a feminine base in ಇ; ತ್ರಿಂಶತ and other numbers ending in ತ, like a feminine base in ತ; and ಶತ like a masculine or neuter base in ಅ.

(4). Numbers like ವಿಂಶತಿ and others which cannot be used in all genders, even when they qualify words of a different gender, should be used only in their own gender *e. g.* ವಿಂಶತೀ ಪುರುಷಾನ್ ವಶ್ಯ “see twenty men”; ಪಂಚಾಶದ್ಭಿಃ ಹಯೈಃ “with fifty horses.” But they may be used also in the form of their singular whatever may be the number of the words they qualify, agreeing with them only in case (M. M. 258). *e. g.* ವಿಂಶತಿಂಪುರುಷಾನ್ ವಶ್ಯ “see twenty men; ಪಂಚಾಶತಾಹಯೈಃ “with fifty horses”; ತ್ರಿಂಶತಾವದ್ಭಿಃ “by thirty elders”; ಷಷ್ಠಿಃ ಶಿಶವಃ “sixty boys”; ಶತಂ ಫಲಾನಿ “hundred fruits.”

(5) The above numbers which cannot be used in all genders may at option be used as substantives, the words which they qualify being put in the genitive case (M. M. 258.) *e. g.* ಶತ್ರುಕಾಂವಿಂಶತಿಃ=ವಿಂಶತಿಃ ಶತ್ರುವಃ “twenty enemies”; ದಾಸೀನಾಂಶತಂ=ಶತಂದಾಸ್ಯಃ “a hundred slaves.”

(6) The *sarvanāma* words ಉಭ and ಉಭಯ are of course to be declined like ಸರ್ವ; only it should be remembered that the former is dual only while the latter is singular and plural only.

(7) The declension of the words ನೇನು, ಪೂರ್ವ, ಪರ, ಅವರ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ, ಉತ್ತರ, ಅಪರ, ಅಧರ and ಸ್ವ which are said to be optionally *sarvanāma* in certain cases may be like that of ಸರ್ವ or of ಕಾಂತ at option in those cases, though in other cases it must be like that of ಸರ್ವ only *e. g.* *nom.* and *voc. pl* ನೇನು, ಪೂರ್ವ, ಪರ, ಅವರ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ, ಉತ್ತರ, ಅಪರ, ಅಧರ, ಸ್ವ = ನಮೇ or ನಮಃ; ಪೂರ್ವೇ or ಪೂರ್ವಾಃ; ಪರೇ or ಪರಾಃ; ಅವರೇ or ಅವರಾಃ; ದಕ್ಷಿಣೇ or ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಃ; ಉತ್ತರೇ or ಉತ್ತರಾಃ; ಅಪರೇ or ಅಪರಾಃ; ಅಧರೇ or ಅಧರಾಃ; ಸ್ವೇ or ಸ್ವಾಃ.

(8) The words ಪ್ರಥಮ, ಚರಮ, ಅಲ್ಪ, ಅರ್ಧ and ಕತಿಪಯ which are optionally *sarvanāma* in the nominative and vocative plural without being *sarvanāma* in other cases may have their form in those cases and number like that of ಸರ್ವ or of ಕಾಂತ at option, though in other cases they should be declined only like ಕಾಂತ e. g. ಪ್ರಥಮೇ or ಪ್ರಥಮಾಃ ; ಚರಮೇ or ಚರಮಾಃ ; ಅಲ್ಪೇ or ಅಲ್ಪಾಃ ; ಅರ್ಧೇ or ಅರ್ಧಾಃ ; ಕತಿಪಯೇ or ಕತಿಪಯಾಃ.

(9). The declension of *sarvanāma* words ವಿಕೃತ, ಸಮ, ಸಿಮ, and ಎಕತರ is exactly like that of ಸರ್ವ and of the words ತ್ವತ and ಭವತ (ಭವತು) like that of similar *non-sarvanāma* words ending in ತ. i. e. like that of ಶಾಂತವತ and ಧನವತ respectively.

(10) The declension of the *sarvanāma* words ಕತರ, ಕತಮ, ತತರ, ತತಮ, ಯತರ, ಯತಮ, ಎಕತಮ, ಅನ್ಯ, ಅನ್ಯತರ, and of all the pronouns is irregular and will be referred to by and bye.

(11) Secondary nouns are declined in accordance with the rules relating to other crude nouns. But those formed from words denoting time by the affixes ತರಪ and ತಮಪ and by ತನ (ಪ್ರಭು &c.) provided they are appellative words ending in consonants or ಅ is in the locative case not only made to take the case affix after the secondary affixes, but also the case affix may optionally be inserted before the secondary affixes and after the original crude words, this latter case affix being such as the crude words would have taken if they were themselves to take the case affix. (VI. 3. 9 ; VI. 3. 17.) e. g. ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನ = ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನ ತರೇ, ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನತಮೇ, ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನತನೇ or ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನೇತರೇ, ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನೇತಮೇ, ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನೇತನೇ ; but ರಾತ್ರಿ = ರಾತ್ರಿತರಾಯಾಂ &c.



# PART V.

## Compound and irregular nouns and noun roots.

### CHAPTER I.

#### COMPOUND NOUNS.

1. The additional meaning conveyed by an expression, besides its literal meaning, or besides the meaning of its separate portions, is called the ವೃತ್ತಿ, "function" of that expression. (B. 964).

2. Sanskrit grammarians reckon five such functions belonging to five different kinds of expressions :—

(I). ಸನಾಧ್ಯಂತಧಾತುರೂಪವೃತ್ತಿ, or *that which belongs to roots that end in ಸನ್ or in other verbal derivation affixes.*

(II). ಕೃದ್ವೃತ್ತಿ, or *that which belongs to words ending in primitive affixes.*

(III). ಎಕಶೇಷವೃತ್ತಿ, "partial remainder" or *that which invests a noun with the power to represent other similar nouns which the sense of an expression includes but which do not actually appear in that expression.*

(IV). ತದ್ಭುತವೃತ್ತಿ, or *that which belongs to what ends with a secondary affix.*

(V). ಸಮಾಸವೃತ್ತಿ, or *that which belongs to compound words.* (B. 964).

3. An expression explanatory of the force of the function is called its ವಿಗ್ರಹ, "analysis or solution." This is of two kinds,

(1) ಲೌಕಿಕ, “popular,” and ಅಲೌಕಿಕ, “technical.” For example, taking the compound word ಭೂತಪೂರ್ವ, the explanation “ಪೂರ್ವಂ ಭೂತಃ,” is the popular solution, but “ಪೂರ್ವ+ಅಪ್, ಭೂತ+ಸು,” is the technical analysis of the expression (B. 964).

4. A ಸಮೂಹ, compound, means an “aggregation” (B. 961), and this is effected by compounding a word or words with another word. But this rule, as being a rule which relates to complete words, not merely to affixes and roots or other crude bases out of which the words are constructed, is to be understood to apply only to those words which are ಸಮರ್ಥ, that is, words the senses of which are connected. For example, taking the rule which will hereafter be noticed, and according to which one noun may combine with another which is in the genitive case, supposing that there are two such expressions as “a binder of sheaves” and “ignorant of books,” we cannot make such a compound word as “a binder of books” or “bookbinder,” by taking the word *books* from the second expression, and the word *binder* from the first expression, because the word *binder* in the instance above mentioned is connected in sense not with *books*, but with *sheaves* (B. 962).

5. Classified with reference to the nature of the words compounded, compounds range themselves under the following classes :—

(I). Those formed by joining a word ending with personal affixes to another word ending in the same manner.

(II). Those formed by compounding a word ending as above, with a word ending in a case affix.

(III). Those formed by compounding a word ending in a case affix, with another word ending in a personal affix.

(IV). Those formed by compounding a word ending in a case affix with a word ending in the primitive affix ಕ್ತವ್ or in other primitive affixes.

(V). Those formed by compounding a word ending in a

case affix with another word ending in the same manner. (Sid. I. 450).

6. The following are examples of the first four kinds :—

(I). ಖಾದತಮೋದತಾ, *an operation wherein there was the expression "Eat and rejoice."*

(II). ಕೈಂತವಿಚಕ್ಷಣಾ, *an operation wherein there was the command "Cut O skilful one !"*

(III). ಪರೈಘೋಷಯತ, *he decorated fully.*

(IV). ಕಟಪೂ, *a dice player*; ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಾ, *a tigress*; ಅಶ್ವಕ್ರೀಡೆ, *a female bought in exchange for a horse (a cow or the like)*; ಕಚ್ಛಪೀ, *a female tortoise.*

7. In ordinary language there are only two instances of the use of compounds which fall under the first three of the above-mentioned classes viz., (1) that in which the negative particle ನಾ in the form of ಅ is used with verbs in order to express censure of the action denoted by the verbs, and (2) that in which the verb ಜಿಹ್ವ is used with a word which is its object, in order to denote an agent who frequently does the act signified by the verb. e. g., (1) ಅ+ಪಚನ in such a sentence as ಅಪಚನೇತ್ಸಂಜಾಲ್ಪ. "You scoundrel, do you cook badly?" (Sid. I. 370) (2) ಜಿಹ್ವಿಸ್ತಂ ಷ, a "habitual mountain-destroyer." (II. 1. 72; Sid. I. 369).

8. If these two instances are kept out of account, the compounds which are admissible in ordinary language, as distinguished from the language of the Vedas, will be found to consist of the last two classes. (Sid. I. 320). These compounds are of five kinds. The first is that which is destitute of any peculiar name, being merely a compound. The second is that called ಅವ್ಯಯಾಭಾವ, *avyayibhāva*, in which, for the most part, the sense of the first of its elements is the main one, or the independent one on which the other depends. The third is that called ತತ್ಪುರುಷ, *tatpurusha*, in which for the most part the sense of the last of its elements is the main one. A sub-division of the *tatpurusha*

class is called ಕರ್ಮಧಾರಯಾ, *karmadhāraya*. A sub-division of the *karmadhāraya* class is called ದ್ವಿಗುಹ ದ್ವಿಗುಹ, *dviguha*. The fourth kind is called ಬಹುವ್ರಿಹಿ, *bahuvrīhi*, in which for the most part the sense of some different word is the main one to which the sense of the compound epithet is subordinate. The fifth is that called ದ್ವಂದ್ವ, *dvandva* in which for the most part the sense of both the elements is the main one, neither being subordinate to the other (B. 961). A more detailed explanation of these different kinds of compounds is as follows.

9. The first kind of compound consists of those which are formed by a word entering into composition with ಇವ. Thus, ವಾಗ್ಧಾರ್ಥವಿವ, “like a word and its meaning.” So also where the privative ನಾ in the form of ನ with no other alteration than what it has sustained by dropping its indicatory final letter enters into composition with the word ಏಕದಾ or the like. (B. 965, 1011). Thus ನ+ಏಕದಾ=ನೈಕದಾ, *not at one time*. So also, ನ+ಮೇರು=ನಮೇರು ನಾರಾಜ, ನಾನ್ಮರೀಯ. (Sid. I. 370).

10. The *avyayībhāva* compounds are formed when an indeclinable word is compounded with another word, the indeclinable having the sense of a case affix, or near to, or prosperity, or adversity, or absence of the thing, or departure, or not now, or the production of some sound, or after, or order of arrangement, or simultaneousness, or likeness, or possession, or totality, or termination, or according to, (including under it the idea of correspondence, severality, succession, not passing beyond something, and likeness). (II. 1. 6.) Examples illustrating the formation of these compounds will be given hereafter.

11. Observe that the sense of *likeness* occurs above twice i. e., once as one of the principal senses enumerated, and again as one of the four subordinate senses included under the principal sense of *according to*. This is owing to the fact that an *avyayībhāva* compound in the sense of “likeness” can be made when the likeness refers to a quality, as well as when it refers to other things. Thus ಸಹರಿ which means “like ಹರಿ” may be employed as an adverb when some one is said to do an act as Hari does

it, as well as an adjective when it means that a person resembles Hari in his qualities. (Sid. I. 326).

12. But notwithstanding the above grammatical rule as to *avyayibhāva* compounds being formed only from indeclinables having certain senses, modern practice allows such compounds to be formed from all indeclinables, whatever their senses may be. (Sid. I. 321).

13. But some indeclinable words can be compounded with other words to form *avyaibhāva* compounds only in certain senses and under certain circumstances as follows :—

(1). ನೌ only when it signifies *absence of* and not *difference between*. (Sid. I. 369). e. g., ಅನೌ as an *avya*. comp.=*the absence of a horse* but not *that which is different from a horse* which it may mean if taken as a *tatp.* comp.

(2). ಯಥಾ when it does not signify *likeness*. (II. 1. 7) e. g., ಯಥಾವೃದ್ಧಂ ಭ್ರಾತೃಣಾನಾಮನ್ತ್ರಯಸ್ವ, *call all those brahmins who are old*; here ಯಥಾವೃದ್ಧಂ is *avya* comp, but ಯಥಾದೇವದತ್ತೇ ತಥಾಯಜ್ಞಾದತ್ತೇ; *as is Devadatta, so is Yagnadatta*; here likeness is meant, and so the comp. is not *avya* comp.

(3) ಯಾವತ್ when it does not refer to an unknown quantity. (II. 1. 8). e. g., ಯಾವದಮತ್ರಬ್ರಾತೃಣಾನಾಮನ್ತ್ರಯಸ್ವ; “as many brahmins call, as there are plates;” here as the number of plates is an ascertained quantity, the comp. is an *avya*, but ಯಾವದ್ವತ್ತಂ ತಾವದ್ಭಕ್ಷಂ “as much as was given, so much was eaten”; here the quantity is not known, and so there is no *avya* comp.

(4). ಅಭಿ and ಪ್ರತಿ signifying *towards*, only when the sense of the word with which they are to be compounded, taken along with the action in connection with which the compound word is to be used, is directly connected in sense with the latter word, as a sign is in respect of that which it indicates (II. 1. 14). e. g., ಅಭ್ಯಗ್ನಿಶಲಭಾಃಪತಂತಿ, *the insects fall towards the fire*; ಪ್ರತ್ಯಗ್ನಿಶಲಭಾಃಪತಂತಿ, *the insects fall towards the fire*; here as the falling of the insects towards the fire is directly connected in sense with



the fire, because the insects purposely fall into the fire, owing to the attraction of the fire, the comp. is *avya* ; but ವೈಕ್ಷಂಪ್ರತಿಶಲಘಃ ಪತಂತಿ, *the insects fly about the tree* ; here the sense is not of “ towards” and there is no *avya* comp. ಗ್ರಾಮಂಪ್ರತಿಗತಃ, *he returned to the village* ; here ಪ್ರತಿ only gives the sense of returning to a place from which the person returning had previously come and so there is no *avya* comp.

(5). ಅನು signifying *near to or alongside of*, only when the word with which it is to be compounded is circumstanced as described in the case of ಅಫಿ and ಪ್ರತಿ above (II. 1. 15, 16). *e. g.*, ಅನು ವನಮುನಿರ್ಗತಃ, “ the lightning went near the forest.”

14. And no composition can take place with the following indeclinables to form *avya* compounds :—

(1). ಸಮಯಃ, ನಿಕಮಃ, ಆರಾತ್ (Sid. I. 324) ;

(2). ಪಶ್ಚಾತ್ (Sid. I. 325) ;

(3). ಸ್ವಯಂ, ಸಾಮಿ (II. 1. 25, 27).

15. And in some cases compounds formed by the composition of indeclinables with other words do not become *avya* compounds, but *tatp* compounds (see *tatp* comp).

16. In some cases, however, words not being indeclinables are compounded with other words to form *avya* compounds. These are only exceptional cases and are as follows :—

(1). Words called *sankhya* with words denoting family ; the word *family* signifying not only ancestors and descendants together, but also teachers and pupils spoken of as constituting one set of scholars (II. 1. 19). *e. g.*, ದ್ವೈ+ಮುನೀ ; ವಿಕಮಿಶತಿ+ಭಾರವ್ಯಾ ಜಾಃ. (see *tat* comp).

(2). Optionally the words ಪಾರು and ಮಧ್ಯಂ becoming respectively ಪಾರೆ and ಮಧ್ಯೆ with words in the genitive case (II. 1. 18). *e. g.*, ಪಾರೆ+ಗಂಗಾಯಾಃ=ಮಧ್ಯೆ+ಗಂಗಾಯಾಃ (see *tatp* comp).

(3). Words called *sankhya* with words denoting rivers if the compound word formed is intended to express an aggregate. (II. 2. 20). e. g., ಸಪ್ತ+ಸಂಗಾಃ ಪಂಚ+ನದಯಃ. ( see *tatp* comp).

(4). Words denoting rivers, with other words, when the compound words formed are intended to denote things other than that expressed by the compound words, and are appellative. (II. 1. 21). e. g., ಉನ್ನತಾ+ಸಂಗಾ because the compound word is to express the name of a country. But no *avya* compound can be formed between ಕೃಪಾ and ಮೇಠಿ, as these together do not express a thing different from that denoted by them. Nor can an *avya* compound be formed between ಶಿಫ್ರಾ and ಸಂಗಾ though they together express a country, since they do not form the name of that country. (see *bah* comp).

17. Observe that the *avyayibhava* compounds formed by the composition of *sankhya* words with words denoting a set of scholars may be used to express figuratively their doctrine also. (Sid. I. 332).

18. And it must be remarked that the term *avyayibhava* includes also all other kinds of compounds, which, after being formed, become indeclinable, as they sometimes do, as will be seen by and by (I. 1. 41).

19. When a word which governs another word, or which qualifies another word, or which otherwise determines the sense of another word is compounded with it, the compound word so formed is called a *tatpurusha* compound. And it is of two kinds :—

(1). That in which the meanings of both the members of the compound refer to the same person or thing; this is called ಸಮಾನಾಧಿಕರಣತತ್ಪುರುಷಃ and it is also called *karmadhārayah* (I. 2. 42).

(II). That in which the meanings of the members of the compound refer to different persons or things (B. 995). This may be called ವ್ಯಧಿಕರಣತತ್ಪುರುಷಃ.

20. The word *tatpuruṣa* which is a compound word belonging to the class of compounds under consideration shows by its form alone how one of the most common kinds of this class is to be formed ; for like ತತ್ in the expression, which is=ತಸ್ಯ minus the case affix, there should be a word in the genitive case, and it should be compounded with another word, which, like ಪುರುಷ, is connected in sense with it as a governing word. .e. g., ರಾಜ್ಞಃ+ಪುರುಷಃ and ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಸ್ಯ+ಕಂಬಲಃ are *tatp.* compounds.

21. The rule that the word to be compounded with the word in the genitive case should be a governing word necessarily requires that these words should not be in apposition (ಸಮಾನಾಧಿಕರಣ) with each other, i. e. should not denote the same thing. (II. 2. 11). Thus, there can be no composition of the *tatpuruṣa* kind between such word as ತಕ್ಷಕಸ್ಯ, and ಸರ್ಪಸ್ಯ, if both ತಕ್ಷಕ and ಸರ್ಪ denote the same thing.

22. And it has been said specially that there can be no composition between a word in the genitive case and the following words :—

(1). An indeclinable ; (2) an ordinal number ; (3) words which mean satisfied ; (4) words formed by the primitive affixes ಕತ್ವೆ, ಕಾನಬ್, and ತವ್ಯೆ (not ತವ್ಯತ) (II. 2. 11).

23. And it has been also said that the word to be compounded with the word in the genitive case should not be a word denoting qualities simply, as distinguished from words denoting qualities in connection with those who have them, and from words denoting the state or condition of qualities. Thus, between the words ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಸ್ಯ and ಶುಕ್ಲಾಃ there could be no composition, if the word 'ಶುಕ್ಲ' means white simply, and not a white thing such as tooth &c. (II. 2. 11 ; Sid. I. 345).

24. And there can be no composition between a word in the genitive case and the following words :—

(1). A passive present participle formed by the primitive affix ಕ್ತ from verbal roots denoting desire, knowledge, worship, or respect. (II. 2. 12). *e. g.*, ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂ, cannot be compounded with ಮತಃ or ಬುದ್ಧಃ or ಪೂಜಿತಃ.

(2). A word formed, in order to give the sense of location, by the primitive affix ಕ್ತ from verbal roots denoting fixedness, motion, or eating (II. 2. 13). *e. g.*, ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂ cannot be compounded with ಅಸಿತಂ or ಗತಂ or ಭಾಕ್ತಂ.

(3). Words formed by the primitive affix ತೃಚ್, or by the primitive affix ಅಕ in the sense of agent (II. 2. 15), except when the word formed by the affix ಅಕ is used with a word in the genitive case in order to form a compound word denoting profession or occupation, (ಜೀವಕಾ) (II. 2. 17), and except when the words ending in ಕ are ಯಾಜಕ, ಪೂಜಕ, ಪರಿಚಾರಕ, ಪರಿವೇಚಕ, ವೇಧಕ, ಸ್ನಾಪಕ, ಅನ್ಯಾಪಕ, ಉತ್ಪಾದಕ, ಉದ್ವರ್ತಕ, ದೋಷ್ಯ, ಭರ್ತೃ, ರಥಗಣಕ, ಪತಿಗಣಕ. (II. 2. 9). *e. g.*, there is no composition between ಅನಾಂ and ಸ್ವಾಪ್ಯ or between ಒದನಸ್ಯ and ಪಾಚಕಃ. But ಇಕ್ಷೂಣಾಂ+ಭಕ್ಷಿಕಾ; for in ಭಕ್ಷಿಕಾ, ಅಕ has not the sense of an agent and ದಂತಾನಾಂ+ಲೇಖಕಃ; for the compound word applies to a profession.

25. And words cannot be compounded with words in the genitive case when the latter words are circumstanced as follows :—

(1). When the genitive affix of the word has the sense of *among*. Thus between ನೃಣಾಂ and ದ್ವಿಜಃ, there is no composition when they occur in the phrase ನೃಣ್ಯಾಂದ್ವಿಜಃಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠಃ (II. 2. 10). But there can be composition between ನೃಣಾಂ and ಶ್ವೇತತರಃ.

(2). When the genitive affix is used with the force of an accusative case in connection with a word formed by primitive affixes from roots by reason of the former word being the object of the action denoted by the roots, the word denoting the agent of the action being at the same time used along with the latter word. (II. 3. 66 ; 2. 14) *e. g.* there can be no composition between ಗವಾಂ and ದೋಷಃ in the expression ಗವಾಂ ದೋಷಃ ಗೋಪೇನ.

(3). When the word in the genitive case being used with words formed from roots by the primitive affix ಅಕ expresses the agent of the action denoted by the latter words. (II. 2. 16) *e. g.*, there is no composition between ರಾಜ್ಯಾಃ and ಸಾಯಿಕಾ.

(4). When the genitive affix is used with the force of an accusative affix as it may be, when the intention is merely to point out the bare connection between the word having the affix and the nouns derived from the following verbal roots :—

(a) (1) ದಹ, (2) ಈಕ್, (3) ಕೃಷ್ in the sense it takes when preceded by ಉಪ+ಸುಟ್, *i. e.*, in the sense of *to utter* (4) ನಾಥ್ in the sense of *to bless* (5) X ಜಸು *to injure* (6) X ಜಸು *to beat* (7) ಹನ್ preceded by ನಿ + ಪ್ರ, or ನಿ, or ಪ್ರ, or ಪ್ರ+ನಿ, and used in the sense of *to smite or slay* (8) X ಕ್ರಧ್ *to injure or kill* (9) X ಪಿಷ್ *to injure* (10) X ನಟು *to injure* (11) ಪಾಕ್ and (12) ಹೈ preceded by ಪಿ+ಅವ, the last two roots meaning *to stake at play or to deal or bargain* (II. 3. 53, 55. to 57).

(b). Roots giving the sense of *to remember or to recollect* (II. 3. 52).

(c). Roots giving the sense of affliction by disease, the agent of the action being a word derived from the same roots by affixes signifying their state or condition (II. 3. 54). *e. g.*, there is no composition between (1) ಸರ್ಪಿಷಃ and ದಯನು or ಈಕನು (2) ಎಫೊರಕಸ್ಯ and ಉದಸ್ಯರಣ, (3) ಸರ್ಪಿಷಃ and ನಾಥನು, (4) ಚೌರಸ್ಯ and ಉಜ್ಜಾಸನು, (5) ಚೌರಸ್ಯನಿಪ್ರಹಣನು or ನಿಹನನು or ಪ್ರಹಣನು or ಪ್ರಣಿಹನನು ; (6) ಚೌರಸ್ಯ and ಉನ್ನಾಟನು or ಕ್ರಾಢನು or ಪೇಷಣ ; (7) ಶತಸ್ಯ and ವ್ಯವಹರಣ or ಪಣನು ; (8) ಮಾತುಃ and ಸ್ಮರಣಮ್ ; (9) ಚೌರಸ್ಯ and ರುಜು (10) ರೋಗಸ್ಯ and ರುಜು.

(d) When the genitive affix is used with the force of the instrumental affix as it may be when the intention is merely to point out the bare connection between the word having the affix, and the nouns derived from the root ಜ್ಞಾ used not in the sense

of knowledge. *e. g.*, there is no composition between ಸರ್ವಜ್ಞಃ and ಜ್ಞಾನಂ (II. 3. 51).

(e). When the genitive affix is used with the force of the locative affix, as it may be, when the word taking the affix is a word denoting time, and is used in conjunction with another word formed by affixes having the force of the secondary affix ಕೃತ್ವಸುಚ್ (II. 3. 64), the intention being merely to point out the bare connection between the former and the latter word. *e. g.*, there is no composition between ದ್ವಿತರ್ದಿ and ಭೋಜನಂ and ಪಂಚಕೃತ್ಯಾದ್ವಿ and ಭೋಜನಂ.

26. The following however are words with which, contrary to the above rules, a word in the genitive case can be compounded; *viz.*,

(A) Words denoting qualities.

Words formed by the secondary affix ತರಣ (Sid. I. 343)  
*e. g.*, ಸರ್ವೇಷಾಂ+ಶ್ವೇತತರಣ.

(B). Ordinal numbers.

(1). The word ದ್ವಿತೀಯ, ತೃತೀಯ, ಚತುರ್ಥ, and ತುರೀಯ, provided that the word in the genitive case signifies a thing having parts, and is numerically distinguished by unity (II. 2. 3). *e. g.*, ಬಿಕಾಯಾಃ+ದ್ವಿತೀಯಂ, &c. But there can be no composition between ಭಕ್ಷಾಣಾಂ and ದ್ವಿತೀಯಂ, &c.

27. And though, as has been said, the relation between words forming *tatp.* compounds should be that which exists between a governing and a governed word, still such a compound can be formed in one instance between words in the genitive case and other words, though the relation between them is not strictly of that kind. This is when the latter words are words denoting time, and the words in the genitive case are words denoting the agent of an action the duration of which is measured by that time (II. 2. 5). *e. g.*, ಜಾತಕೃತ್ಯ+ಮಾಸಃ.

28. And it may be observed that in a *tatp.* compound of

the common form, the composition is generally between two words. But in one case there may be more than two words, i. e., when words denoting time are compounded with words denoting the agent of an action the duration of which is measured by that time; for in such a case the words denoting time, as well as the numerals which qualify them, may be compounded with the words denoting the agent of the action whose duration is measured by that time. *e. g.*, ದೈಅಕನಿ+ಜಾತಸ್ಯ (Sid. I. 35.)

29. And the name *tatpurusha* is by an extension of its original signification applied also to compounds formed somewhat differently and which consist mainly of compounds formed by the composition,

(1). of words denoting objects of comparison, with words denoting objects with which the comparison is made. *e. g.*, ಘನಃ ಇವ+ಕೃಷ್ಣಮಃ ಹೂನಸ್ಯ ಇವ+ಗದ್ಗದಾ. (II. 1. 57).

(2). of words denoting objects that are qualified, with words denoting objects that qualify. *e. g.*, ನಿಲಿ+ಉತ್ಪಲಂ. (II. 1. 57).

(3). of words which when used along with other words have, by implication, attached to them the sense of the affix ಜ್ಞಿ, with the latter words. (II. 1. 51). *e. g.*, ಶ್ರೇಣಯಃ+ಕೃತಾಃ.

(4). of the words ಕತರ and ಕತಮ with other words called *jati* for the purpose of interrogation. (II. 1. 63). *e. g.* ಕತರಃ+ಕಜಃ ಕತಮಃ+ಕಜಃ

(5). of the word ಕಿಂ, when it implies contempt or censure, with other words. (II. 1. 64). *e. g.* ಕಿಂ+ರಾಜಾ in ಕಿಂರಾಜಾಯಾನರಕ್ಷತಿ, "what king is he who does not protect?"

(6). of words denoting colours with other words of the same description. (II. 1. 69). *e. g.*, ಕೃಷ್ಣಃ+ಸಾರಂಗಃ.

(7). of the indeclinable primitive ನೌ in the form of ಅ before words beginning with consonants, and of ಅನ್ before words beginning with vowels, with words whose sense it determines, (II. 2. 6 ; V. 3. 73, 74) provided that the compound word de-

notes what is different from and not simply the absence of that which is denoted by the latter words. (Sid. I. 368). *e. g.*, ಅವಶ್ಯಕ (See *avya comp*).

(8). of the indeclinable particle ಕೌ, with other words (II. 2. 18). *e. g.*, ಕೌಪುರುಷ.

(9). of the indeclinable word ಸ್ವಯಂ and ಸಾಮಿ, with words formed by the primitive affix ಕ್ತ (II. 1. 25, 27). *e. g.*, ಸ್ವಯಂ or ಸಾಮಿ+ಕ್ತಂ or ಪೀತಂ or ಭುಕ್ತಂ.

(10). of the words called *upapadāḥ* in connection with particular verbal affixes, with primitive nouns formed by those affixes, provided these nouns are not indeclinables, and if indeclinables are only indeclinables ending in ಅಮ್, *i. e.*, are formed by the affix ಣಮೂಲ್ and similar affixes (II. 2. 19, 20). *e. g.*, ಕೌಭಕಾರಕ, ಸ್ವಾದುಂ ಕಾರಂಭುಜಿಕ್ತಂ (indeclinable ending in ಅಮ್); but ಕಾಲಭೂಕ್ತಂ (no composition, because the indeclinable does not end in ಅಮ್)

(11). Provided however that :—

(a). no composition should take place with a primitive indeclinable noun ending in ಅಮ್ in the case in which the words ಅಗ್ರಿ, ಪ್ರಥಮಂ, and ಪೂರ್ವಂ are the *upapadāḥ* upon which indeclinables formed by ಣಮೂಲ್ are dependent (III. 4. 24 ; II. 2. 20. Sid. I. 380). *e. g.*, ಅಗ್ರಿಭೂಜು ; ಪ್ರಥಮಂಭೂಜು ; ಪೂರ್ವಂಭೂಜು (no comp).

(b). composition may or may not take place with an indeclinable ending in ಅಮ್ in the following cases :—

#### Section. A.

(i). Between the word ಉಪದಂಶಂ which is such an indeclinable, and the word in the instrumental case upon which it is dependent. (III. 4. 47 ; II. 2. 21). *e. g.*, ಮೂಲಕೋನೋಪದಂಶಂ (no comp) or ಮೂಲಕೋಪದಂಶಂ (comp).





ಕಾಣಂ or ಅಕ್ಷಿಣಿನಿಕಾಣಂಜಲ್ಪತಿ. "He speaks with shut eyes" ಉರೈ ಪ್ರತಿಜೇವಂ or ಉರೈಪ್ರತಿಜೇವಂಯುಧ್ಯಂತೆ "they fight with breasts rubbed (against each other).

(vii). Between words formed by ಣಮೂಲ from the roots ವಿಕ್, ಪತ್, ಪದ್, and ಸ್ತಂದ್, and words in the accusative case upon which they are dependent, provided the sense implied in connection with the latter words is that of "all," and the sense implied in connection with the former words is "frequently," i. e., when, if the words are used without composition, the former or latter words will have to be repeated. (III. 4. 56 ; Sid. I. 475 ; II. 2. 21). e. g., ಗೇಹಮನುಪ್ರವೇಶಂ or ಗೇಹಂಗೇಹಮನುಪ್ರವೇಶಂ or ಗೇಹಮನುಪ್ರವೇಶಮನುಪ್ರವೇಶಮಾಶ್ತೆ ; ಗೇಹಮನುಪ್ರಸೂತಂ or ಗೇಹಂಗೇಹಮನುಪ್ರಸೂತಂ or ಗೇಹಮನುಪ್ರಸೂತಮಾಶ್ತೆ; ಗೇಹಮವಸ್ಕಂದಮಾಶ್ತೆ; and so on.

(viii). Between ಅತ್ಯಾಸಂ and ತರ್ಪಂ in the sense of interval and an accusative word denoting time upon which they are dependent. (III. 4. 57 ; II. 2. 21). e. g., ದ್ವೈಹಾತ್ಯಾಸಂ or ದ್ವೈಹ ತರ್ಪಂ or ದ್ವೈಹಮತ್ಯಾಸಂ or ದ್ವೈಹತರ್ಪಂಗಾಘಾಪಾಯಯತಿ.

(ix). Between ಆದೇಶಂ and ಗ್ರಾಹಂ and the accusative word upon which they are dependent. III. 4. 58 ; II. 2. 21). e. g., ನಾಮಾದೇಶಂ or ನಾಮಗ್ರಾಹಂ or ನಾಮಆದೇಶಂ or ನಾಮಗ್ರಾಹಂ ಆಹ್ವಯತಿ.

### Section. B.

(x). Between ಕಾರಂ and other indeclinables when irony is implied (III. 4. 5. II. 2. 21). e. g., ಉಚ್ಛೇಷಕಾರಂ ; ನಿಘ್ನೇಷಕಾರಂ.

(xi). Between ಕಾರಂ and ತಿರೈಕ್. if the sense implied is that of completion. (III. 4. 60 ; II. 2. 21). e. g., ತಿರೈಕ್ಕಾರುಗತಂ "having completed it, he went away."

(xii). Between ಕಾರಂ and ಭಾವಂ, and secondary words formed from *svanga* words by the affixes ತು or ಥಾ, and the words

ವಿನಾ and ನಾನಾ. (III. 4. 61, 62 ; II. 2. 21). *e. g.* ಮುಖತೇಕಾರಂ, ಮುಖತೇಭಾವಂ, ನಾನಾಕಾರಂ, ನಾನಾಭಾವಂ, ವಿನಾಕಾರಂ, ವಿನಾಭಾವಂ, ಏಕಭಾವಂ.

(XIII). Between ಭಾವಂ and (1) ತೂಷ್ಣೀಂ, and (2) ಅನ್ವಿಕೃ, if the sense is that of 'agreement' or 'concord' (III. 4. 63, 64) *e. g.*, ತೂಷ್ಣೀಭಾವಂ, ಅನ್ವಿಗ್ಮ್ಯಾವಂ.

(12). And provided further that in the cases mentioned in section B. the words ಕೃತ್ಯ and ಭೂಯ or ಕೃತ್ವಾ and ಭೂತ್ವಾ may optionally be substituted for ಕಾರಂ and ಭಾವಂ, composition taking place when ಕೃತ್ಯ and ಭೂಯ are so used (II. 20-22 ; III. 4. 59 to 64). *e. g.*, ಉದ್ದೇಶಕೃತ್ಯ ; ಉದ್ದೇಶಕೃತ್ವಾ ; ನಿಲಯಕೃತ್ಯ ; ನಿಲಯಕೃತ್ವಾ ; ತಿರುಳಕೃತ್ಯ ; ತಿರುಳಕೃತ್ವಾ ; ಮುಖತೇಕೃತ್ಯ ; ಮುಖತೇಕೃತ್ವಾ ; ಮುಖತೇಭೂಯ ; ಮುಖತೇಭೂತ್ವಾ ; ನಾನಾಕೃತ್ಯ ; ನಾನಾಕೃತ್ವಾ ; ನಾನಾಭೂಯ ; ನಾನಾಭೂತ್ವಾ ; ವಿನಾಕೃತ್ಯ ; ವಿನಾಕೃತ್ವಾ ; ಏಕಭೂಯ ; ಏಕಭೂತ್ವಾ ; ಏಕವಾಕೃತ್ಯಾ ; ಏಕವಾಕೃತ್ವಾ ; ಏಕಭಾವಯ ; ಏಕಭಾವಯಾ ; ತೂಷ್ಣೀಂಭೂಯ ; ತೂಷ್ಣೀಂಭೂತ್ವಾ ; ಅನ್ವಿಗ್ಮ್ಯಯ ; ಅನ್ವಿಗ್ಮ್ಯಯಾ.

(13). Of the particles in list I. Chapter 2 of Part I. with words other than primitive, when they are not *Karmapravācānīyāḥ* (II. 2. 18. Sid. I. 376, 377). *e. g.*, ದುಷ್ಟುರುಷಃ.

(14). Of the same particles when they operate as *gati* prefixes, as well as the words entitled, as we have already seen, to that technical name by an extension of its meaning, with the primitive words from the roots with reference to which they are said to be *gati* prefixes (II. 2. 18). *e. g.*, ಉದಚಾರಃ, ಉರೀಕೃತಂ.

30. The words which can be compounded thus specially to form *tatp.* compounds are, it must be noted, in the same case (ಸಮಾನಾಧಿಕರಣಂ) except when *upapadāḥ* are compounded with nouns as stated above and except when the particles in list I of Chapter II. Part I. are compounded with words other than primi-

tive, for, in the latter case, the words to be compounded with them should stand as follows :—(Sid. I. 376).

Secondary member in the comp. ...	Principal member in the comp. ...	Examples.
(a) (1) ಏ if it qualifies words meaning "gone" & so forth. ...	Words in the nominative case. ...	ಏಗತಃ+ಅಚಾರ್ಯಃ
(b) (1) ಅತಿ if it qualifies words meaning "went over or beyond" and so forth. ...	Words in the accusative case. ...	ಅತಿಕ್ರಾಂತಃ+ಮಾಲಾಂ
(c) ಅಪ if it qualifies words meaning "cried out" and so forth. ...	Words in the instrumental case. ...	ಅಪಹ್ನುಪ್ಪತಿ+ಕೊಕಿಲಃ
(d) ಪರಿ if it qualifies words meaning "weary" and so forth. ...	Words in the dative case. ...	ಪರಿಗ್ಲಾನಃ+ಅಧ್ಯಯನಾಯಾ
(e) ನಿರ್ if it qualifies words meaning "gone out" and so forth. ...	Words in the ablative case. ...	ನಿಷ್ಕ್ರಾಂತಃ+ಕಾಶಾಽಬ್ಯಾಃ

31. But notwithstanding anything said to the contrary above, no composition can take place between words expressive of equality or similarity, or words formed by passive primitive affixes, and words called *jāti* (II. 1. 68 ; Sid. I. 365) or between the word ಈವತ್ and words which do not denote qualities (II. 2. 7, Sid. I. 368). e. g., ದೊಜ್ಯತದನಃ (no comp.) ಈವದ್ವೀತಂ (no comp.).

32. The following also are compounds to which the name *tatpurusha* has been extended.

Secondary member in the comp. ...	Principal member in the comp. ...	Examples.
Words in the accusative case. (II. 1. 24, Sid. I. 337, 376)	(1) ಕೈತ (2) ಅತೀತ (3) ಪತಿತ (4) ಗತ (5) ಅತ್ಯಸ್ತ (6) ಗಮಿ (7) ಗಾಮಿ (8) ಬುಭುಕ್ಷು (9) ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ (10) ಆಪನ್ನ.	(1) ಕೈಷ್ಣಂ+ಕೈತ (2) ದುಃಖಂ+ಅತೀತ (3) ನರಕಂ+ಪತಿತ (4) ಗ್ರಾಮಂ+ಗತ (5) ತರಂಗಾ+ಅತ್ಯಸ್ತ (6) ಗ್ರಾಮಂ+ಗಮಿ (7) ಗ್ರಾಮಂ+ಗಾಮಿ (8) ಅನ್ನಂ+ಬುಭುಕ್ಷು (9) ಸುಖಂ+ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ (10) ಜೀವಿಕಾಂ+ಆಪನ್ನ.
Word denoting time in the accusative case. (II. 1. 28)	Words formed by the primitive affix ಕ್ or its sub.	ಮಾಸಂ+ಪ್ರಮಿತಃ.
ಏತಃ in the accusative case, provided the comp. word formed is intended to imply censure. (II. 1. 26).	Do Do	ಏತಃ+ರೂಢಃ (a rash person) ಏತಃ+ಪುತ್ರಃ (an undutiful person).
Words denoting time in the accusative case. (II. 1. 29)	Words which though not formed by the primitive affix ಕ್ or its sub. denote whatever is connected throughout with the time expressed by the secondary member.	ಮುಹೂರ್ತಂ+ಸುಖಂ. ಸರ್ವರಾತ್ರಿಂ+ಶೋಭನಾ

Words in the instrumental case. (II. 1. 30). ...

Words denoting quality, the quality being that which is caused instrumentally by what is denoted by the secondary member...

ಕಂಕುಲಯಾ+ಖಂಡೆ ; ಕಿರಿಣಾ+ಕಾಣ. But no composition between ಅಕ್ಷಾ "by the eye," and ಕಾಣ "blind," for the blindness is not caused by the eye.

Do. Do. (II. 1. 30) ...

The word ಅರ್ಥ, "wealth," the wealth being caused by what is denoted by the secondary member. ...

ಧಾನ್ಯೇನ+ಅರ್ಥಃ

Do. Do. (II. 1. 31 ; Sid. I. 339)

The words ಮೂವ್, ಸದೃಶ, ಸಮ, ಕಲಹ, ನಿಪುಣ, ಮಿಶ್ರ, whether preceded by *upasargāḥ* or otherwise and ಕ್ಲೆಣ and ಅವರ.

(1) ಮಾನೇನ+ವೂವ್ (2) ಮಾತ್ರಾ+ಸದೃಶ (3) ಪಿತ್ರಾ+ಸಮ (4) ಅಸಿನಾ+ಕಲಹ. (5) ವಾಚಾ+ನಿಪುಣ. (6) ತಿಲೇನ+ಮಿಶ್ರ ; ಗುಡೇನ+ಸಂಮಿಶ್ರ (7) ಆಚಾರೇಣ+ಕ್ಷೇಪಣ (8) ಮಾನೇನ+ಅವರ.

Words in the instrumental case. (II. 1. 31) ...

Words denoting "less," "minus," "deficient" "defective." ...

(1) ಮಾಪೇನ+ಊನ (2) ಮಾನೇನ+ವಿಕಲ.

Words in the instrumental case in the sense of 'agent' or "instrument." (II. 1. 32, 33; Sid. I. 340, note 24) ...

Words formed by primitive affixes whether or not preceded by *gati* or words having the special relation called ಕಾರಕ (*Kāraka*)

ಹರಿಣಾ+ತ್ರಾತ, ಹರಿಣಾ+ಪರಿತ್ರಾತ, ಹರಿಣಾ+ಭಯತ್ರಾತ, ಹರಿಣಾ+ಭಯಪರಿತ್ರಾತ, ನವ್ಯೈಃ+ಭಿನ್ನಾ, ನವ್ಯೈಃ ನಿರ್ಭಿನ್ನ, ಕಾಕೇನ+ಪೇಯ, ವಾತೇನ+ಭೇದ್ಯ

which will be explained hereafter.

Words denoting condiments and being in the instrumental case. (II. 1. 34). ...

Words denoting food. ...

ದಧ್ನಾ+ಓದನಃ

Words denoting things mixed with food and being in the instrumental case. (II. 1. 35)...

Do Do

ಸುಡೇನ+ಮಿಶ್ರ

Words in the dative case. (II. 1. 36). ...

Words which denote that which is a material for the purpose of being made into that which is denoted by the secondary member of the comp. ...

(1) ಯಾಪಾಯ+ದಾರು  
(2) ಕುಂಡಲಾಯ+ಹಿರಣ್ಯ.  
But no composition between ರಂಧನಾಯ and ಸ್ಥಾಲೀ, for the ರಂಧನಂ is not a product of the vessel.

Words in the dative case. (II. 1. 36). ...

The word ಅರ್ಥ "on account of" and the words ಬಲಿ, ಹಿತ, ಸುಖ, and ರಕ್ಷಿತ ...

(1) ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಾಯ+ಅರ್ಥಂ  
(2) ಕುಬೇರಾಯ+ಬಲಿ  
(3) ಗವೇ+ಹಿತಂ or ಸುಖಂ or ರಕ್ಷಿತಂ

Do. (Sid. I. 391).

ಅಲಂ.

ಕುಮಾರ್ಯೈ+ಅಲಂ

Words in the ablative case. (II. I. 37).

The words ಭಯ, ಭೀತ, ಭೀತಿ, ಭೀಮ, ನಿರ್ಗತ, ಜುಗುಪ್ಸಿತ, ಉಪರತ.

(1) ಕೋರಾತ್+ಭಯ or ಭೀತ or ಭೀತಿ or ಭೀಮ  
(2) ಗ್ರಾಮಾತ್+ನಿರ್ಗತ  
(3) ಅಧರ್ಮಾತ್+

ಜುಗುಪ್ಸಿತ, (4) ಯೋಗಾತ್  
+ಉಪರತ.

Words in the  
ablative case. (II.  
1. 38). ...

The words ಅಜಿತ, (1) ಸುಖಾತ್+ಅಜಿತ  
ಅಪ್ರೀಡ, ಮುಕ್ತ, ಪತಿತ, (2) ಕಲ್ಪನಾತ್+ಅಪ್ರೀಡ  
ಅಪತ್ರಸ್ತ . (3) ಚಕ್ರಾತ್+ಮುಕ್ತ (4)  
ಸ್ವರ್ಗಾತ್+ಪತಿತ (5)  
ತರಂಗಾತ್+ಅಪತ್ರಸ್ತ.

Words signify-  
ing (1) "a little"  
(2) "near" and (3)  
"far" and also the  
word ಕೈಚ್ಛ ( ) in the  
ablative case. (II.  
1. 39). ...

Words formed by  
the primitive affix  
ಕ್ or its sub. . (1) ಸ್ತೋಕಾತ್ or ಅ  
ಲ್ಪಾತ್+ಮುಕ್ತ (2) ಅಸ್ತಿ  
ಕಾತ್ or ದೂರಾತ್ or ಕೈ  
ಚ್ಛಾತ್+ಅಗತಃ.

Words in the  
locative case (II. 1.  
40, 41). ...

The words (1) ಕಾಂಡ  
(2) ಧೂರ್ತ (3) ಕಿತವ or ಧೂರ್ತಃ or ಕಿತವಃ ;  
(4) ವ್ಯಾಡ (5) ಪ್ರವೀಣ (2) ಪಾಂಕಾಸ್ಯ+ಸಿದ್ಧಿಃ (3)  
(6) ಸಂವಿತ (7) ಅನ್ತರ ಆತಪಿ+ಕುಷ್ಕಃ (4) ಸ್ಥಾ  
(meaning "midst") ಲ್ಯಾಂ+ಪರಸ್ವ (5) ಚಕ್ರಿ+  
(8) ಅಧಿ (meaning a ಬಂಧಃ.  
thing that exists)  
(9) ಪಟು (10) ಪಣಿಕ  
(11) ಕುಶಲ (12) ಚಪ  
ಲ (13) ನಿವುಣ (14)  
ಸಿದ್ಧಿ (15) ಕುಷ್ಕ  
(16) ಪರಸ್ವ (17) ಬಂಧ.

Do (II. 1. 42).

Words meaning  
aquatic birds, the  
compound words  
formed denoting  
censure.

ತಿರ್ಥಿ+ಧ್ಯಾಂಹೇ or ಕಾ  
ಕಃ.



Do (II. 1. 43)... Words formed by the passive primitive affix ಯತ್, this affix signifying "necessity". ....  
 ಮೂಸೆ+ದೇಯಂ, ಪೂರ್ವಾಣಿ+ಗೇಯಂ.

Do (II. 1. 44).. Words denoting anything, if the compound words are intended to be appellative. ...  
 ಅರಣ್ಯೈ+ಶಿಲಕಾಃ; ವನೇ+ಕನೇ ರುಕಾಃ

The word ತತ್ರ, and words in the locative case denoting parts of the day or the night (II. 1. 45, 46). And also any word in the locative case, if the compound word formed is to express contempt (II. 1 47). ...  
 Words formed by the primitive affix ಕ್ಷ or its sub...  
 (1) ತತ್ರ+ಭುಕ್ತಂ; (2) ಪೂರ್ವಾಣಿ or ಅಪರರಾತ್ರಿ+ಕೃತಂ; (3) ಅವತಪ್ತೆ+ಕಾಲಸಿಂಹತಂ (4) ಉದಕೇ+ವಿಶೇಷಣಂ (5) ಪ್ರವಾಹೇ+ಮುಖತಂ (6) ಭಸ್ಮನಿ+ಹುತಂ.

33. Observe that in a few cases there can be no composition to form *tatp.* compounds between words in the instrumental case in the sense of agent or instrument, and words formed by primitive affixes. Thus ಲೂನವಾ and ಛಿನ್ನವಾ cannot be compounded with ದಾತ್ರೀಣ or ಪರಕುನಾ(ಅಕೃತೀಣಾ) (Kās. on II. 1. 32).

34. It must further be noted that the words ಅಪೇತ, ಅಪೋಧ ಮುಕ್ತ, ಸತಿತ, and ಅಪತ್ರಸ್ತ can be compounded with only a few words in the ablative case, most words in that case not being compoundable with the words in question. So, there can be no composition between the words ಭೂಜನಾತ್ and ಅಪತ್ರಸ್ತ or between ಪ್ರಾಸಾದಾತ್ and ಸತಿತ (ಅಕೃತೀಣಾ).

35. And contrary to the rules permitting the composition of words denoting objects qualified with those which denote the objects that qualify, composition is specially forbidden in the following cases :—

(1) In such expressions as ರಾಮೋಜಾಮದಗ್ನ್ಯಃ ; ಅರ್ಜುನಃ ಕಾರ್ತವೀರ್ಯಃ (ಅಕೃತಿಗಣಃ) (Sid. I. 360).

(II) When the qualifying word is a word signifying a point of the compass or a number (II. 1. 50), except in the following cases :—

(a) When the sense of the comp. is that of an appellative. Thus, there may be a composition between ಪೂರ್ವ and ಇಕ್ಷುಕಾಮಸಾಮಿ, and between ಸಪ್ತ and ಮೃಷಯಃ, the resultant compounds being ಪೂರ್ವೀಕ್ಷುಕಾಮಸಾಮಿ, “the town of ಇಕ್ಷುಕಾಮಸಾಮಿ in the east” and ಸಪ್ತಮೃಷಯಃ, ‘the seven sages’ (the constellation of the Great Bear). But there could be no composition in ಉತ್ತರಾ ವೃಕ್ಷಾಃ “northern trees,” and in ಪಂಚಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಾಃ “five brahmins.”

(b) When the comp. is to take a secondary affix (II. 1. 51). Thus, ಪೂರ್ವ and ಶಾಲಾ may be compounded when the comp. is afterwards to take the secondary affix ಇ, the comp. word being ಪೂರ್ವಶಾಲಃ “one who is in the eastern hall ;” again ಮಹಾ and ಮಾತುರ್ from ಮಾತೃ when they are to take the secondary affix ಅಣಃ may be compounded making the comp. word ಮಾಣೃತುರಃ; “one who has six mothers.”

(c) When the comp. would take an additional member after it, as in the case of a *bah.* comp. being formed, consisting of the former comp. and another word. Thus, ಪಂಚ and ಕೋ may be compounded as a *tatp.* comp. when this comp. together with the word ಧನ has to be formed into the *bah.* comp. ಪಂಚಗವಧನ “whose wealth consists of five cows.” So ದ್ವಿ and ಅಹನಿ may be compounded into a *tatp.* comp. when this comp. together with the word ಜಾತಸ್ಯ has to be formed into a *tatp.* comp. as has been already seen.

36. There are three other cases in which a numeral may be compounded with another word to form a *tatp. comp.* and they are

(I) when the words with which it is to be compounded are the names of rivers, the sense implying their junction. *e. g.*, ಪಂಚ+ಗಂಗಾ=ಪಂಚಗಂಗಾ, "at the meeting of the five rivers Ganges"; and ದ್ವಿ+ಯಮುನಾ=ದ್ವಿಯಮುನಾ "at the meeting of the two rivers Jamna."

(II). when the sense of the comp. formed by joining it with another word is that of an aggregate. *e. g.*, ಪಂಚ+ನೋ(=ಪಂಚನವಂ "an aggregate of five cows" (II. 4. 17).

(III). when the numeral is ಎಕ *e. g.*, ಏಕೇ+ನಾಥಃ. (II. 1. 49).

37. When a numeral notwithstanding the general restriction admits of composition in the manner referred 'to in (b) and (c) of para 35, and in (11) of para 36, the comp. formed is called a *drigu comp.* (II. 1. 52).

38. There is a class of *karmadhāraya* compounds in which only a part of the member which is the qualifying word remains in the comp. the other part being *lopated*. Thus, in the example ಕರ್ತೃಪ್ರಿಯವಃ, *the king beloved by the people of his era*, the proper analysis of which consists of the words ಕರ್ತೃಪ್ರಿಯಪ್ರಿಯವಃ, the word ಪ್ರಿಯ 'beloved' is *lopated* (B. 1008). So also is the formation of the comp. (1) ವೀವ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಃ, (2) ಕಾಕಸಾರ್ಥವಃ, (3) ಕುತವಸಾಕುತಃ, (4) ಅಜಾತ್ವಾಽಽಃ. But nowhere in *Pāṇini* or in other works a list of such compounds is given.

39. Other better defined cases are,

(a) When words denoting objects of comparison are compounded with those which denote the objects with which they are compared ; for in this case the word ಇವ which occurs when the comp. is resolved into its elements is invariably *lopated*. *e. g.*, ಘನ+ಇವ+ಶ್ಯಾಮಃ=ಘನಃ+ಶ್ಯಾಮಃ. (II. 1. 55).

(b). When a word formed by the affix ತರಃ is compounded

with another word ; in this case the expression ತರ is invariably *lopated*. e. g., ನೈಫಾಂ+ಶೈತತರಃ=ನೈಫಾಂ+ಶೈತಃ. (Sid. I. 343).

40. When a collection of more words than one employed to denote the same thing as another word, is compounded, the comp. thus formed is a *bahuvrīhi* comp. (II. 2. 23, 24) and the comp. is called ಸಮಾನಾಧಿಕರಣ ಪದಬಹುವ್ರೀಹಿಃ, when the words compounded refer in sense to the same thing before composition, and ವೈದಿಕರಣಪದಬಹುವ್ರೀಹಿಃ, when they refer to different things. Thus, ಹೀತಃ +ಅಂಬರಃ, employed to denote one "whose garments are yellow," i. e., *Hari*, when compounded, is a ಸಮಾನಾಧಿಕರಣ ಪದಬಹುವ್ರೀಹಿಃ. So the indeclinable ಅಸ್ತಿ+ಕ್ಷೀರಂ employed to denote whatever has milk, i. e., a cow, is a compound of the same kind. In these examples, the two words compounded refer to the same thing. But in the examples ದೇವಾಕೃತಿಃ, "one who has the shape of God," and ವಿದ್ಯುತಃಪ್ರಭಃ, "one who has the brightness of the lightning," the words compounded refer before their union to different things, and the compounds come therefore under the class of ವೈದಿಕರಣಪದಬಹುವ್ರೀಹಿಃ.

41. There are certain *bah.* compounds, of this description in which one of the words in entering into composition may drop a portion of it by *lopation*. These words are those derived from a root coming after ಽ and other *upasargāḥ*, and the parts *lopated* are those that follow the *upasargāḥ*. Thus, from the words ಽಪತತಃ and ಪರ್ಣಃ used to denote "a tree of which the leaves are all fallen," the parts ಪತತಃ being omitted in the first word, the comp. ಽಪರ್ಣಃ may be formed (B. 1038). So also when words denoting existence and having the negative ನೌ prefixed are compounded with another word to form a *bah.* compound. Thus, ಅ+ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನಃ+ಮತ್ರಃ=ಅವುತ್ರ, "one of whom there exists not a child." i. e., "a childless man."

42. The name *bahuvrīhi* is given also to some compounds not formed as above stated, These compounds are as follows :—

(1). Compounds formed by compounding *sankhya* words meaning not merely numbers, but persons or things numbered, with indeclinables, alluding, as they may do by an enlarged application of their meaning, to persons or things that exist in the manner denoted by them, or with the words ಅಸನ್ನ or ಅದೊರ or ಅಧಿಕ. (II. 2. 25) *e. g.*, ಉಪದಶಾಃ. "Those who are near ten" i. e. 9 or 11 persons. So ಅಸನ್ನದಶಾಃ, ಅದೊರದಶಾಃ, ಅಧಿಕದಶಾಃ.

(2) Compounds formed by compounding the common names of the quarters in the genitive case (ವಿಕ್) with other common names of quarters in the genitive case to express the interval between them (II. 2. 26). *e. g.*, ಉತ್ತರವರ್ಜಿಮಾ, ಪೂರ್ವೋತ್ತರಾ, ವರ್ಜಿಮದಕ್ಷಿಣಾ.

(3) Compounds formed by compounding nouns with other nouns of the same form and sense to express the manner in which a war or other action takes place, the nouns being circumstanced as follows :—

(a). the nouns being in the locative case and the manner of the war or other action referring to the agents holding or seizing and so forth. *e. g.*, ಕೆಕಾ ಕೆಕಿ, ಕೆಬಾ ಕೆಬೆ ;

(b). the nouns being in the instrumental case and the manner of the war or other action referring to the reciprocal striking and so forth of the agents (II. 2. 27). *e. g.*, ದಂತಾದಂತಿ, ಮೂಸಲಾ ಮೂಸಲಿ.

(4). Compounds formed by compounding the word ಸಹ with nouns in the instrumental case, when the sense of ಸಹ is generally that the person or thing denoted by the noun in the instrumental case takes part in an action suffered or done by the person or thing denoted by the compound (II. 2. 28) and rarely even when the sense denotes simple existence in company (Sid I. 413). *e. g.*, ಸಪುತ್ರಃಅಗತಃ "he has come with the son" ; here both the father and the son have performed the act of coming; but ಸಹದಾಭಿಃ ಪುತ್ರೈಃಭಾರಂ ವಹತೀರ್ಧಭಿಃ "the she-ass carries the load with (accompanied by) her ten colts" ; here there is no composition, for the action of carrying is the act of the ass only. Still in ಸಕರ್ಮಕಃ and ಸಲೋಮಕಃ

and so forth, we find expressions in which the idea is only that of the existence of one thing together with another thing.

43. We now come to the *dvandva* compounds. *Dvandva* means doubling or coupling. These are formed by compounding words ending with case affixes when they stand in the relation expressible by the word "and." The meanings that may be indicated by "and" are "community of reference" (ಸಮಾಚ್ಛಯ) "collateralness of reference" (ಅನ್ವಾಚಯ) "mutual conjunction" (ಇತರೇತರಯೋಗ) and "aggregating." (ಸಮಾಹಾರ). For example, take the sentence, ಕೃಷ್ಣರೂ ಸುರುಂಚ ಭಜಸ್ವ, "reverence God and thy teacher;" here, the dependence on one and the same verb of the mutually unrelated set of words is what is called "*community of reference*." In the sentence ಭಿಕ್ಷಾಮೆಟಗಾಂಚಾನಯ, "go for alms and bring the cow," the relation founded on the one or the other being a collateral action is what is called "*collateralness of reference*." In those two cases, composition should not take place, because the words are not directly related to one another. In the sentence "ಧಮುರ್ನಿರೌಘಂಧಿ," "cleave the mimosa and the grislea," the relation of the two mixed up as the joint object of one action is what is called "*mutual conjunction*." "Aggregation" is taking things in a collective sense, as in the example ಸಂಜ್ಞಾಪರಿಭಾಷಾಂ "an appellative, and a maxim of interpretation." In these two latter cases, composition may take place the comp. in the former of these cases being called ಇತರೇತರಯೋಗದ್ವಯ and in the latter, ಸಮಾಹಾರದ್ವಯ. (B. 1054).

44. It is to be observed that *dvandva* composition may take place also between more than two words, as between two. But in the latter case, the words may be compounded in two ways, viz. (1) by compounding the words as they are, or (2) by compounding two of these first and then compounding the resultant comp. with the remaining word, or with other compounds formed in the same manner from the remaining words according to circumstances. (Sid. I. 431)

45. But though composition into *dvandva* compounds may take place optionally by *mutual conjunction* or by *aggregation*, in the case of certain words there is a restriction as follows :—

A. Cases in which *aggregation* alone is admissible.

(1). Between words denoting animals between which there is permanent enmity (II. 4. 9) *e. g.*, ಮೊರ್ಚಾಲಮೊರ್ಚುಕಂ, "cat and rat."

(2). Between words denoting parsons belonging to the different *charanas* of the *Vedas* when they are used along with the aorist derived from the roots ಸ್ಥಾ and ಇಣ್ in the sense of recitation of the *charanas* as already learnt, as distinguished from learning them the first time (II. 4. 3). *e. g.*, ಉದಗಾತ್ಯುಟಕಲಾಪಮ್ ; ಪ್ರತ್ಯುಷ್ಠಾತ್ಯುಟಕೌಢಮಹ.

(3). Between words denoting persons who have studied subjects which are close to each other in respect of the order of their study (II. 4. 5). *e. g.*, ಪದಕಕ್ರಮಕಂ.

(4). Between words denoting ಶೂದ್ರಾಃ (Sudras) who can eat in vessels used by each other (II. 4. 10) ತಕ್ಷಾ ಯಸ್ಯಾಃ, ರಜಕತೆ ನ್ತುವಾಯಂ.

(5). Between words denoting players, singers, or dancers, or between words denoting the component parts of an army not being elephants, horses, and other domestic animals, or between words denoting the members of the bodies of animals (II. 4. 2). *e. g.*, ಮಾರ್ಧನಕಪಾಣಿವಿಕಮ್, ವೀಣಾವಾದಕಪರಿವಾದಕಮ್, ರಥಿಕಾಶ್ವರೀಲಹಂ, ರಥಿಕಪಾದಾತಮ್, ಪಾಣಿಸಾದಮ್, ಶಿರೋಗ್ರವಮ್.

(6). Between words denoting small animals, *i. e.*, those which are not bigger than a mungoose (II. 4. 8 ; Sid. I. 436), provided the words are taken not with reference to the individuals but generally (ಒಕುವ್ರಕೈತಿ) (Sid. I. 438). *e. g.*, ಯೂಕಾಲಿಹಮ್.

(7). Between words of different genders and denoting rivers (ನದೀ as well as ನದ), countries, cities, (ನಗರ), not towns (ಗ್ರಾಮ) (II. 4. 7 ; Sid. I. 436 note 28). *e. g.*, ಸಂಗಾ (feminine) + ಶೋಣ (masculine). So ಕುರುಕುರುಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಂ, ಮಥುರಾಪಾಟಲೀಪುತ್ರಂ. But there is no composition between ಸಂಗಾ (river) and ಪಾಟಲೀಪುತ್ರ (city ; between ಸಂಗಾ and ಯಮುನಾ (both, though denoting rivers, are not words of different genders).

(8). Between words denoting sacrifices performed by the recitation of the *Yajur Vedas*, provided they are words never used in the neuter gender (II. 4. 4 ; Sid. I. 435). *e. g.*, ಅಕಾಶ್ಯಮೇಧಃ ; but ರಾಜಸೂಯವಾಜಸೇಯಃ (no aggregation).

(9). Between *jati* words being the names of substances, not qualities and actions, and used with a view to give prominence in sense to the *genus* instead of to the individuals comprised in the name, (II. 4. 6 ; Sid. I. 436) provided that the words in question are not those referred to in from (5) to (8) above and do not denote (a) animals, (b) trees, (c) grain (d) grass, and (e) condiments. *e. g.*, ಆರಾಶ್ಯ ; ಧಾನಾಶ್ಯಮ್ ; but ರೂಪರಸಃ ; (qualities) ಗಮನಾಕುಂಚನ (actions) ; ಬದರಾಮಲಕಾನಿ (individuals referred to) ; ವಿಷ್ಣುಧಾತುಃ ; (persons).

*B. Cases in which aggregation is admissible optionally.*

(1). Between words denoting domestic animals, such as elephants, horses, and so on (II. 4. 12 ; Sid. I. 433) and not small animals or animals having permanent enmity. (II. 4. 8,9). *e. g.*, ಅಶ್ವಬಲಃ or ಅಶ್ವಬಲಃ ; ಗೋಮಹಿಷಃ or ಗೋಮಹಿಷಾಃ.

(2). Between words denoting wild animals and not being small animals and animals which are permanently inimical to each other, provided the words are taken in a general sense, and not with reference to the individuals. (II. 4. 12, 8. 9 ; Sid. I. 438) *e. g.*, ರುರುಪ್ಯವತ್ಸಃ or ರುರುಪ್ಯವತ್ಸಾಃ.

(3). Between words denoting birds and not small animals and animals which are permanently inimical to each other. (II. 4. 12, 8. 9 ; Sid. I. 438), provided the words are taken not with reference to the individuals but generally. *e. g.*, ತಿತ್ತಿರಿಕಪಿಂಜಲಃ or ತಿತ್ತಿರಿಕಪಿಂಜಲಾಃ.

(4). Between words denoting trees provided the words are taken generally and not with reference to the individuals. (II. 4. 12. Sid. I. 438). *e. g.*, ಪ್ಲಹಸ್ತೃಗೌಧಃ or ಪ್ಲಹಸ್ತೃಗೌಧಾಃ.

(5). Between words denoting grain provided the words are taken generally and not with reference to the individuals. (II. 4. 12. Sid. I. 438). *e. g.*, ವ್ರಿಹಿಯವಃ or ವ್ರಿಹಿಯವಾಃ.



(6). Between words denoting grass provided the words are taken generally and not with reference to the individuals (II. 4. 12. Sid. I. 438). *e. g.*, ಕುಳಕಾಕೆ or ಕುಳಕಾಕಾಃ.

(7). Between words denoting condiments provided the words are taken generally and not with reference to the individuals. (II. 4. 12. Sid. I. 438). *e. g.*, ದಧಿಭೃತಂ or ದಧಿಭೃತಾಃ.

(8). Between words denoting substances and not being words referred to in A and in paras (I) to (7) above, provided the things denoted by them are naturally capable of co-existence. (II. 4. 13; Sid. I. 439). *e. g.*, ನಾದಕಸಂಚಜನ್ಯಂ or ನಾದಕಸಂಚಜನ್ಯಂ.

(9). Between words not denoting substances. *e. g.*, words denoting qualities and actions respectively, provided the things denoted by them are naturally incapable of co-existence. (II. 4. 13. Sid. I. 4. 39). *e. g.*, ಶೀತೋಷ್ಣಂ or ಶೀತೋದ್ದೇ, ಸುಖದುಃಖಂ or ಸುಖದುಃಖಿ, ಜೀವಿತಮರಣಂ or ಜೀವಿತಮರಣಿ; but ಶೀತೋಷ್ಣಃ or ಶೀತೋಷ್ಣಾದಕೆ (substance); ಕಾಮಕೌಫೌ (cannot co-exist).

46. It is, however, with reference to the above rules relating to the process of aggregation, to be observed that whether the process is prescribed absolutely or optionally by them, it should in no case take place when the compounds are intended to be used in such a manner as to express definitely the number of things that are denoted by them (II. 4. 15); and 2ndly that in a case in which the process is absolutely prescribed, it should be held to be optional, if the compounds are intended to be used in such a manner as to express only approximately the number of those that are denoted by them. (II. 4. 16). *e. g.*, ದಾಸುತೋಷ್ಠಾಃ; "ten elephants and camels," (here there is no composition) ಉಪದಶಾಃ ದಸ್ಮೋಷ್ಠಾಃ or ಉಪದಶಂದಸ್ಮೋಷ್ಠಾಃ, "about ten elephants and camels."

47. Upon another principle, compounds may be divided into two classes, :—

(I). those in which the compounded words are compounded only optionally, that is to say, when it is wished to use the

words in the form of a comp. word instead of separately as they are, and

(II) those in which the compounded words should invariably be so compounded.

48. For the most part, that which is invariably compounded has no corresponding expression made up of separate words, or its analysis must, for the most part, be made in words different from those forming the comp. (B. 967.)

49. The following compounds belong to the second of the above mentioned classes :—

(I) *Dvandva* or a *tatp.* comp. followed by an additional member as in the case of forming a *bah.* comp. by uniting those compounds with another word (B. 1000). *e. g.*, ರಜತ+ಸುವರ್ಣ in ರಜತ ಸುವರ್ಣಪ್ರಕಾಶಃ, “one which has the brightness of silver and gold,” ದಾಹ+ಗೌ in ದಾಹಗೌವಧನಃ “one whose wealth consists of five cows.”

(II) A *karmadhāraya* comp. such as ಕೃಷ್ಣಸರ್ಪಃ (B. 1006) and the like. (ಆತ್ಮತೀರ್ಣಃ).

(III) A *tatp.* comp. formed by the composition of a word in the genitive case with a word formed by the primitive affix ಅಕ in order to the formation of an expression denoting particular kinds of play (II. 2. 17) *e. g.* ಉದ್ವಿಲಕಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಾಂ+ಭಂಜಿಕಾ.

(IV) A *tatp.* comp. formed by the composition of a word in the genitive case with a word formed by the primitive affix ಅಕ in the sense of agent in order to the formation of an expression denoting profession or occupation. (II. 2. 17) *e. g.*, ದಂತಾನಾಂ+ಲೇಖಕಃ.

(V) A *tatp.* comp. formed by the composition of the word ಏಟ್ಯಾ in the accusative case with words formed by the primitive affix ಕ್ತ (Sid. I. 337) to express censure. *e. g.*, ಏಟ್ಯಾ+ರೂಢಃ in the expression ಏಟ್ಯಾರೂಢಃ ಜಾಲೃಃ.

(V) A *tatp.* comp. formed by the composition of the word

ಅರ್ಥ “ on account of” with words in the dative case (B. 988). *e. g.* ದ್ವಿಜ+ಅರ್ಥ in the sentence ದ್ವಿಜಾರ್ಥಂವಯಃ.

(VI) A *tutp.* comp. formed by the composition of a word in the locative case with another word to form an appellative (Sid. I. 353). *e. g.*, ಅರಣ್ಯೆ+ತಿಲಕಾಃ ; ವನೇ+ಕೇರುಕ್ಕಾಃ.

(VII) A *tutp.* comp. formed by the composition of the particles and other words with other words as explained in (13) and (14) of para 29 above (Sid. I. 376 note 151). *e. g.*, ಪ್ರ+ಆಚಾರ್ಯಾಃ ; ಊರೀ+ಕೃತ್ಯೈ. ಪ್ರ+ಸಕ್ಕೈ.

(VIII) A comp. formed by the composition of *upapada* with primitive declinable nouns as has been already explained. (Sid. I. 378). *e. g.*, ಕುಂಭಂ+ಕಾರತಿ.

(IX) An *avya.* comp. (II. 1. 6). *e. g.*, ಅಭಿ+ಪರಿಚಿ. ಋಷಿ+ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಣ್ಯ. ಸು+ಮದ್ರಾಣಾಂ. ದುರ್ಮ+ಯವನಾಣಾಂ. ವಿ+ಮುಂದ್ವಿಃ. ನಿರ್ಮ+ಮುಕ್ತಿಕಾಣಾಂ. ನಿರ್ಮ+ಹಿಮಸ್ಯ. ಅತಿ+ನಿದ್ರಾ. ಇತಿ+ಹರಿ. ಅನು+ವಿಷ್ಣೋಃ. ಅನು+ಪ್ರೋಕ್ತಸ್ಯ. ಸ+ಚಕ್ರೇಣ. ಸ+ಸಂಖ್ಯಾಃ. ಸ+ಪ್ರತಾಪಾಣಾಂ. ಸ+ತೃಣಾಂ. ಸ+ಅಗ್ನಿಂ. ಅನು+ರೂಪಸ್ಯ. ಪ್ರತಿ+ಅರ್ಥಂ. ಯಥಾ+ಕಕ್ರ್ಮಂ. ಸ+ಕರೀಃ.

50 The following however are exceptions to the above rule, the compounds belonging therefore to the first class.

(1) ಅಪ, ಪರಿ, ಬಹಿಃ, and all indeclinables formed from the root ಅಂಚು, taken in connection with words in the ablative case. (II. 1. 12). *e. g.*, ಅಪತ್ರಿಗರ್ತಂ or ಅಪತ್ರಿಗರ್ತಭ್ಯಃ ; ಪರಿತ್ರಿಗರ್ತಂ or ಪರಿತ್ರಿಗರ್ತಭ್ಯಃ ; ಬಹಿರ್ಗಾಮಹ or ಬಹಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೂತ್ ; ಪೂಗ್ರಾಮಹ or ಪೂಗ್ರಾಮೂತ್. .

(2) ಅಜ್ signifying “ until” or “ as far as” taken in connection with words in the ablative case. (II. 1. 13). ಅಸಾಬಲಿಪುತ್ರಂ or ಅಸಾಬಲಿಪುತ್ರಾತ್.

(3) ಅಭಿ and ಪ್ರತಿ signifying “ towards” and ಅನು signifying “ near to” or “ alongside of” (II. 1. 14 to 16).. ಅಭ್ಯಗ್ನಿ or ಅಗ್ನಿಮುಖಿ ಸಲಭಾಃ ಪತನ್ತಿ ; ಪ್ರತ್ಯಗ್ನಿ or ಅಗ್ನಿಂಪ್ರತಿಲಭಾಃಪತನ್ತಿ ; ಅನುವನಂ or ವನಮನು ಅನೇರ್ಗತಃ.

51. Some words in the compounds are called secondary.  
(ಉಪವರ್ಜನಂ) These words are as follows :—

(A) In *avya* compounds.

The *indeclinables* in the compounds (I. 2. 43).

(B) In *tatp.* Compounds.

(1) As between a word that is qualified and a word that qualifies, *the latter word.* (I. 2. 43).

(2) As between a word denoting object of comparison and a word denoting the object compared with, *the latter word* (I. 2. 43).

(3) As between a governed word and a governing word, or as between any other word whose sense is determined and a word which determines the sense, *the former word.* (I. 2. 43).

(C) In *bah.* compounds.

All words in the compounds.

(D) In *dvandvā* compounds.

None.

52. It may be comprehensively said, except as to compounds formed from qualifying and qualified words, that that word is secondary which when the comp. is resolved into its elements will always be in one fixed case, whilst the other member may vary its case according to circumstances (I. 2. 44). For example, for the *tatp.* comp. ಕೃಷ್ಣಶ್ರೀತಃ the analysis is ಕೃಷ್ಣಂ+ಶ್ರೀತಃ. Again for the comp. ಕೃಷ್ಣಶ್ರೀತೇನ, the analysis is ಕೃಷ್ಣಂ+ಶ್ರೀತೇನ. Here in both cases, it will be found that the word ಕೃಷ್ಣಂ occurs in the accusative case. So, the word would appear in the same case whatever may be the case of the word ಶ್ರೀತ as connected therewith, i. e., whether ಶ್ರೀತಃ becomes ಶ್ರೀತಾಯಾ, ಶ್ರೀತಾತ್, and so forth. Again, in the example, ಅತಿ+ಮೂಲಾಂ, the expression ಅತಿ, which stands for ಅತಿಕ್ರಾಂತಃ, which is in the nominative case, may change its case, taking the accusative, instrumental, and so on and becoming thus ಅತಿಕ್ರಾಂತಂ, ಅತಿಕ್ರಾಂತೇನ, ಅತಿಕ್ರಾಂತಾತ್, and so on,

according as it is wished to make the comp. an attribute of another word in the corresponding cases; but the word ಮೂಲಾಂ when in composition with ಅತಿ, must always be in the accusative case, and can never be in any other case, being therefore only ಮೂಲಾಂ, whether ಅತಿ stands for ಅತಿಕ್ರಾಂತಂ or ಅತಿಕ್ರಾಂತೇನ and so on, or ಅತಿಕ್ರಾಂತಂ only. So, ನಿರ್ which stands for ನಿಷ್ಕ್ರಾಂತಃ may stand for ನಿಷ್ಕ್ರಾಂತಃ, ನಿಷ್ಕ್ರಾಂತೇನ, and so on; but the word ಕೌಶಾಂಬೀ, to be fit for being compounded with ನಿರ್, whatever may be the case represented by it, as applied in any particular case, must always appear in the analysis in the ablative case only, and in no other. So, in regard to the words ಪಾಪ್ತಃ and ಅಪನ್ನಃ taken along with another word in the accusative case, such as ಜೀವಿಕಾ and so forth.

53. It is to be remarked with reference to compounds composed of a qualifying and a qualified word, that the question as to what should be taken as the qualifying word will frequently arise, and has to be clearly determined. The only answer that can be given generally on this point is, that the decision will vary according to the nature of the words in question. For instance, a word denoting a quality or action, when it is taken along with a word denoting a genus, should necessarily be taken as the qualifying word, and the latter word can never come properly under the category. Thus, as between the words ನೀಲಂ and ಉತ್ಪಲಂ, the former word can never be a qualified word and the latter a qualifying word. Thus, also, in the case of the words ಪಾಚಕಃ, *cooking*, and ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಃ, *Brahman*. But when words both denoting actions, or one denoting a quality, whilst the other denotes an action, are taken together, there is no restriction as in the above case. Thus, taking the pairs of words, ಖಂಜ, *lame*, and ಕುಬ್ಜ, *hunchbacked*, or ಪಾಚಕ, *cooking*, and ಪಾಠಕ, *singing*, or ಖಂಜ and ಪಾಠಕ, any one word in these pairs may be taken as the qualifying word, the other word being taken as the word qualified (II. 1; 57; II 2. 35; Sid I. 360 note 88).

54. The following however are specialities to be noted in this connection, :—

(1) Between words denoting actions, that which denotes an action naturally preceding the action signified by the other word should be taken as the qualifying word. (II. 1. 49). *e. g.*, between స్నాతః and అనులిప్తః, స్నాతః is the qualifying word.

(2) Between words denoting actions and formed by the primitive affix క్త, when to only one of them the negative particle నజ, whether in the form of అ or అన్, is attached, no such particle being attached to the other, the latter word should be taken as the qualifying word (II. 1. 60). *e. g.*, between కృత and అకృత or అశిత and అనశిత, the words కృత and అశిత should be taken as the qualifying word

(3) So, the words (1) సర్వ (2) జరత్ (3) వృరాణ (4) నవ (5) కేవల (6) పూర్వ (7) అపర (8) ప్రథమ (9) చరమ (10) జఘన్య (11) సమాన (12) మధ్యమ (13) మధ్య and (14) వీర should be taken as the qualifying words when compounded with other words (II. 1. 49. 58). *e. g.*, సర్వదోషః ; జరత్కస్తి, పురాణాన్నం, నవాన్నం, కేవలాన్నం పూర్వపురుషః, అపరపురుషః, ప్రథమపురుషః, చరమపురుషః, జఘన్యపురుషః ; సమానపురుషః ; మధ్యమపురుషః ; మధ్యపురుషః ; వీరపురుషః.

(4). So the word (1) సత్, (2) మహత్, (3) పరమ, (4) లుక్ష్మష్ట, should be taken as the qualifying words when compounded with other words to imply that the persons or things denoted by these words are worthy of respect. (II. 1. 61). *e. g.*, సత్పురుషః, మహాపురుషః, పరమపురుషః, లుక్ష్మష్టపురుషః.

(5). The words యువా and యువతి should be taken as qualifying words when compounded with the words (1) బలిత, (2) పలిత, (3) బలిన, (4) జరత్. (II. 1. 67). *e. g.*, యువబలితః, యువపలితః ; యువపలితః, యువపలితా ; యువబలిన, యువబలినా ; యువజరత్, యువజరతి.

(6). Words expressive of equality or similarity and also words formed by passive primitive affixes should be taken as qualifying words when compounded with other words. (II. 1. 68) *e. g.*, తుల్యశీప్తితః ; సదృశమహాన్ ; భోజ్యోషణం ; పానీయశీతం.

(7). The word ಈಮತ್ should be taken as the qualifying word when compounded with words denoting qualities. (II. 2. 7) e. g., ಈಮತ್ಪಿಂಗಲಃ ; ಈಮತ್ಪ್ರದಾರಃ.

55 The rules as to what words should stand first in the compounds are as follows :—

(A) For bah. compounds.

(a). In a comp. formed by the composition of *sarvanāma* words with a *sankhya* word the latter should stand first. (Sid. I. 428) but in other compounds, the following words in them in preference to others in the order stated :—

(a). a word in the locative case. (II. 2. 35).

(b). a *sarvanāma* word. (Sid. I. 428).

(c). a *sankhya* word. (Sid. I. 428).

(d). a word qualifying another word (ವಿಶೇಷಣ), (II. 2. 35), unless it is the word ಪ್ರಿಯ, for this word may stand optionally in any other than the first place. (Sid. I. 429).

(e). a word formed by *nishtthā*. (II. 2. 36). except when it is compounded with a word denoting time or with the word ಸಮ or with most of the *jāti* words. (Sid. I. 429). e. g., ದ್ವೈತ್ಯಃ (a *sarvanāma* compounded with a *sankhya*) ಕಂಠಕಾಶಃ (a ಸಮತ್ಪ್ರೀತಿಃ, (b) ತ್ರಿಶುಕ್ಲಃ, (c) ಚಿತ್ರಸುಃ ; but ಪ್ರಿಯಸುತಃ, or ಸುತಪ್ರಿಯಃ ; (d) ಕೃತಕೃತ್ಯಃ ; but ಮಾನಸತಾ, ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯತಾ, ಸಾರಂಜಗದ್ಧಾ (e) ; in ಕೃತಕೃತ್ಯಃ, ಕೃತ is a *jāti* word and still it is not put first because this is one of the exceptional cases alluded to by the word “most” in connection with *jāti* words in (e).

B. For *dvandva* compounds.

(a). Words denoting the four castes should stand in the order of their precedence. (Sid. I. 433) e. g., ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯವಿಜ್ಞಾ ದಾಃ.

(b). words denoting seasons (ಋತು) or asterisms (ನಕ್ಷತ್ರ)

should stand in the order of the precedence of the seasons or asterisms provided the words have the same number of syllables. (Sid. I. 433). *e. g.*, దేమెన్న శిశిరవసంతాః ; శృతిశారోహిత్యాః ; but గ్రీష్మవసంతాః.

(c). Words denoting those worthy of more prominent mention or regard should stand before those less so (Sid. I. 433) *e. g.*, వాసుదేవాబ్జసౌ.

(d). Words having short vowels should precede those which have other vowels (Sid. I. 433). *e. g.*, శౌశకాశమ్.

(e). Words having fewer syllables precede those which have more syllables provided the words are only two (II. 2. 34). *e. g.*, ఇంద్రవరుణౌ ; but శంఖదుందుభివీణాః.

(f). Words beginning with vowels and ending in అ should precede *ghi* words as well as those which are not *ghi* provided the words in the comp. are only two (II. 2. 33 ; Sid. I. 433). *e. g.*, ఈశకృష్ణః ; ఇంద్రాగ్నిః ; but అశ్వరథోద్వాః ; ఇంద్రాభరథాః.

(g). Words called *ghi* should precede other words not being words beginning with vowels and ending in అ, and in this case, provided the words in the comp. are more than two and there are more than one *ghi* word, the restriction does not apply except as to one of the *ghi* words (II. 2. 32 ; Sid. I. 432). *e. g.*, జరికరౌ ; but జరిగురుపరాః or జరికరగురువః.

### C. For *tatp.* and *avya.* compounds.

(a) Generally, the secondary word should stand first in the comp. For example in

- |     |                        |                    |             |
|-----|------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| (1) | నీలం+లుత్పలం, నీలం     | should stand first | (II. 1. 57) |
| (2) | శౌ+పురుషః, శౌ          | Do                 | (II. 2. 18) |
| (3) | శృష్ణం+శ్రీతః, శృష్ణం  | Do                 | (II. 1. 24) |
| (4) | చోరోభ్యః+భయం, చోరోభ్యః | Do                 | (II. 1. 37) |
| (5) | రాజ్ఞః+పురుషః, రాజ్ఞః  | Do                 | (II. 2. 8)  |



- (6) ಅಶ್ವೇಮ+ಶೇಂಡಃ, ಅಶ್ವೇಮ Do (II. 1. 40)  
 (7) ಹರಿಣಿ+ಅಧಿ, ಅಧಿ Do (II. 2. 30)

(b) But contrary to the general rule the following words come as the first member in the comp.

(1) ಅರ್ಧಂ (neuter) which signifies "halves" when used as a governing word along with a word in the genitive case, provided that the latter word means "what has parts" and is numerically distinguished by unity, and the former word denotes parts of what is denoted by the latter (II. 2. 2). *e. g.*, ಪಿಪ್ಪಲಾಃ+ಅರ್ಧಂ=ಅರ್ಧಂ+ಪಿಪ್ಪಲಾಃ. But ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಯ+ಅರ್ಧಃ and ಪಿಪ್ಪಲೀನಾಂ+ಅರ್ಧಂ remain as they are.

(2) The words ಪೂರ್ವ, ಅವರ, ಅಧರ, and ಉತ್ತರ when used as governing words with a word in the genitive case, provided that the latter word denotes what has parts and is distinguished numerically by unity, and the former words express parts of what is denoted by the latter (II. 2. 1). *e. g.*, ಕಾಯಸ್ಯ+ಪೂರ್ವಂ &c.,=ಪೂರ್ವಂ &c.,+ಕಾಯಸ್ಯ. But ನಾಭೀ+ಪೂರ್ವಂ &c., and ಭಾತ್ರಾಣಾಂ+ಪೂರ್ವಂ &c., remain as they are, for ನಾಭಿ cannot be considered as a thing having parts, and therefore, ಪೂರ್ವಂ &c., cannot signify a part of the ನಾಭಿ and ಭಾತ್ರಾಣಾಂ being in the plural signifies more than one.

(3) Words denoting what has parts when used as governing words along with words denoting time and being in the genitive case (Sid. I. 349) *e. g.*, ಅಹ್ನಃ+ಮಧ್ಯಂ=ಮಧ್ಯಂ+ಅಹ್ನಃ, ರಾತ್ರಾಃ+ಮಧ್ಯಂ=ಮಧ್ಯಂ+ರಾತ್ರಾಃ.

(4) ಪೂರಿ and ಮಧ್ಯೆ when used as governing words with words in the genitive case (II. 1. 18). *e. g.*, ಗಂಗಾಯಾಃ+ಮಧ್ಯೆ=ಮಧ್ಯೆ+ಗಂಗಾಯಾಃ ; ಗಂಗಾಯಾಃ+ಪೂರಿ=ಪೂರಿ+ಗಂಗಾಯಾಃ.

(5) Words denoting the duration of an action when used with words signifying the agent of that action, (II. 2. 5). ಜಾತಸ್ಯ+ಮೂಢಃ=ಮೂಢಃ+ಜಾತಸ್ಯ.

(6) Words denoting attributes of persons or things when used along with words which denote contempt in connection with those attributes, except when the latter words are (1) ಮಾವ and (2) ಅಣಕ (II. 1. 53. 54). *e. g.*, ಸೂಜಿ+ವೈಯಾಕರಣಃ=ವೈಯಾಕರಣಃ+ಸೂಜಿ ; ದುರು=ರೂಢಃ+ಮೋವಾಂಸಕಃ=ಮೋವಾಂಸಕಃ+ದುರು ರೂಢಃ. But ಮಾವಃ or ಅಣಕಃ+ನಾಪಿತಃ=ಮಾವಃ or ಅಣಕಃ+ನಾಪಿತಃ.

(7). Words compounded with (1) ವ್ಯಾಘ್ರ (2) ನಿಂಕ (3) ಮುಕ್ತ (4) ಋಷಭ (5) ಚಂದನ (6) ವೃಕ (7) ವೃಷ (8) ಮೂಕ (9) ಹಸ್ತಿ (10) ತರು (11) ಕುಂಜರ (12) ರುರೂ (13) ಭೃಷತ್ (14) ಪುಂಡರೀಕ (15) ಪಲಾಶ (16) ಕಿತವಿ (17) ಸೋಮ (18) ಪದ್ಮ (19) ಕಮಲ (20) ಕಿಸಲಯ (21) ಪುಂವಾರಕ (22) ನಾಗ (23) ಕುಂಜರ (ಅಕೃತಿಗಣಃ) when these are words denoting those with which objects denoted by the former words are compared, provided that no word denoting the attribute in respect of which the comparison is made is expressly used along with the comp. except in the case of the words (1) ಪುಂವಾರಕ (2) ನಾಗ (3) ಕುಂಜರ (II. 1. 56. 62 ; Sid. I. 362). *e. g.*, ವ್ಯಾಘ್ರಪ್ರಜ್ವಲ+ಪುರುಷಃ=ಪುರುಷಃ+ವ್ಯಾಘ್ರಪ್ರಜ್ವಲ=ಪುರುಷವ್ಯಾಘ್ರಃ. So ವೃಷೋಮ and so forth. But in “ಪುರುಷಃ ವ್ಯಾಘ್ರಪ್ರಜ್ವಲಃ” there can be no composition, because ಸೋಮ the word denoting the attribute is expressed. Still in ಗೋಕುಂಜರ ಇವೆಸೂಚಿ there can be composition, because ಕುಂಜರ is one of the three words specially excepted.

(8) Words called *jati*, when compounded with those words which by conventional usage implies praise or with the words (1) ಭೋಟಾ (2) ಯುವತಿ (3) ಸೂಕ್ತ (4) ಕತಿಪಯ (5) ಗೃಪ್ತಿ (6) ಧನು (7) ವಶಾ (8) ವೇಷತ್ (9) ಪಷ್ಕಯಣಿ (10) ಪ್ರವಕ್ತೃ (11) ಶ್ರೋತ್ರಿಯ (12) ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕ (13) ಧರ್ಮ (II. 1. 65 ; II. 1. 66). *e. g.*, ವಾತ್ಸಲ್ಯಾ+ಗೋ=ಗೋವಾತ್ಸಲ್ಯಾ. ಭೋಟಾ+ಇಭಾ=ಇಭಾಭೋಟಾ (for the change of ಇಭಾ into ಐಭಾ see below) So, ಇಭಾಯುವತಿ ; ಅಗ್ನಿಸೂಕ್ತಃ ; ಉದ್ವಿಷ್ಟಪಯ ; ಗೋಗೃಪ್ತಿ ; ಗೋಧನು ; ಗೋವಶಾ ; ಗೋವೇಷತ್ ; ಗೋವಾಪಷ್ಕಯಣಿ ; ಕಟಪ್ರವಕ್ತಾ ; ಕಟಶ್ರೋತ್ರಿಯ ; ಕಟಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕಃ ; ಕಟಧರ್ಮಃ.

(9) Optionally the words (1) ಕಪಾರ (2) ಗಡುಲ (3) ಖಂಜ (4) ಖೋತ (5) ಕಾಣ (6) ಕುಂಡ (7) ಖಲತಿ (8) ಗಾರ (9) ವೃಕ್ಷ (10) ಖಿಷ್ಕ (11)

ಪಿಂಗ (12) ಪಿಂಗಲ (13) ತನು (14) ಜಠರ (15) ಬಫಿರ (16) ಮಠರ (17) ಕಂಜ (18) ವಮಃ, when compounded with other words to form *karm. compounds* (II. 2. 38). e. g., ಜೈಮಿನಿ+ಕಡಾರಃ=ಕಡಾರಃ+ಜೈಮಿನಿ or ಜೈಮಿನಿ+ಕಡಾರಃ.

(10) The word ಕೆಮಾರೀ when compounded with (1) ಕ್ರಮಣಾ (2) ಪ್ರವೃಜಿತಾ (3) ಕುಲಟಾ (4) ಗರ್ಭಿಣೀ (5) ತಪೋ (6) ದಾನೀ (7) ಬಂಧಕೀ and the words ಕುಮಾರ and ಕುಮಾರೀ when compounded with (8) ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕ (9) ಅಧಿಕಾರಪಕ (10) ವಜು (11) ಮೃದು (12) ಕುಂಡಿತ (13) ಕುಶಲ (14) ಚಪಲ (15) ನಿಪುಣ (II. 1. 70). e. g., ಕ್ರಮಣಾ+ಕುಮಾರೀ=ಕುಮಾರೀ+ಕ್ರಮಣಾ.

(11) Words called *jati* and denoting quadrupeds, when compounded with the word ಗರ್ಭಿಣೀ (II. 1. 71). e. g., ಗರ್ಭಿಣೀ+ಗೋ=ಗೋ+ಗರ್ಭಿಣೀ.

(12) Optionally the words ದ್ವಿತೀಯ, ತೃತೀಯ, ಚತುರ್ಥ, and ತುರ್ಥ when governing a word in the genitive case (II. 2. 3). e. g., ಭಿಕ್ಷುಯಾಃ+ದ್ವಿತೀಯಂ=ದ್ವಿತೀಯಂ+ಭಿಕ್ಷುಯಾಃ or ಭಿಕ್ಷುಯಾಃ+ದ್ವಿತೀಯಂ.

(13). Optionally the words ಪ್ರಪ್ತ and ಅಪನ್ನ. (II. 2. 4). e. g., ಜೀವಿಕಾಂ+ಪ್ರಪ್ತಃ or ಅಪನ್ನಃ=ಪ್ರಪ್ತಃ+ಜೀವಿಕಾಂ ; ಅಪನ್ನಃ+ಜೀವಿಕಾಂ.

(14). *Indeclinables.* e. g.,

(i). ಹರೌ+ಅಧಿ=ಅಧಿ+ಹರಿ. (II. 1. 6).

(ii). ಕೋಕಿಲಯಾಃ+ಅವ (substituted for ಅವಕೃಪ್ಪತಿ)=ಅವ+ಕೋಕಿಲಃ, "what is announced by the cuckoo" i. e., the spring. (II. 2. 18).

(iii). ಕಾಶಾಂಬ್ಯಾಃ+ನಿರ್ (substituted for ನಿಷ್ಕ್ರಾಂತಃ)=ನಿರ್+ಕಾಶಾಂಬ್ಯಾಃ "who has gone beyond ಕಾಶಾಂಬೀ" or "who has come out of ಕಾಶಾಂಬೀ". (II. 2. 18).

(iv). ದಶಾನಾಂ+ಉಪ=ಉಪ+ದಶಾನಾಂ. (II. 2. 25).

(v). ದಾತ್ರೇಃ+ಸಹ=ಸಹ+ದಾತ್ರೇಃ. (II. 2. 28).

(15). The words ಅಸನ್ನ, ಅದೂರ, and ಅಧಿಕ, when compounded with *sankhya* words to form *bah.* compounds. e. g., ದಶಾನಾಂ+ಅಸನ್ನಾಃ &c.,=ಅಸನ್ನಾಃ &c.,+ದಶಾನಾಂ. (II. 2. 25).

(16). Optionally the word ಪ್ರಿಯ in a *bah.* comp. e. g., ಪ್ರಿಯಃ+ಗುಡಃ=ಗುಡಃ+ಪ್ರಿಯಃ or ಪ್ರಿಯಃ+ಗುಡಃ (Sid. I. 429).

(17). The words ಗತು and some others (which should be ascertained by study, as they have not been enumerated by *Pāṇini*) when compounded with some words in the locative case (which also should be similarly ascertained), to form *bah.* compounds. (Sid. I. 429). e. g., ಕಂಠೆ+ಗತುಃ=ಗತುಃ+ಕಂಠೈ. ಭುವಂಃ+ಗತುಃ=ವಂಃ+ಗತುಃ.

(c.) But contrary to the exceptional rule above mentioned some indeclinables allow the general rule to be followed in regard to the position of the secondary member as follows :—

(1). ಪ್ರತಿ meaning little. (II. 1. 9). e. g., ಕಾಕಸ್ಯ+ಪ್ರತಿ=ಕಾಕಸ್ಯ+ಪ್ರತಿ.

(2). ಪರಿ meaning contrariety or reverse in connection with gambling, the words with which it is compounded being (a) ಅಕ್ಷೈ (b) ಶಲಾಕ or (c) *sankhya* words. (II. 1. 10). e. g., ಅಕ್ಷೈಃ+ಪರಿ=ಅಕ್ಷೈಃ+ಪರಿ; ಶಲಾಕಯಃ+ಪರಿ=ಶಲಾಕಯಾಃ+ಪರಿ; ಎಕೆನಃ+ಪರಿ=ಎಕೆನಃ+ಪರಿ.

56. The original words to be compounded should, at the time of composition, be taken as they stand along with their feminine affixes (if any), and case affixes, but if they are primitive words compounded with words which they govern (ಕಾರಕಾಃ) or with *upapadāḥ* or *gatayaḥ*. (Sid. I. 378), and have to come at the end of the compounds so formed, they should be taken as they stand in their original form as primitive words. (Sid. I. 378 note 164). For example, take the word ವ್ಯಾಘ್ರಃ; the derivation of this word is from the root ಘ್ರಾ "to smell" and the prefixes ವಿ and ಅ, because the animal goes smelling about. Then, if the expression ವಿ and ಅ+ಘ್ರಾ were not held to have become a comp.

before the case affixes present themselves, then in forming the feminine of the compound word, we should have to attach the feminine affix ಟಾಪ್ not ಜೀಷ್, for we should be forming the feminine of a primitive noun in general and not of a *jati* noun, and the consequence would be that we should have had as the feminine form ವ್ಯಾಢ್ರಾ, instead of ವ್ಯಾಢ್ರಾ: which is the correct word. So take the word ಕಚ್ಛಪಿ, the analysis of which gives the words ಕಚ್ಛೆ which is in the locative case, and the primitive word derived from the root ಪಾ. Here too by the same reasoning as in the case of ವ್ಯಾಢ್ರಾ, ಟಾಪ್ will have to be attached, making the word ಕಚ್ಛಪಾ instead of ಕಚ್ಛಪಿ, if we consider the composition between the *upapada* ಕಚ್ಛೆ and the primitive noun to have been made after the case affixes have been attached. So, to give an example for a word governed by a primitive noun, take the word ಅಶ್ವಕ್ರಿತೀ which is from ಅಶ್ವ the governed word, and the primitive noun ಕ್ರಿ:ತ. Here if we regard the composition as not having been made before the case affixes have been attached, the feminine affix to be attached would be ಜೀಷ್, making the word ಅಶ್ವಕ್ರಿತೀ which is the correct form, but if we take the composition as having been made after the case affixes have been attached, the feminine affix would be ಟಾಪ್, making the word ಅಶ್ವಕ್ರಿತಾ which is not correct.

57. Generally, since that which is a comp. becomes a crude noun ultimately, the case affixes of the original words of which the comp. is made should be *lukated* (II. 4. 71). But in some cases, the *lukation* does not take place. The rules on this subject are as follows :—

(1). There is no *lukation* of the case affixes in compounds which are mere compounds without a technical name except in the word forming the last member of the compounds. (B. 965 ; Sid I. 321 note 9). e. g., ಜೀಮೂತಕ್ಯು+ಇವ=ಜೀಮೂತಕ್ಯೈವ. “As of the clouds.”

(2). There is no *lukation* of the instrumental case affix

(a). of the words ಪಿಪಾಸಾ, ಸಹಸಾ, ಅವ್ಯಯಾ, ತಮಸಾ, and ಅಂಜನಾ,

when they come before the last member of a comp. (VI. 3. 3 ; Sid. I. 457). *e. g.*, ಓಜಸಾ or ಸಹಸಾ or ಅಂವೃಸಾ or ತಮಸಾ or ಅಂಜಸಾ+ಕೃತಂ=ಓಜಸಾಕೃತಂ, ಸಹಸಾಕೃತಂ, &c.

(b). of the word ಮನಸಾ when it precedes the word ಅಜ್ಞಾಯಿನ್ when the latter is the subsequent member in the comp. and also when it is before other words, if the comp. is intended to be appellative. (VI. 3. 4, 5) *e. g.*, ಮನಸಾ+ಅಜ್ಞಾಯಿನ್=ಮನಸಾಜ್ಞಾಯಿನ್, ಮನಸಾ+ದತ್ತಾ=ಮನಸಾದತ್ತಾ. So ಮನಸಾಗುಪ್ತಾ, ಮನಸಾಸಂಗತಾ.

- But if the comp. is not appellative ಮನಸಾ+ದತ್ತಾ=ಮನಸ್+ದತ್ತಾ=ಮನೋದತ್ತಾ.

(c). of the word ಆತ್ಮನಃ when the last member of the comp. which it precedes is an ordinal number. (VI. 3. 6). *e. g.*, ಆತ್ಮನಾ+ಪಂಚಮಃ=ಆತ್ಮನಾಪಂಚಮಃ.

(3). There is no *lukation* of the ablative case affix of the word ಕೃಚ್ಛ ) or of words having the sense of "litte," or "near" or "far" when the compounds have words formed by the primitive affix ಕ್ತ as the last member in the comp. (Sid. I. 457, note 2). *e. g.*

(1). ಸ್ತೋಕಾತ್+ಮುಕ್ತಃ=ಸ್ತೋಕಾನ್ಮುಕ್ತಃ "Loosed from a little distance."

(2). ಅಂತಿಕಾತ್+ಆಗತಃ=ಅಂತಿಕಾದಾಗತಃ, "Come from near."

(3). ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಾತ್+ಆಗತಃ=ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಾದಾಗತಃ, "Come from studying."

(4). ದೂರಾತ್+ಆಗತಃ=ದೂರಾದಾಗತಃ "Come from far."

(5). ಕೃಛಾತ್+ಆಗತಃ=ಕೃಛಾದಾಗತಃ "Come with difficulty."

But ನಿಃ (for ನಿಷ್ಕ್ರಾನ್ತಃ)+ಸ್ತೋಕಾತ್=ನಿಷ್ಕ್ರಾಂತಃ.

(4). There is no *lukation* of the genitive case affix

(a). of a word which precedes the last member of a comp. when the comp. is a word of abuse. (VI. 3. 21), except when the

last member is the word ಪುತ್ರ; for in this case there may be *lukation* or not at option. (VI. 3. 22). *e. g.*, ಚೌರಸ್ಯ+ಕೌಲಖ್=ಚೌರಸ್ಯ ಕೌಲಖ್ ; ದಾಸ್ಯಾಃ+ಪುತ್ರಃ=ದಾಸ್ಯಾಃ+ಪುತ್ರಃ, or ದಾಸೀ+ಪುತ್ರಃ. But ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಸ್ಯ+ಕೌಲಖ್=ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ+ಕೌಲ; (no abuse). ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಾಃ+ಪುತ್ರಃ=ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೀ+ಪುತ್ರಃ (no abuse).

(b). of a word ending in ಋ (short) when the last member of the comp. is one expressive of a relation by learning or birth, with the person denoted by that word, (VI. 3. 23) except when the last member is the word ಸ್ವಸ್ಯ or ಪತಿ; for in this case, the *lukation* is only optional. (VI. 3. 24). *e. g.*, ದೊತುಃ+ಅನ್ತವಾಸೀ=ದೊತುರನ್ತವಾಸೀ; ಪಿತುಃ+ಮಾತ್ರಃ=ಪಿತುಃಮಾತ್ರಃ; but ಮೂತುಃ+ಸ್ವಸಾ=ಮೂತುಃ+ಸ್ವಸಾ or ಮೂತೃ+ಸ್ವಸಾ; ದುಹಿತುಃ+ಪತಿಃ=ದುಹಿತುಃಪತಿಃ or ದುಹಿತೃಪತಿಃ.

(5). 'There is no *lukation* of the locative case affix

(A). of the words ಹೃದ್ and ದೃಢ. (Sid. I. 459). *e. g.*, ಹೃದಿ+ಸ್ಪೃಶ್=ಹೃದಿಸ್ಪೃಶ್ ; ದಿವಿ+ಸ್ಪೃಶ್=ದಿವಿಸ್ಪೃಶ್.

(B). of words ending in a consonant or ಅ short.

(a). when followed by a word beginning with a consonant if the comp. is expressive of a tax levied in the country of the ಸೌಚಾಃ. (VI. 3. 10). ಮುಕುಟಿ+ಕಾರ್ಷಾಪಣಃ=ಮುಕುಟಿಕಾರ್ಷಾಪಣಃ; ದೃಢದಿ+ಮೂಷಕಃ=ದೃಢದಿಮೂಷಕಃ.

(b). in other cases than the above (1) when the sense of the comp. is that of an appellative, (VI. 3. 9); (2) when the words denote a part of one's own body, not being the word ಮಾರ್ಘನ್ or ಮಸ್ತಕ, and they are not followed by the word ಕಾಮ, as the last member of the comp. (VI. 3. 12); (3) when the comp. is a *tatp.* comp. having a primitive word as the last member. (VI. 3. 14, 3. 15.), this rule being optional when the last member is the word ಜ and the words preceding it are ವರ್ಷ, ಹ್ರ, ಶರ, and ವರ, (VI. 3. 16). *e. g.*, (1) ಯುಧಿ+ಷ್ಮಿರಃ=ಯುಧಿಷ್ಮಿರಃ; ತ್ಯುಚಿ+ಸಾರಃ=ತ್ಯುಚಿಸಾರಃ, (2) ಕಣ್ಣಿ+ಕಾಲಃ=ಕಣ್ಣಿಕಾಲಃ; but ಮೂರ್ಧ್ನಿ+ಶಿಖಃ=ಮೂರ್ಧ್ನಿಶಿಖಃ; ಮಸ್ತಕಿ+ಶಿಖಃ=ಮಸ್ತಕಶಿಖಃ; ಮುಖಿ+ಕಾ ಮುಃ=ಮುಖಿಕಾಮುಃ. (3) ಸ್ತಂಭಿ+ರಮಃ=ಸ್ತಂಭಿರಮಃ. ವರ್ಷ, ಹ್ರ, ಶರ, and ವರಿ+ಜಃ=ವರ್ಷಜಃ or ವರ್ಷಜಃ &c.

Provided however as follows :—

(a). When the last member is a word formed from the root ಬಂಧ by primitive affixes, there should be *lukation* of the locative case affix of the preceding word except when the following word is ಬಂಧ before which there may be *lukation* or not at option. (VI. 3. 13, 19). e. g., ಚಕ್ರ+ಬಂಧಕಃ=ಚಕ್ರಬಂಧಕಃ, but ಹಸ್ತ+ಬಂಧಃ=ಹಸ್ತಬಂಧಃ or ಹಸ್ತಬಂಧಕಃ.

(b). When the last member is the word ಸ್ಥ or ಸಿದ್ಧ, there should be *lukation* of the locative case affix of the preceding word (VI. 3. 19, 20). e. g., ಸಾಂಕಾಶ್ಯೆ+ಸಿದ್ಧಃ=ಸಾಂಕಾಶ್ಯಸಿದ್ಧಃ; ಸಮಿ+ಸ್ಥಃ=ಸಮಸ್ಥಃ; ವಿಷಮಿ+ಸ್ಥಃ=ವಿಷಮಸ್ಥಃ.

(c). When the last member is the word ಕಾಲ, there should be *lukation* always of the locative case affix of the preceding word, except when it is after words denoting time, for in this case the *lukation* is optional. (VI. 3. 17). e. g., ಪೂರ್ವ+ಕಾಲಃ=ಪೂರ್ವಕಾಲಃ; but ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನಿ+ಕಾಲಃ=ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನಿಕಾಲಃ or ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನಿ+ಕಾಲಃ.

(d). When the last member of the comp. is the word ಶಯ, or ವಾಸ, or ವಾಸಿನ, there should be *lukation* of the locative case affix of the preceding word except after words not denoting time, for when it is after words not denoting time, the *lukation* is optional. (VI. 3. 18). e. g., ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನಿ+ಶಯ or ವಾಸ or ವಾಸಿನ=ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನಿಕಾಯ, ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನಿವಾಸ, ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನಿವಾಸಿನ, but ಪಿ+ಶಯಃ=ಪಿ+ಶಯಃ or ಪಿ+ಶಯಃ; ಗ್ರಾಮಿ+ವಾಸಃ=ಗ್ರಾಮಿ+ವಾಸಃ or ಗ್ರಾಮಿ+ವಾಸಃ. ಗ್ರಾಮಿ+ವಾಸಿನ=ಗ್ರಾಮಿ+ವಾಸಿನ or ಗ್ರಾಮಿ+ವಾಸಿನ.

(e). When the last member is a word formed by the affix ಇನ್, except the word ವಾಸಿನ above mentioned, there should be *lukation* absolutely. (VI. 3. 19). e. g., ಸ್ಥಣ್ಣಿಲಿ+ಕಾಯಿನ್=ಸ್ಥಣ್ಣಿಲಿಕಾಯಿನ್.

58. Next to the *lukation* of case affixes as aforesaid we



should consider the change which should be made in certain words in the compounds before the composition is made. And on this subject we have first to advert to the changes undergone by words preceding words formed by affixes having indicatory ಁ.

Words of the above description not being indeclinables should, provided the words following them come as the last members in the comp., be treated as follows :—

(a). If they are monosyllabic words ending in ಇಚ್, add to them the expression ಅಮ್, changing the words previously as if ಅಮ್ were the accusative singular case affix ಅಮ್ (VI. 3. 68). *e. g.*, ಗೀತ+ಮನ್ಯಃ=ಗೀತೇ+ಅಮ್+ಮನ್ಯಃ=ಗೀತಮನ್ಯಃ. So, ಪ್ರಿಯಮನ್ಯಃ or ಪ್ರಿಯಮಮನ್ಯಃ ; ಶ್ರೀಮಂವಮನ್ಯಃ, ಭವಮಮನ್ಯಃ, ನರಮಮನ್ಯಃ.

(b). If they are non-monosyllabic words ending in ಇಚ್, or if they are words ending in the letter ಅ or the words ಅರುಚ್ and ದ್ವಿಸುತ, shorten their final vowels when long and then add the expression ಮಮ್ (VI. 3. 67), but when the vowels are short add only ಮಮ್. *e. g.*, ಲೇಖಾಭಾಷ+ಮನ್ಯಃ=ಲೇಖಾಭೂಮಮನ್ಯಃ ; ರಾತ್ರಿ+ಮನ್ಯಃ=ರಾತ್ರೀಮಮನ್ಯಃ ; ಕೃಷ್ಣ+ಮನ್ಯಃ=ಕೃಷ್ಣಮಮನ್ಯಃ ; ವಿಶ್ವೇಶ+ಮನ್ಯಃ=ವಿಶ್ವೇಶಮಮನ್ಯಃ ; ಅರುಚ್+ತುಡಃ=ಅರುತುಡಃ ; ದ್ವಿಸುತ+ತುಡಃ=ದ್ವಿಸುತಮಮನ್ಯಃ.

59. Referring now to words not followed by words having indicatory ಁ in the manner above mentioned, we find, firstly, that some words which have their final vowel short require this vowel to be lengthened. These words are :—

(a). Words coming as antecedent members in a bah. comp. formed as mentioned in, (3) of para 42. *e. g.*, ದಂಡ+ದಂಡ=ದಂಡದಂಡ (VI. 3. 137 ; Kāś. thereon).

(b). Words signifying a sign in connection with the word ಕರ್ಣ following them, provided they are not the words ವಿಷ್ಣು, ಅಪ್ಪನ್, ಪಂಚನ್, ಮಣಿ, ಚಿನ್ನ, ಛಿನ್ನ, ಛಿದ್ರ, ಸುವ, ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಿಕ. (VI. 3. 115). *e. g.*, ದಾತ್ರ+ಕರ್ಣಃ=ದಾತ್ರಾಕರ್ಣಃ. So, ದ್ವಿಗುಣಾಕರ್ಣಃ ; ಅಂಗುಲಾಕರ್ಣಃ ; ಧ್ವಜಿಂಗುಲಾಕರ್ಣಃ. But ವಿಷ್ಣುಕರ್ಣಃ, ಅಪ್ಪಕರ್ಣಃ (excepted words) ; ಶೇಖನಕರ್ಣಃ (does not signify a sign).

(c). Words called *guti* and words having the special grammatical government called ಕಾರಕಂ (which will be explained hereafter) if they occur as the first member in the comp. being followed by words formed by ಕ್ವಿಪ್ from the roots ನಹ್ (ನಹಿ) ವೃತ್ (ವೃತಿ) ವೃಷ್ (ವೃಷಿ) ವೃಢ್ (ವೃಢಿ) ರುಚ್ (ರುಚಿ) ಸಹ್ (ಸಹಿ) and ತತ್ (ತತಿ) (VI. 3. 116 ; Sid I. 478). *e. g.*, ಉಪ+ನಹ್ from ನಹ್=ಉಪಾನತ. ಸಂ ಪರೀಣತ, ನಿಃಷ್ಯತ, ಉಪಾವೃತ್, ಪ್ರಾವೃತ್, ಉಪಾವೃತ್, ಮರ್ಮಾವಿತ, ಹೃದಯಾವಿತ, ನೀರುಕ್, ಅಧಿರುಕ್, ಮುಚೀರುಕ್, ತರೀತತ್.

(d). Words ending in ಇಕ್ and not being the words ಪೀಲು, ದಾರು, and some others which are to be ascertained by study, and followed by the word ವಹ (VI. 3. 121). *e. g.*, ಮುಷಿ+ವಹ=ಮುಷೀವಹ. So, ಮುನೀವಹ, ಕಪೀವಹ ; but ಪಿಣ್ವಿ+ವಹ (no ಇಕ್)=ಪಿಂತವಹ ; ಪೀಲು or ದಾರು+ವಹ=ಪೀಲುವಹ, &c., (excepted words).

(e). *Upasargāḥ* ending in ಇಕ್ and followed by the word ಕಾಶ (VI. 3. 123). *e. g.*, ನಿ+ಕಾಶೇ=ನೀಕಾಶ. So ವೀಕಾಶೇ, ಅನೂಕಾಶೇ ; but ಽಕಾಶೇ (no ಇಕ್).

(f). The word ಅಪ್ಪನ್ followed by a word as the last member in the comp., the comp. being intended to be appellative (VI. 3. 125). *e. g.*, ಅಪ್ಪ+ವಕ್ತ್ರೇ=ಅಪ್ಪವಕ್ತ್ರೇ. So, ಅಪ್ಪಾಬನ್ಧರೇ, ಅಪ್ಪಾಪದಮ್ ; but ಅಪ್ಪ+ಪುತ್ರೇ or ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ಅಪ್ಪಪುತ್ರೇ, ಅಪ್ಪಭಾರ್ಯಾ (not appellative).

(g). *Upasargāḥ* not treated of in any of the preceding rules and followed by words formed by the primitive affix ಘಾ, provided the comp. is not intended to mean a human being, remembering that in a few cases this rule does not hold good. (VI. 3. 122). *e. g.*, ವಿ or ಅಪ+ವೋನಃ=ವೀವೋನಃ, ಅಪಾವೋನಃ ; but ಪ್ರ+ಶಚೇ or ಸಾರಃ=ಪ್ರಶಚೇ, ಪ್ರಸಾರಃ (exceptional cases).

60. Secondly, we have to refer to words which end in ಯಾ and which require this ಯಾ to be changed into ಈ when they occur in compounds. These words are words formed by the feminine affix ಆ having previously been formed by the affix ವ್ಯುತ್, and not occurring as the subordinate member of the comp.

With regard to these words, the change of *ಮಾ* into *ಈ* takes place as above

(a). When they are followed by the words ಪತಿ or ಪುತ್ರ, provided the comp. is a *tatp.* comp. (VI. 1. 13; VI. 3. 139; Sid. I. 469). *e. g.*, ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧ್ಯಾ+ಪುತ್ರ or ಪತಿ=ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧೀ+ಪುತ್ರ or ಪತಿ; but ಅತಿಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧ್ಯಾ+ಪುತ್ರ or ಪತಿ (the word occurs as a subordinate member).

(b). When they are followed by the word ಬಂಧು, provided the comp. is a *bah.* comp. (VI. 1. 14). *e. g.*, ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧ್ಯಾ+ಬಂಧು=ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧೀ+ಬಂಧು; but ಅತಿಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧ್ಯಾ+ಬಂಧು.

(c). Optionally when they are followed by the words ಮಾತೃ, ಮಾತೃಕ, and ಮಾತೃಕ, provided the comp. is a *bah.* comp. (Sid. I. 469). *e. g.*, ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧ್ಯಾ+ಮಾತೃ, ಹೀಂ, =ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧೀಮಾತೃ, ಕಾರೀಷಗಂಧೀಮಾತೃಕ, ಕಾರೀಷ ಗಂಧೀಮಾತೃಕ.

61. Thirdly, there are some words which, subject to the preceding rules so far as they are applicable, shorten their final long vowels when they occur in compounds, provided the compounds are appellative (ಸಂಜ್ಞಾ), except in a few exceptional cases which cannot be enumerated fully. These are words formed by the feminine affixes ಆ and ಈ (VI. 3. 63). *e. g.*, ಶಿಲಾ+ವಕ್ಷಸ್=ಶಿಲ ವಕ್ಷಸ್; ರೋಹಿಣೀ+ಪುತ್ರ=ರೋಹಿಣೀಪುತ್ರ; but ಲೋಮಕಾ+ಪಂಚ=ಲೋಮಕಾ ಪಂಚ; ನಾಸ್ತೀ+ಕಾರಂ=ನಾಸ್ತೀಕಾರಂ (exceptional cases).

62. And in the *tatp.* compounds formed by the composition of ಪ್ರಾಸ್ತ and ಆಪನ್ನಾ with a word in the accusative case, the final vowels of the former words should be shortened (Sid. I. 350), *e. g.*, ಪ್ರಾಸ್ತ or ಆಪನ್ನಾ+ಜೀವಿಕಾಂ=ಪ್ರಾಸ್ತ or ಆಪನ್ನ ಜೀವಿಕಾ.

63. Fourthly, there are some words which, when followed by the words ಚೇಲ, ಬ್ರವ, ಗೋತ್ರ, ಮತ, and ಹತ, shorten their final long vowels. These words are non-monosyllabic words formed by the feminine affixes ಈ. But some of them shorten the vowels thus only optionally while others shorten them absolutely, as follows :—

## (a). Words which optionally shorten the vowels

Words formed by the feminine affix **ಈ**, having been previously formed by affixes having indicatory **ಉಕ್**; as also monosyllabic words formed by the feminine affix **ಈ**, provided they are not primitive nouns (VI. 3; 44. 45; Sid. I. 464), e. g., **ಶೈಯಸೀ** or **ವಿದುಷೀ+ಚೇಲಾ, &c., = ಶೈಯಸೀಚೇಲಾ, ವಿದುಷೀಚೇಲಾ, &c.** or **ಶೈಯಸೀಜೇಲಾ, ವಿದುಷೀಜೇಲಾ, &c.** (words previously formed by affixes having indicatory **ಉಕ್**); **ಸ್ತ್ರೀ+ಚೇಲಾ &c., = ಸ್ತ್ರೀಚೇಲಾ, or ಸ್ತ್ರೀಜೇಲಾ** (monosyllabic).

## (b). Words which absolutely shorten the vowels.

Non-monosyllabic words formed by the feminine affix **ಈ** from other than primitive nouns, provided they are *bhāshitapumskāḥ*. (VI. 3. 43; Sid. I. 464). e. g., **ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೀ+ಚೇಲಾ, &c., = ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೀಚೇಲಾ, &c.**, but **ದತ್ತಾ+ಚೇಲಾ, &c., = ದತ್ತಾಚೇಲಾ, &c.**, **ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ** or **ತನ್ಮ್ರೀ+ಚೇಲಾ, &c., = ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ or ತನ್ಮ್ರೀ+ಚೇಲಾ, &c.** (words formed from primitive nouns); **ಅಮಲಕೀ or ಕುವಲೀ+ಚೇಲಾ, &c., = ಅಮಲಕೀಚೇಲಾ &c.** (not *bhāshitapumskā* words.)

64. Fifthly, *Bhāshitapūmsku* words formed by the feminine affixes **ಅ** and **ಈ** should, subject to the rules already given so far as they are applicable, be reduced to their masculine form when they occur in compounds in the following cases :—

(a) If they are *sarvanāma* (B 997.) e. g., **ಪೂರ್ವಾ+ಕಾಲಾ= ಪೂರ್ವ+ಕಾಲಾ, ಭವತೀ+ಪುತ್ರೀ=ಭವತಃಪುತ್ರೀ.**

(b). If they are followed by the word **ಮೂನಿನಿ** or by the word **ಮೂನಿನೀ** (VI. 3. 36). e. g., **ದರ್ಶನೀಯಾ+ಮೂನಿನಿ=ದರ್ಶನೀಯಮೂನಿನಿ**; **ದರ್ಶನೀಯಾ+ಮೂನಿನೀ=ದರ್ಶನೀಯಮೂನಿನೀ**; **ರೂಪವತೀ+ಮೂನಿನಿ=ರೂಪವನ್ಮೂನಿನಿ**; **ರೂಪವತೀ+ಮೂನಿನೀ=ರೂಪವನ್ಮೂನಿನೀ.**

(c). If they are followed by a feminine word in apposition with them and in the last member in the compounds, (VI. 3. 34.) but unless the comp. is a *karm. comp.* (VI. 3. 42). not

(A) if the word is,

(a). one which being formed by the secondary affix ಅಕ technically called ವು has a penultimate ಕ (VI. 3. 37 ; Sid. I 408).

(b) a *jāti* word (VI. 3. 41).

(c). a *svānga* word except when the following word is ಮೂರ್ಧನ್ಯ (VI. 3. 40).

(d). an appellative (VI. 3. 38).

(e). an ordinal number (VI. 3. 38).

(f). one formed by a secondary affix which not having the sense of "colored by" or "produced of," *vridddhiates* its base (VI. 3. 39) by virtue of a rule enjoining the *vridddhiation* in *express* terms.

(B). if the following word is an ordinal number qualifying a person or thing immediately, not mediately through another. (VI. 3. 34 ; Sid. I. 404) or one of the following words, *viz.*, (1) ಪಿತ್ರಾ (2) ಮನೋಜ್ಞಾ (3) ಕಲ್ಯಾಣೀ (4) ಸುಭಗಾ (5) ಕರ್ಷಗಾ (6) ಭಕ್ತಿ (7) ಸಚಿವಾ (8) ಸ್ವಸಾ (9) ಕಾಂತಾ (10) ಪ್ರಮೋ (11) ಸಮಾ (12) ಚಪಲಾ (13) ದುಹಿ ತಾ (14) ವಾಮಾ (15) ಅಬಲಾ (16) ತನಯಾ (Sid. I. 405).

*e. g.*, ಚಿತ್ರಾ+ಗೋ=ಚಿತ್ರ+ಗೋ ; ರೂಪವತಿ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ರೂಪನ ತ್+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ. But ಗ್ರಾಮಣೀ+ದೃಷ್ಟಿ=ಗ್ರಾಮಣಿದೃಷ್ಟಿ. (not a word formed by a feminine affix) (See below for the change of ಣೀ into ಣಿ) ; ಗಂಗಾ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ಗಂಗಾ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (not a *bhūshita* word) ; ಕಲ್ಯಾಣೀ (from ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ್ಯಾಃ)+ಮಾತಾ=ಕಲ್ಯಾಣೀ+ಮಾತಾ (not a word in apposition with the following word); ಕಲ್ಯಾಣೀ+ಪ್ರಧಾನಂ=ಕಲ್ಯಾಣೀ+ಪ್ರಧಾನಂ (the word following is not a feminine word) ; ಸಚಿಕಾ (from ಸಚಿಕ) +ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ಸಚಿಕಾ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (words formed by sec. aff. ಅಕ) ; yet ಸಚಿಕಾ+ಪ್ರೀ=ಸಚಿಕ+ಪ್ರೀ (the general rule prevails though formed by ಅಕ because the comp. is a *karm. comp.*) ; ಕೂದ್ರಾ or ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೀ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ಕೂದ್ರಾ or ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೀ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (*jāti* word) ; yet ಕೂದ್ರಾ or ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೀ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ಕೂದ್ರಾ or ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಾ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (*karm. comp.*);

ಸುಕೇಶಿ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ಸುಕೇಶಿ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (*svānga word*) or ಸುಕೇಶ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (*karm. comp.*); ಅಕೇಶ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ಅಕೇಶಭಾರ್ಯಾ (word not formed by ಈ); ಸುಕೇಶಿ+ಮಾನಿನೀ=ಸುಕೇಶ+ಮಾನಿನೀ (ಮಾನಿನೀ follows); ದತ್ತ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ದತ್ತ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (appellative) or ದತ್ತ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (*karm. comp.*); ಪಂಚಮಿ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ಪಂಚಮಿ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (ordinal number) or ಪಂಚಮ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (*karm. comp.*); ಸೌಪ್ತ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ಸೌಪ್ತ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (*vridhhiating sec. affix*), or ಸೌಪ್ತ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (*karm. comp.*); ಮಧ್ಯಮಾ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ಮಧ್ಯಮ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (not a *vridhhiating sec. affix*); ಕಾಣ್ಯಲಾವಾ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ಕಾಣ್ಯಲಾವ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ= (not *sec. affix*); ತಾವತಿ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ=ತಾವತಿ+ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (no *vridhhiation* by a rule enjoining *vridhhi* in express terms); ಕಾಷ್ಠಾಂಶು+ಕನ್ಯಾ=ಕಾಷ್ಠಾಂಶು+ಕನ್ಯಾ (words having the sense of "colored by"); ದೈವಾ+ಮುದ್ರಿಕಾ=ದೈವ+ಮುದ್ರಿಕಾ; ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಿ+ಪಂಚಮಿ=ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಪಂಚಮಿ (followed by an ordinal number); ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಂಶು+ಚತುರ್ಥಿ=ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಂಶು+ಚತುರ್ಥಿ (*karm. comp.*); ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಿ+ಪ್ರಿಯಾ=ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಿ+ಪ್ರಿಯಾ (followed by ಪ್ರಿಯಾ one of the exceptional words) or ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ+ಪ್ರಿಯಾ (*karm. comp.*).

65. Sixthly, words formed by the feminine affix ಲಾ as well as words which not being formed by any feminine affix end in ಇಕ್, shorten their long final vowels optionally, when they precede any other word in the comp. (VI. 3. 44. 61) provided they are not indeclinables or such as require the changing of their final vowels into ಇಯಕ್ and ಉಪಜ್ according to the rules relating to such change of final vowels before noun affixes. (Sid. I. 468). e. g., ಬ್ರಹ್ಮವನ್ಮೂಢ+ಚೇಲಾ or ಬ್ರುವಾ or ಗೋತ್ರಾ or ಮತಾ or ಕತಾ or ಪುತ್ರೀ=ಬ್ರಹ್ಮವನ್ಮೂಢ or ಬ್ರಹ್ಮವನ್ಮೂಢ+ಚೇಲಾ &c.; ಗ್ರಾಮಣೀ+ಚೇಲಾ or ಬ್ರುವಾ or ಪುತ್ರೀ=ಗ್ರಾಮಣಿ or ಗ್ರಾಮಣೀ+ಚೇಲಾ, &c. But ಗಂಗಾ+ಚೇಲಾ or ಪುತ್ರೀ=ಗಂಗಾ+ಚೇಲಾ or ಪುತ್ರೀ (fem. affix ಲ); ಗಾರ್ಗೀ+ಪುತ್ರೀ=ಗಾರ್ಗೀಪುತ್ರೀ (fem. affix ಈ); ಶ್ರೀ+ಮದಃ=ಶ್ರೀಮದಃ (ಇಯಜ್); ಭೂ+ಮದಃ=ಭೂಮದಃ (ಉಪಜ್); ಕುಕ್ಕಿ+ಭಾವಃ=ಕುಕ್ಕಿಭಾವಃ (indeclinable).

66. The above rules relating to the shortening of vowels refer, it will be seen, to words which precede other words in compounds, but even the words at the end of compounds shorten their final vowels in some cases. Thus the final vowel of the

word ಗೋ and of all words formed by feminine affixes when they occur as subordinate members at the end of compounds is shortened (1. 2. 44. 48); but no change as above should take place if the word before its composition (1) had a genitive case governed by a word signifying a part of that which is denoted by that word, (Sid. I. 349) or (2) had been formed by the sec. affix ಈಯಸುನ್, and it occurs in a bah. comp. (Sid. I. 427). e.g., (1) ಚಿತ್ರ+ಗೋ (bah. comp.)=ಚಿತ್ರಗೌ "a brindled cow"; (2) ಅತಿ (standing for the expression ಅತಿಕ್ರಾಂತಿ)+ಮಾಲಾಂ (bah. comp.)=ಅತಿಮಾಲಾ "exceeding the necklace in beauty"; (3) ನಿರ್ (standing for ನಿರ್ಗಾತೃ)+ಕೌಶಾಂಬ್ಯಾಃ=ನಿರ್ಗಾತೃಂಶಾಂಬಿ "who has gone beyond ಕೌಶಾಂಬಿ"; (4) ಅತಿ+ಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ಕೃ (which after the case affix has been elided becomes ಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ)=ಅತಿಶ್ರೇಯಸಿ. (tatp. comp). But (5) ಅರ್ಧಂ+ಪಿರ್ದಲಾಃ=ಅರ್ಧಪಿರ್ದಲಾಃ (feminine in the genitive case and governed by a word denoting a part); (6) ಬಹು+ಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ಕೃ (which, after the case affix has been elided becomes ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ)=ಬಹುಶ್ರೇಯಸೀ (a bah. comp.); (7) ಬಹು+ತನ್ಮಿ=ಬಹುತನ್ಮಿ (ತನ್ಮಿ) is not formed by fem. affix).

67. The following changes also should be mentioned in this connection :—

(a). A word preceding the word ಗಲ or ಗಲಗಲ is augmented by ಮುಮ್ (Sid. I. 471). e., g. ತಿಮಿ+ಗಲ=ತಿಮಿಂಗಲ, ತಿಮಿ+ಗಲಗಲ=ತಿಮಿಂಗಲಗಲ.

(b). The word ರಾತ್ರಿ is augmented by ಮುಕ್ optionally when followed by a primitive noun (VI. 3. 72). e. g., ರಾತ್ರಿ+ಚರ=ರಾತ್ರಿಚರ or ರಾತ್ರಿಚರ.

(c). The word ಸಕ becomes ಸ when it is followed by another word,

(1). when the comp. is appellative (VI. 3. 78). e. g., ಸಾಶ್ವತ್ತ್ವಮ್ ; ಸದಲಾಕಮ್.

(2). though the comp. is not appellative, when the word in question is followed by a word denoting literary works, or persons

or things to be inferred only (VI. 3. 79, 80). *e. g.*, ಸಕಲಂಜ್ಯೋತಿಷ ಮಧೀತೆ ; ಸಾಗ್ನುಃ (ಕಪೋತಃ is inferred) ; ಸರಾಕ್ಷಸೀಕಾ (ಕಾಲಾ is inferred).

(3). when the word denotes a thing added (VI. 3. 79). *e. g.*, ಸದೋಗ್ರೀಣಾಖಾರೀ ; ಸಮಾಪು ಕಾರ್ಪಾಪಣಃ

(4). when it is followed by a word not denoting time as the subsequent member in the comp. provided the comp. is an *avyayibhāva* comp. (VI. 3. 81). *e. g.*, ಸಚಕ್ರಧೀಃ, ಸಧುರುಪುಜ ; but ಸಕಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನಿಃ.

(5). optionally in a *bah.* comp., except when the comp. is used in connection with a blessing ; for in the latter case, the change as above should not take place unless the word which the word ಸಕ precedes is ಸೋ, or ವತ್ಸ, or ಹು (VI. 3. 82 to 83 ; Sid. I. 413). *e. g.*, ಸಪುತ್ರಃ or ಸಪುತ್ರಃ ; ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿಭವತೀರ್ಥವೇ, or ಸಹಸವೇ ; ಸವತ್ಸಾಯ, or ಸಹವತ್ಸಾಯ ; ಸಕಲಾಯ or ಸಹಸಲಾಯ ; but ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿಭವದತ್ತಾಯಸಹಪುತ್ರಾಯ.

(d). The word ಸಮಾನ becomes ಸ likewise when followed by any word as the subsequent member in a comp. except the words ಮೂರ್ಧನ್, ದ್ರಷ್ಟಿ, and ಉದರಕ್, before which it remains unchanged, and except the word ಉದರ before which it becomes ಸ only optionally (VI. 3. 84, 88 ; Sid. I. 472). *e. g.*, ಸಮಕ್ಷ, ಸಜಾತೀಯ, ಸಗರ್ಭ, ಸಮತ್ಯ ; but ಸಮಾನಮೂರ್ಧನ್, ಸಮಾನದ್ರಷ್ಟಿ, ಸಮಾನೋದಕ್, and ಸೋದಯ or ಸಮಾನೋದಯ.

(e). The word ಅನ್ಯ when followed by the words ಅಶೀ, ಅಕಾ, ಅಸ್ಥಾ, ಅಸ್ಥಿತ, ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ, ಉತಿ, and ರಾನ್, becomes ಅನ್ಯತ್, provided it is not in the instrumental or genitive case, and it becomes ಅನ್ಯತ್ whatever be its case (a) absolutely when followed by the word ಕಾರಕ and (b) optionally when followed by the word ಅರ್ಥ (VI. 3. 99, 100 ; Sid. I. 475). *e. g.*, ಅನ್ಯಸಾ ; ಅನ್ಯನಾಕಾ ; ಅನ್ಯದಾಸ್ಥಾ ; ಅನ್ಯದಾಸ್ಥಿತ ; ಅನ್ಯಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ; ಅನ್ಯದೂತಿ ; ಅನ್ಯವಾಗ ; ಅನ್ಯನ್ಯಾರಕ ; and ಅನ್ಯಾರ್ಥ or ಅನ್ಯದರ್ಥ ; but ಅನ್ಯಸ್ಯ+ಅಶೀ=ಅನ್ಯಾಶೀ ; ಅನ್ಯನ+ಅಸ್ಥಿತ=ಅನ್ಯಾಸ್ಥಿತ

(f). The word ಕಃ becomes,



(1). ಕತ when followed by the words ರಥ and ವದ or by the word ತ್ಯಾಣ if the comp. is to be a *jāti* word or by words beginning with vowels if the comp. is a *tatpurushu* comp. and the words are not ಅಕ್ಷ and ಉಪಣ.

(2). ಕಾ when it means a *little*, and in other cases also absolutely when followed by the words ಪಞ್ಚ and ಅಕ್ಷ, and optionally when followed by the word ಪುರುಷ; and

(3). ಕತ or ಕಾ or ಕವಜ when followed by the word ಉಪಣ;

provided that the words that follow as above are the subsequent members in the compounds in which they occur (VI. 3 101 to 107), *e. g.*, ಕದ್ರಥ; ಕದ್ರದ; ಕತ್ಯಾಣ; ಕದನ್ನ; ಕಾಮಧುರ; ಕಾ ಪಥ; ಕಾಕ್ಷ; ಕಾಪುರುಷ or ಕುಪುರುಷ; ಕದುಪಣ or ಕೋಪಣ or ಕಶೋಪಣ; but ಕುತ್ಯಾಣ (not *jāti*); ಕೂಪ್ಪ (not *tatp.*); ಕುಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ (not followed by a word beginning with a vowel)

(g). The word ತೀರ becomes ತಾರ optionally when it follows words denoting *quarters* (ದಿಕ್) (Sid. I. 477) *e. g.*, ದಕ್ಷಿಣತಾರ or ದಕ್ಷಿಣತೀರ.

(h). The word ಅವಶ್ಯ when followed by a word formed by passive primitive affixes as the subsequent member in the comp. becomes ಅವಶ್ಯ (Sid. I. 477. note 31). *e. g.*, ಅವಶ್ಯನಿವೃ.

(i). Words ending with the expression ತುಮ್, when followed by the words ಕಾಮ and ಮನಸ, drop their final letter (Sid. I. 477, note 31). *e. g.*, ಗನ್ತುಂ+ಕಾಮ and ಮನಸ=ಗನ್ತುಕಾಮ and ಗಮಾಮನಸ.

(j). The words ಮಹತ and ಮಹತಿ when they precede words in the same (grammatical) case (with them) in the comp. or the words ಛಾಸ, ಕರ, and ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ should be changed into ಮಹಾ (VI. 3. 46; Sid. I. 389). *e. g.*, ಮಹಾದೇವ; ಮಹಾಬಲ; ಮಹಾಬಾಹು; ಮಹಾಘಾಸ; ಮಹಾಕರ; ಮಹಾವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ; but ಮಹತ+ಪುತ್ರ=ಮಹತ್ಪುತ್ರ.

(k). The word ಅಸರ becomes ಸರ್ಜ when it precedes the word ಅರ್ಧ (Sid. I. 360). *e. g.*, ಅಸರ+ಅರ್ಧ=ಸರ್ಜಾರ್ಧ.

(l). In *dvandra* compounds in popular use to express a couple of deities (ದೇವತಾದ್ವಂದ್ವ) the word preceding the subsequent member in the comp. is made to end in ಅನಜ್ in supersession of the letters in which they originally ended, provided the word ವಾಯು does not occur in them (VI. 3. 26; Sid. I. 441). e. g., ಇಂದ್ರಾ ಬೃಹಸ್ಪತೇ, ಇಂದ್ರಾವರುಣೌ, ಇಂದ್ರಾಕೋಮೌ, ಮಿತ್ರಾವರುಣೌ ; but ಅಗ್ನಿ ವಾಯೂ, ವಾಯು ವಿಸ್ವೀ.

(m). But notwithstanding the above rule the word ಅಗ್ನಿ when followed by any other word than ವಿಷ್ಣು is left as it is, if its initial ಅ is to get *vriddhiated* for any reason ; and subject to this rule it becomes ಅಗ್ನೀ when it precedes the words ಸೋಮ or ವರುಣ (VI. 3. 27; 28. *Kás thereon*) e. g., ಅಗ್ನಿ + ವರುಣ = ಅಗ್ನಿವರುಣೌ, if this comp. is to take a secondary affix and to have the initial ಅ changed into ಆ. So ಅಗ್ನೀವರುಣೌ ; ಅಗ್ನೀಕೋಮೌ.

(n). And the word ದಿವ್ also contrary to the above general rule relating to *dvandra* compounds expressive of a couple of deities becomes ದ್ವೈವಾ, except before ಪೃಥಿವೀ, before which it becomes ದಿವಸ್ or ದ್ವ್ಯವಾ (VI. 3. 29; 30). e. g., ದ್ವ್ಯವಾಕ್ಷಾಮೋ, ದ್ವ್ಯವಾ ಭೂಮಿಃ ; and ದಿವಸ್ಪೃಥಿವ್ಯೌ or ದ್ವ್ಯವಾಪೃಥಿವ್ಯೌ.

(o). And contrary to the general rule above said, the word ಉಷಸ್ also becomes ಉಷಾಸಾ (VI. 3. 31). e. g., ಉಷಾಸಾಸೂರ್ಯ.

(p). The final vowel of words ending in ಋ should in *dvandra* compounds be displaced by ಅನಜ್ when followed by other words as the subsequent member in the compounds

(i). if a word that so follows is ಪುತ್ರ (Sid. I. 441). e. g., ಪಿತಾಮಹತ್ರ್ಯ, ಮೂತಾಮಹತ್ರ್ಯ.

(ii). if the words ending in ಋ denote relationship or a relationship existing through subjects of study (VI. 3. 25). e. g., ಮೂತಾಪಿತೌ, ಯಾತಾನಾನ್ಪಾರೌ ; ಹೋತಾಪಿತೌ ; ಸೋಮೋ ನಾತೌ ; ಪೃಥಾಪೃಥಿತರ್ತೌ.

(g). The word ಉದ್ಧ becomes ಉದ invariably when it is compounded with any other word to form a comp. word intended to be appellative, and optionally when it is a comp. ending with a word beginning with a nonconjunct consonant and meaning something to be filled as the subsequent member in the comp. (VI. 3. 57. 59). e. g., ಬೆದಮುಖಿ, ಬೆದವಾಹಿ, ಲೋಹಿತೋದಿ, ನೀಲೋದಿ, ಶ್ರೀರೋದಿ (appellative), ಉದಕಕುಂಭಿ or ಉದಕಕುಂಭಿ, ಉದಕಪತ್ರಂ or ಉದಕಪತ್ರಂ (not appellative); but ಉದಕಸ್ಥಾಲಪ್ಪ (ಸ್ಥಾಲಪ್ಪ begins with a conjunct consonant); ಉದಕವರ್ಷತಿ, ಉದಕನಿರಿ (do not mean things to be filled).

(r). In a *drigu* aggregate comp. ending in ಅನ್, the final ನ is *lopated* (Sid. I. 395). e. g., ಪಂಚತಕ್ಷನ್=ಪಂಚತಕ್ಷ.

(s). The word ನಾಸಿಕಾ, coming at the end of a *bah.* comp. becomes ನಸಿ if preceded by particles called *upasargih* in connection with roots, and also in other cases if the comp. is appellative (V. 4. 118, 119). e. g., ಉನ್ನಸ, ಪ್ರಣಸ, ಮೃಣಸ, ಗೋನಸ; but ತಂನನಾಸಿಕ (not appellative).

(t). The word ಧನುಸ್ at the end of a *bah.* comp. becomes ಧನ್ವಸ್ optionally when the comp. is intended to be appellative, and absolutely otherwise. (V. 4. 132, 133). e. g., ಶತಧನ್ವನ್ or ಶತಧನುಸ್, ದ್ವಿಧನ್ವನ್ or ದ್ವಿಧನುಸ್ (appellative); ಕಾರ್ಜ್ಞ ಧನ್ವನ್; ಪುಷ್ಪಧನ್ವನ್.

(u). The word ಜಾಯಾ at the end of a *bah.* comp. becomes ಜಾನಿ (V. 4. 134). e. g., ಯುವಜಾನಿ

(v). The word ಸಂಧ in a *bah.* comp. becomes ಸಂಧಿ (1) when it means a quality and preceded by ಉತ್, ಛಾತಿ, ಸು, or ಸುರಭಿ (2) when it means "a little" or "particle" (3) when it follows a word with which a comparison is meant (V. 4. 135, 136. 137). e. g., ಉದ್ಗಂಧಿ, ಪೂತಿಗಂಧಿ, ಸುಗಂಧಿ, ಸುರಭಿಗಂಧಿ, ಸೂಪಗಂಧಿ, ಪುತಗಂಧಿ, ತ್ರಿರೋಗಂಧಿ, ಪದ್ಮಗಂಧಿ, ಉತ್ಪಲಗಂಧಿ, ಕರೀಷಗಂಧಿ.

(w). The word ಪಾದ in a *tatp.* comp. becomes ಪಾದ್ when it follows a *sunkhya* word, or the expression ಸು and also when it

follows a word with which a comparison is meant, provided this word is not any of the following, viz., ಹಸ್ತಿವಾ, ಕುದ್ರಾಲ, ಅಶ್ವ, ಕುಶಿಕ, ಕುರುತ, ಕಟೋಲ, ಕಟೋಲಕ, ಗಣೋಲ, ಗಣೋಲಕ, ಕಣೋಲ, ಕಣೋಲಕ, ಅದ, ಕಘೋತ, ಬಾಲ, ಗಣ್ಯ, ಮಹಾಲಾ, ದಾಸೀ, ಗಣಿಕಾ, ಕುರೂಲ (V. 4. 138. 140 ; Sid. I. 422 note 74). e. g., ದ್ವಿಪಾದ್, ತ್ರಿಪಾದ್, ಸುಪಾದ್, ವ್ಯಾಘ್ರಪಾದ್, ಸಿಂಹಪಾದ್ ; but ಹಸ್ತಿಪಾದ, ಅಶ್ವಪಾದ (excepted words).

(x). The word ದನ್ತ in a bah. comp. becomes ದತ್ವ when it follows a *sankhya* word or ಸು, provided the comp. is intended to express age and also when it follows any noun whatsoever provided the comp. is intended to be appellative in the feminine gender. And the word ದನ್ತ becomes ದತ್ವ optionally when it follows the words ಕ್ಯಾವ, ಅರೋಕ, ಕುದ್ರ, ಕುಘ, ವೈಷ, and ವರಾಹ, or a word ending in the expression ಅನ್ಯ. (V. 4. 141. 143. 144. 145). e. g., ದ್ವಿದತ್, ತ್ರಿದತ್, ಅಯೋದತಿ, (appellative), ಕ್ಯಾವದತ್ or ಕ್ಯಾವದನ್ತ, ಕುದ್ರಲಾನ್ಯದತ್ or ಕುದ್ರಲಾನ್ಯದನ್ತ.

(y). The word ಕಕುಪ in a bah. comp. becomes ಕಕುತ್ when the comp. is intended to express the state of the body of an animal. (V. 4. 146). e. g., ಪೂರ್ಣಕಕುಪ್ “adult”, ಅಸಂಪೂರ್ಣಕಕುಪ್ “young.”

(z). The word ಮೂತ್ಯ in bah. comp. becomes optionally ಮೂತಚ್, or omitting the ಚ್ which is indicatory, ಮೂತ when it is the last member of the comp. (Sid. I. 470). e. g., ಕಾರೀಷಮಂಥೀ ಮೂತಾ or ಕಾರೀಷಮಂಥೀ ಮೂತಘ.

(aa). The words ದ್ವಿ and ಅನ್ತರ್ and the particles ಪ್ರ and others given in List I of chapter II, Part I. if they precede the word ಅಪ್ when it has to take the comp. ending ಅ according to rules to be mentioned hereafter cause the initial ಅ of ಅಪ್ to be changed into ಈ, the change in the case of ಪ್ರ and such other particles as end in ಅ or ಆ being only optional (VI. 3. 97 ; Sid. I. 451). And under the same circumstances but when the word which precedes the words ಅಪ್ is ಅನು, the change of the initial ಅ of ಅಪ್ is into ಉ if the comp. is intended to denote a country, but into ಈ other-

wise. (VI. 3. 98.) *e. g.*, ದ್ವೀಪ ; ಅನ್ತರೀಪ ; ಪುತೀಪ ; ಸಮೀಪ ; ಸ್ತ್ರೀಪ or ಪ್ರೀಪ ; ಅಸ್ವೀಪ ; but ಅನೂಪ (country).

(bb). The word ಅಜ್ಞ, when it is to take the compound-ending ಟೀಪ according to rules to be referred to hereafter becomes ಅಜ್ಞ, optionally if it is preceded by the word ಸಂಖ್ಯಾತ, but absolutely (1) if it is preceded by indeclinables, or words denoting parts, or the word ಸರ್ವ, and (2) if it is preceded by other *sankhya* words than ಏಕ, except when the compound is an aggregate comp. (V. 4. 88 to 90 ; Sid. I. 384) *e. g.*, ಸಂಖ್ಯಾತಾತ್ಮ or ಸಂಖ್ಯಾತಾಹ ; ಆತ್ಮತ್ಮ, ನಿರತ್ಮ ; ಪೂರ್ವಾಹಣ, ಅಪರಾಹಣ ; ಸರ್ವಾಹಣ ; ದ್ವಿಹಣ, ತ್ರಿಹಣ ; but ಏಕಾಹ ; ದ್ವಿಹ (an aggregate.)

(cc). The word ಚಿತಿ at the end of a comp. becomes ಚಿತಿ when the comp. is to take the comp. ending ಕಪ according to rules to be adverted to hereafter (VI. 3. 127.) *e. g.*, ಏಕಚಿತಿಕ.

68. We have now to refer to compound endings. But it is to be mentioned beforehand that these affixes should not be attached.

(a) when the comp. words are intended for praise in the case of compounds formed from words following the words ಸು and ಅತಿ. (V. 4. 69.) Thus, though, as will be seen hereafter, the comp. ಸುರಾಜನ್, by taking a comp. ending, would become ಸುರಾಜಃ, it would be ಸುರಾಜನ್ only, the affix not being attached, if the word is intended for praise.

(b). in the case of compounds ending with words preceded by the word ಕಿಙ್, the latter word being used with the sense of "censure," or "contempt." (V. 4. 70) *e. g.*, ಕಿಂರಾಜನ್ 'a bad king ;' ಕಿಂಸಖನ್ "a bad friend ;" ಕಿಂಗೋ "a bad cow ;" but otherwise, ಕಿಂರಾಜ, ಕಿಂಸಖ, ಕಿಂಗವ

(c). optionally in a tatp. comp. ending with the word ಪಞನ್ which is preceded by the negative particle ನೌ (V. 4. 72.) *e. g.*, ಅಜಞ or ಅಜಞನ್.

(d). in a *tatp.* comp. formed by the composition of other words than ವಘನ್ with the negative particle ನಞ್ (V. 4. 71.) *e. g.* ಅರಾಜ, ಅಸಹ, ಅಸೀ.

(e). in all compounds when the last words in the compounds have been changed according to rules already mentioned, unless the changes have been expressly prescribed with a view to the comp. endings being attached. *e. g.*, ಯುವಜಾನಿ in which ಜಾನಿ is derived by the change of ಜಾಯೂ does not get the comp. ending ಕವ prescribed by the rules ; but ಸಂಖ್ಯಾತಾಹ್ನ in which ಅನ್ನ್ is derived by the change of ಅಕನ್ takes the comp. ending ಟಚ್ and becomes ಸಂಖ್ಯಾತಾಹ್ನ, because the change here was made in view to the said ಟಚ್ being attached.

69. The comp. endings are as follows :—

Name of compounds.	Particulars.	Compound endings.	Examples.
All compounds.	<p>(1). Ending in the words ముఱ, పుర, అస, వఱ, and ధర, provided the word ధర is connected in neither form nor sense with the word అక్ష "an axle-tree," and except the compounds అన్యత్ and బ్రహ్మత్ unless these denote students of the Vedas.</p>	అ (V. 4. 74; Sid. I. 451)	<p>అధర్షః ; లలాటపుర ; విమలః ; రమ్యశః ; సఖిధర ; రాజధర, అన్యత్ ; బ్రహ్మజ (students of the Vedas) ; but అక్షధర ; so దృఢధర if the comp. is to qualify the word అక్ష ; అన్యత్ సామ, బ్రహ్మత్ సమైక్యం ; (the compounds refer not to students of the Vedas.)</p>
	<p>(2). Ending in the words నది and శిఖాదావరి, the words being preceded by <i>sankhya</i> words.</p>	అబ్ (Sid. I. 452)	<p>పద్మానద, సర్వశిఖాదావర</p>
	<p>(3). Ending in the word అక్ష నః taken in the sense not of an eye but of something like it,</p>	అబ్ (V. 4. 76)	<p>గవాక్ష "a thing which is like the eyes of cows" (a window).</p>

Name of compounds.	Particulars.	Compound endings.	Examples.
Avyaya- yubhara com- pounds.	(4). Ending in the word ಅಧ್ಯ- ನ್, the word following being one of the particles which in con- nection with roots are called <i>upasargika</i> .	ಅಜ್ (V. 4. 85)	ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತೆ ; ನಿರಪ್ತೆ ; ಪ್ರತ್ಯಧ್ವಿ ; but ಪರಮೋನ್ಮ- ಲಿತ್ವಮೋಧ್ವನ್.
	(1). Ending in a neuter word that ends in ಅನ್.	ಟಜ್ or nil (V. 4. 109)	ಪ್ರತಿಚರ್ಮ or ಪ್ರತಿಚರ್ಮಿನ್, ಉಪಚರ್ಮ or ಉಪಚ- ರ್ಮನ್.
	(2). Ending in ಅನ್ other- wise than as above.	ಏಜ್ (V. 4. 108)	ಉಪರಾಜ, ಅಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮ, ಪ್ರತ್ಯಾತ್ಮ.
	(3). Ending in ಋಕ್ letters.	ಋಜ್ or nil (V. 4. 111)	ಉಪಕುರಿ or ಉಪಕುರಿಫ, ಉಪಧ್ವಮದ or ಉಪಧ್ವ- ಮತ್.
	(4). Ending in the words ನೃ, ಷಾರ್ಫಮಾನ್, ಅನ್ಯಡಾಕುರಿ, and ನಿ.	ಋಜ್ or nil (V. 4. 110) 112).	ಉಪನವ or ಉಪನವಿ, ಉಪರೋಢಮದ or ಉಪರೋ- ಢಮನ್, ಉಪಾನ್ಯಾಕಾಯಣ or ಉಪಾನ್ಯಾಕಾಯಣಿ ; ಉಪನಿರ or ಉಪನಿರಿ.



Name of compounds.	Particulars.	Compound endings.	Examples.
<i>Tatp.</i> compounds.	(1). Ending in <i>sankhya</i> words.	ತಖ್ (Sid.I. 414)	ನಿಶ್ಚಿಂಕೆ.
	(2). Ending with the word ಗೋಲೆ provided that it is not a <i>dvigu</i> compound in which there was a <i>lukation</i> of a secondary affix after the word ಗೋಲೆ.	ಖಖ್ (V. 4. 92)	e. g., ಪರಮಗನಕ, ಉತ್ತಮಗನಕ, ಪಂಚಗನಕ, ದಶಗನಕ ; but ಪಂಚಗನಕ ( <i>dvigu</i> with the <i>lukation</i> of the secondary affix ಲಕ)
	(3). Ending with the word ರಾಜನ್, ಅಕ್ಷನ್, ಸಖ, or ಉರನ್ in the sense of "chief."	ಅಖ್ (V. 4. 91. 93).	e. g., ಮದ್ರರಾಜ, ಪರಮಾಕ, ರಾಜಮು ಅಶ್ವೋರಸ ; but ದೇವರತ್ನೋ ರನ್ (ಉರನ್ here does not signify "chief").
	(4). Beginning with a numeral or an indeclinable and ending in the word ಅಗುಣಿ.	ಅಖ್ (V. 4. 86)	ದ್ವಿಲೋಕಲ, ತ್ರೈಲೋಕಲ, ನಿರಂಕುಲ, ಅತ್ಯಂಕುಲ

Name of compounds.	Particulars.	Compound endings.	Examples.
	(5). Beginning with indeclinables or with words denoting numbers or parts and ending in the word ರಾತ್ರಿ.	ಟಚ್ (V. 4. 87)	ಅತಿರಾತ್ರಿ, ನೀರಾತ್ರಿ, ದ್ವಿರಾತ್ರಿ, ತ್ರಿರಾತ್ರಿ, ಪೂರ್ವರಾತ್ರಿ, ಅಪರರಾತ್ರಿ.
	(6). Ending in the word ಅಂಜಲಿ and beginning with ದ್ವಿ and ತ್ರಿ, and provided the compounds are <i>drigu</i> which have not taken a <i>lukated</i> secondary affix.	ಟಚ್ or nil (V. 4. 102)	ದ್ವ್ಯಂಜಲಿ, ತ್ರ್ಯಂಜಲಿ, or ದ್ವ್ಯಂಜಲ, ತ್ರ್ಯಂಜಲ ; but ದ್ವ್ಯಂಜಲಿ, ತ್ರ್ಯಂಜಲಿ ( <i>lukation</i> of the secondary affix ಲಕ್).
	(7). Ending in the word ನೌ, provided the compounds are <i>drigu</i> which have not taken a <i>lukated</i> secondary affix.	ಟಚ್ (V. 4. 99)	ದ್ವನಾವ, ತ್ರಿನಾವ, but ಪಂಚನೌ ( <i>lukation</i> of the secondary affix ಲಕ್).
	(8). Ending in the word ಏವ ರಿಃ, provided the compounds are <i>drigu</i> .	ಟಚ್ or nil (V. 4. 101)	ದ್ವಏವಾರ or ದ್ವಿಏವಾರಿ ; ತ್ರಿಏವಾರ or ತ್ರಿಏವಾರಿ.

Name of com- pounds.	Particulars.	Compound endings.	Examples.
	(9). Ending with the expres- sion ಅನನ್ಯ, ಅಶಕ್ತನ, ಅಯಸ್, or ಸರಸ್, provided the compound is to be used as a <i>jati</i> word or as an appellative.	ಟಚ್ (V. 4. 94)	ಉ. ಬಣನಚ್ಚ, ಅಮೃತಚ್ಚ, ಕಾಲೇಶಂಚ್ಚ, ಮಣ್ಣು ಕಸ ಕನ, <i>jati</i> , ಮಹಾನಚ್ಚ, ವಿಶ್ವಾಶ್ಚ, ಬೊಂಬತಾಯನ, ಪ್ರಾಸರಣ (appellative).
	(10). Ending with the word ಶೈವನ್ or ಸಕ್ತಿ, that which is de- noted by the word being an ob- ject with which a comparison is made, provided the comp. does not denote a living being.	ಟಚ್ (V. 4. 97, 98)	ಆಕರ್ಮಚ್ಚ, ಕಲಕಚ್ಚ, ಪಲಕನಚ್ಚ.
	Beginning with a word denot- ing an inhabited country (ಪು ಪು) and ending with the word ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ, provided the compound	ಟಚ್ (V. 4. 104).	ಸುರಾಪ್ಪುಪುಪು, ಅನೈಬ್ರಹ್ಮ, but ದೇವಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ.

Name of compounds.	Particulars.	Compound endings	Examples.
	expresses the residence in that country of the person denoted by the latter word.		
<i>Bahuv-rihi</i> compounds.	(1) Ending with the word ಒಮ್ಮೋಣೀ or a feminine word signifying an ordinal number and qualifying a person or thing immediately and not mediately through another word.	ಅಂ (V. 4. 116 Sid. I. 40f).	ಸ್ತ್ರೀವರ್ತನಾ; ಕಲ್ಯಾಣವಂಚಮ (if the comp. qualifies the word ರಾತ್ರಿ "night" as in the sentence ಕಲ್ಯಾಣವಂಚಮಾತ್ರೇಯಃ "nights the fifth of which is auspicious"); but ಕಲ್ಯಾಣವಂಚಮಾತ್ರೇಯಃ if the comp. qualifies the word ರಾತ್ರಿ. "fortnight" as in the sentence ಕಲ್ಯಾಣವಂಚಮಾತ್ರೇಯಃ "the fortnight which has nights of which the fifth is auspicious," (For the change of ವಂಚಮ into ವಂಚಮಾತ್ರೇ, see the rule relating to the comp. ending ಕಪ್ below)

Name of compounds.	Particulars.	Compound endings.	Examples.
	(2) Ending with <i>nadi</i> words or with words ending in <i>ma</i> except the word <i>maṭṭa</i> .	ಕಪ್ (V. 4. 153).	ಭಮಕುಮಾರೀಕ, ಬಹುಬಸೂಕ, ಬಹು ಕರ್ತೃಕ.
	(3). Ending with the word <i>maṭṭa</i> .	ಕಪ್ or nil (Sid. I. 470).	ಕಾರೀಷುಗಂಧೀಮಾತ್ರ or ಕಾರೀಷುಗಂಧೀಮಾತ್ರಕ.
	(4). Formed in the manner stated in (3) of para 42 above.	ಇಚ್ (V. 4. 127).	ಕೆಶಾಕೆಶಿ, ದಂತಾದಂಡಿ, ಕಚಾಕಚಿ, ಮುಸಲಾಮುಸಲಿ.
	(5). Formed by compounding numerals with indeclinables or with the words <i>asaṇṇa</i> , <i>adāra</i> , or <i>adhi</i> , the compounds meaning the persons or things denoted by the numbers (ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯೂ).	ಡಚ್ (V. 4. 73).	ಉಪದಶ, ಉಪವಿಂಶ.

Name of compounds.	Particulars.	Compound endings.	Examples.
(6). Ending with the words ಸಸಿ or ಅಕ್ಷಿ, when these words are <i>svānga</i> words.		ಷಟ್ (V. 4. 113).	ದೀರ್ಘಸತ್ತ್ವ, ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಾತ್, ಬೋಹಿತಾತ್, ವಿಸ್ತಾಲಾತ್.
(7). Ending with the word ಅನುಲಿ, the comp. denoting a <i>thing made of wood</i> .		ಷಟ್ (V. 4. 114).	ಧ್ವಜಗುಲ (if the comp. qualifies ದಾರು or similar words).
(8). Ending with the word ಮುಷ್ಠನ್, this word being preceded by the words ದ್ವಿ or ತ್ರಿ.		ಷ (V. 4. 115).	ದ್ವಿಮಾರ್ಧ, ತ್ರಿಮಾರ್ಧ.
(9). Ending with the word ಸೇತೈ, when it means a <i>constellation</i> .		ಅಪ್ (Sid. I. 415).	ಮೃಗಸೇತೈ, ಪುಷ್ಯಸೇತೈ
(10). Ending with the word ನಸ, the substitute of ನಾಸಿಕಾ, when the comp. is appellative.		ಅಚ್ (V. 4. 118).	ದುಣಸ.

Name of compounds.	Particulars.	Compound endings.	Examples.
	(11). Ending with the word ನ್ನ, the substitute of ನಾಸಿಕಾ, though the comp. is not appellative, if the word ನ್ನ is preceded by particles which in connection with verbs are called <i>sargāh</i> .	ಅಂತ್ (V. 4. 119).	ಉನ್ನತ, ಪ್ರಸ.
	(12). Ending with the word ಧರ್ಮ provided it is not preceded by more than one unpounded word.	ಅನಿಜ್ (V. 4. 124; Sid. I. 418. note 65).	ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಧರ್ಮನ್; but ಪರಮಸ್ವಧರ್ಮ (ಧರ್ಮ is preceded by ಸ್ವ and ಪರಮ); still ಸನ್ನಿಧಿಸಾಧ್ಯಧರ್ಮನ್ (ಸಾಧ್ಯ is not the preceding word but the comp. ಸಂವಿಗ್ಧಸಾಧ್ಯ).
	(13). Ending with the words ಪುನಃನ್, ಅನಂತಾನ್, ದಯಾನ್, ನೌ, and ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ, all these words being in the singular number.	ಕಘ (V. 4. 131)	ಪ್ರಿಯಾಪುಂಸ್ಕ, ಬಹುಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಕ; but ಬಹುಪುಂಸ್ಕ or ಬಹುಪುನಃನ್, ದ್ವಿಪುಂಸ್ಕ or ದ್ವಿಪುನಃನ್. (For the optional use of ಕಘ in the latter cases, see below).

Name of compounds.	Particulars.	Compound endings.	Examples.
	(14). Ending with the word ಉರಾ, ಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಠ, ಉಪಾನಹ, ದಧಿ, ಮಧು, or ಕಾಲಿ.	ಕಪ್ (V. 4. 151)	ವೈದ್ಯಕೋರಕ್, ಪ್ರಿಯಸರ್ಪಿಷ್ಠ, ಅವಮುಕೋಪ್ತಪಾನತ್ಯ, ಪ್ರಿಯದಧಿಕ, ಪ್ರಿಯಮಧುಕ, ಪ್ರಿಯಕಾಲಿಕ.
	(15). Ending in the expression ಇನ್ if the comp. is to be used in the feminine gender.	ಕಪ್ (V. 4. 152).	ಬಹುಚ್ಛತ್ರಿಕಾ, ಬಹುನಿಬ್ಬಮಿಕಾ, ಬಹುವಾಗ್ನಿಕಾ.
	(16). Other compounds than the above, except (a) those compounds which, ending with the <i>sankhya</i> words ಬಹು and ಸಹ, signify persons or things denoted by them, (b) those which end with a secondary word formed by ಕಯಸನ್, (c) those which are appellative; (d) those which end with the word ಭ್ರಾತ್ಯ to ex-	ಕಪ್ or nil (V. 4. 154, 155, 156, 157, 159, Sid. I. 426).	ಬಹುನಿಬ್ಬಕ or ಬಹುನಿಬ್ಬ; ಬಹುಮಾಲಕ or ಬಹುಮಾಲ; ಬಹುವೀಣಕ or ಬಹುವೀಣ; ಮೂರ್ಖಭ್ರಾತ್ಯಕ or ಮೂರ್ಖಭ್ರಾತ್ಯ; ಬಹುನಾಡೀಕ or ಬಹುನಾಡಿ; ಬಹುತನ್ಮೀಕ or ಬಹುತನ್ಮಿ; but ಉಪಬಹು; ಉಪನಾ; ಬಹುಶೈಯನ್ (ಕಯನ್); ವಿಸ್ತಪೇವ, ವಿಸ್ತಪೇವ, ವಿಸ್ತಪೇವ (appellative); ಸುಭ್ರಾತ್ಯ; ಬಹುನಾಡಿ (denotes body); ಬಹುತನ್ಮೀ (denotes a face); ಉತ್ತರ ಮೂಷ್, ಸುಮತ್ರ ( <i>bah.</i> by an enlarged application of the term.)



Name of compound.	Particulars.	Compound endings.	Examples.
<i>Devan- deva com- pounds</i>	press praise, (e) those which end with the words ನಾಡಿ and ತನ್ನಿ, signifying parts of one's body, and (f) also all those to which the name of <i>bahuvrīhi</i> is applied by an <i>enlarged application of the term</i> .	ಟಜ್ (V.4. 106).	ವಾಕ್ಯೈಚ್ಛ, ನೃಕ್ಯೈಚ್ಛ, ಶ್ರೀಸೃಜ, ಷಡಾರ್ಜ, ವಾಗಾರ್ಜ, ಸಮಿದ್ವೈಷದ, ವಾಗ್ವೈಷದ, ಛತೋಪಾನಹ, ಛತೋಪಾನಹ, ಛತೋಪಾನಹ ; but ವಾಕ್+ಸಮಿಧ್=ವಾಕ್ಯಮಿತ್ (ends in ಛ) ; ಪಾಪೈಷ್ಠಿರವೌ (not a <i>dvandva</i> of aggregation).

70. The question then, except as to compounds which are mere compounds, arises, what should be the gender and number of the compounds. First as to the gender the rules are as follows :—

(1). A compound ending in the word ಪಘ್ನ, and consequently taking the comp. ending ಅ, if the comp. is preceded by *sankhya* words or indeclinables, is neuter. (Sid. I. 395). *e. g.*, ತ್ರಿಪದ್ಯವಿವರಣೆ.

(2). An *avyayibhāra* comp. is neuter (II. 4. 18). *e. g.*, ಅಧೀನೋಪಮೆ.

(3). A *dvandva* comp., when the sense of it is an aggregate, is neuter. (II. 4. 17) *e. g.*, ಪಾಣಿಪಾದಪು, ಶಿರೋಗ್ರೀವಮ್.

(4). A *dvigu* comp., when the sense of it is an aggregate, is generally neuter. (II. 4. 17) *e. g.*, ಪಂಚಗವ್ಯ.

(5). But such a *dvigu* comp. ending with a word which has a final ಅ (short) except the words ಪಾತ್ರ, ಭುವನ, and ಯುಗ is feminine. (IV. 1. 21 ; Sid. I. 395). *e. g.*, ತ್ರಿಲೋಕೀ ; but ಪಂಚಪಾತ್ರಮ್, ತ್ರಿಭುವನಮ್, ಚತುರ್ಯುಗಮ್.

(6). And a *dvigu* comp. ending with a word which ends in ಅನ್ or is formed by the feminine affix ಅ, is neuter or feminine. (Sid. I. 395). *e. g.*, ಪಂಚತಕ್ಷೀ or ಪಂಚತಕ್ಷಮ್ ; ಪಂಚಬಟ್ಟೀ or ಪಂಚಬಟ್ಟಂ.

(7). And *tatp.* compounds, provided they have not been formed by the composition of the negative particle ನೌ with other words and provided they are not *karm.* compounds are neuter. (II. 4. 19). in the following cases :—

(a). a comp. ending with the word ಕಂಠಾ and being the name of towns in the country of ಉತ್ತರಾಖಂಡ. (II. 4. 20). *e. g.*, ಸೌಕಮಿ ಕಂಠಮ್.

(b). a comp. ending with the words ಉಪಜ್ಞಾ and ಉಪಕ್ರಮ provided these words have been used in the sense respectively

of *original production* and *original unit*. (II. 4. 21). *e. g.*, ಪಾಣಿನ್ಯುಪಪ್ನಾನ್ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣಃ ; ನನೂಪಕ್ರಮಮ್ದೋಣಃ.

(c). a comp. ending with the word ಛಾಯಾ, absolutely when the sense of "much" or "many" is implied in the word preceding it, and optionally otherwise. (II. 4. 22, 25). *e. g.*, ಇಹೈಛಾಯಾ (ಇಹೈ implies many things). ಕುಡೈಛಾಯಾ or ಕುಡೈಛಾಯಂ.

(d). A comp. ending with the word ಸಭಾ in the sense of simply a *concourse*. (II. 4. 24). *e. g.*, ಸ್ತ್ರೀಸಭಃ ; but ಅನಾಥಸಭಾ.

(e). a comp. ending with the word ಸಭಾ in other senses than that of *concourse*, provided it is preceded by words denoting *demons* (ರಾಕ್ಷಸಾಃ) or *infernal spirits* (ಪಿಶಾಚಾಃ) or by words giving the sense of *king* except the word ರಾಜ or any proper name of a king. (II. 4. 23. Sid. I. 397, note 228). *e. g.*, ರಾಕ್ಷಸಸಭಃ, ಪಿಶಾಚಸಭಃ, ಇನಸಭಃ, ಈಶ್ವರಸಭಃ ; but ಧರ್ಮಸಭಾ, ರಾಜಸಭಾ, ಚಂದ್ರಗುಪ್ತಸಭಾ.

(f). a comp. ending with the word ಸೇನಾ, ಸುರಾ, ಕಾಲಾ, or ನಿಕಾ optionally. (II. 4. 25). *e. g.*, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಸೇನಾ or ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಸೇನಾ, ಯಮಸುರಾ or ಯವಸುರಾ ; ಗೋಕಾಲಾ or ಗೋಕಾಲಾ ; ಕ್ವನಿಕಾ or ಕ್ವನಿಕಾ ; but ದೃಢಸೇನ (bah. compound) ಅಸೇನಾ, (ನಜ) ಪರಮಸೇನಾ *karm.* compound.

(6). And a *tatp.* comp. as well as a *dvandva* comp. ending with the word ರಾತ್ರಿ or ಅರ್ಜನ್ is masculine, except in the case of a *dvigu* comp. formed by the composition of a *sankhya* word with the word ರಾತ್ರಿ, which is neuter. (II. 4. 29 Sid. I. 361) *e. g.*, ಪೂರ್ವರಾತ್ರಿ, ಪೂರ್ವಾಹ್ನಿ, ದ್ವೈಹಿ, ದ್ವಿರಾತ್ರಿಮ್, ತ್ರಿರಾತ್ರಿಮ್, ಗೋರಾತ್ರಿಹ.

(9). A *dvigu* comp. formed by a word signifying a point of the compass or a number being joined to another word together with a secondary affix, should take the gender of the words they qualify (B. 1031). *e. g.*, ಮಂಚಕಪಾಲಃ ಮರೋತ್ತಾಪಃ.

(10). A *tatp.* comp. having the word ಪಾಪ್ತ, ಅಪಸ್ತ, or ಅಲಿಮ್ or any *gati* word in the first member as also a *tatp.* comp. formed from the word ಅರ್ಪ (on account of) being joined to a word in the

dativ case, must take the gender of the words they qualify (B. 1031 ; 988). *e. g.*, ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಾ or ಅಪನ್ನಾ+ಜೀವಿಕಾ=ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಜೀವಿಕ, ಅಪನ್ನಜೀವಿಕ ; ಅಲಂ+ಕುಮಾರ್ಯೈಃ=ಅಲಂಕುಮಾರಿ ; ನಿಷ್ಕಾಶಾಂಬ.

(11). Subject to the above rules the gender of a *dvandva* (not aggregate) or *tatp.* comp. is like that of the last word in them (II. 4. 26) *e. g.*, ಕುಕ್ಕುಟಮಯಾಯಾ (fem.) or ಮಯೂರಿಕುಕ್ಕುಟಾ (mas.) ; ಅರ್ಧಪಿಪ್ಪಲೀ.

(12). The gender of a *bah.* comp. is that of the words they qualify *e. g.*, ಖಂಡಿತಾಬಲಕತ್ತುಃ ; ಎಕೋಸಾಯಃ.

71. With regard to the feminine affixes to be attached to the comp. words when the above rules relating to their gender have not left their last words with a feminine form, the rules applicable to crude nouns in their uncompounded state in this respect are applicable also to compounds with reference to the words with which they end (Sid. I. 209). But it should carefully be noticed that no such rule applicable to a simple crude noun will apply to a comp. word ending with it if the feminine character is one dependent upon the word *being* a comp. word (Sid. I. 207) *e. g.*, ಪಂಚಾಜ from ಪಂಚ+ಅಜ which becomes a feminine word only because it is an aggregate comp. must not take the gender which ಅಜ when treated as feminine will take, but should take whatever feminine affix may be specially prescribed for the comp. So ಪಂಚಶೂದ್ರ from ಪಂಚ+ಶೂದ್ರ does not take the feminine affix of ಶೂದ್ರ (Sid. I. 208 note 5).

72. The following are exceptions to the general rule that the rule applicable to a simple word also applies to comp. words ending with that word :—

#### (A) Generally.

(1). ಉಜ್ is generally the feminine affix after that comp in which the prior member is an object of comparison and the latter member is the word ಉರು (IV. I. 69). *e. g.*, ಕರಭೀರೂ. And if ಉರು comes after the words ಸಂಹಿತ, ಶಫ, ಲಕ್ಷಣ, ವಾಮ, ಸಹ in a

comp. the affix ಉಜ್ may come even when those words express no object of comparison. e. g., ಸಂಹಿತೋರೂ (IV. I. 70 Sid. I. 240).

(2). ಉಜ್ is the fem. affix of compounds ending with the word ಬಾಹು, if they are appellative (IV. I. 67) e. g., ಚಂದ್ರಬಾಹೂ.

(3). To a comp. ending with the word ಪುಚ್ಛ the feminine affix is ಜೀಷ್ if the comp. denotes that which is an object compared with and ಜೀಷ್ or ಟಾಪ್ otherwise (Sid. I. 235). e. g., ಉಲೂಕಪುಚ್ಛೇ (compared with) but ಸುವುಬ್ಬಾ or ಸುವುಚ್ಛೇ.

(4). To a comp. ending with the word ಪಶ್ಚ the feminine affix is ಜೀಷ್, if the compound denotes that which is an object compared with (Sid. I. 235). e. g., ಉಲೂಕಪಶ್ಚೇ.

(B). When the ending word is a subordinate member.

(1). Words formed from words ending with words having indicatory ಷ like ನದಟ್, and ಥಟ್, and by secondary affixes having such indicatory letter, as well as words formed by the secondary affixes ಡಕ್, ಡಜ್, ಡ್ರಕ್, ಅಣ್, ಧ್ವಯಸಟ್, ದಘ್ನಟ್, ಮಾತ್ರಟ್, ತಯಸ್, ಲಕ್, ಲಜ್, ಕಜ್, ಣ in the sense of habit, and ಈಕಕ್, take ಟಾಪ್ instead of ಜೀಷ್, ಚಾಪ್, or ಜೀನ್, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any of the rules above. (IV. 1. 14, 15) e. g., ಬಹುಕುರುಚರಾ though ಕುರುಚರ simply is ಕುರುಚರಿ.

(2). Compound words ending with words expressive of colour though these words end in a gravely accented ಅ with penultimate ತ, take ಟಾಪ್ instead of ಜೀಷ್ or ಟಾಪ್ (IV. 1. 14, 39, Sid. I. 225). e. g., ಬಹುರೋಹಿತಾ.

(3). Comp. words ending with *svānga* words which end in ಅ when they do not have words denoting *quarters* as their antecedent members take ಜೀಷ್ or ಟಾಪ್ (IV. 1. 54) and when they have words denoting *quarters* as their antecedent members, ಜೀಷ್ or ಟಾಪ್ (IV. 1. 60) except in the following cases :—

(1). when the *svānga* word is one of the following :—

(1). ಕೊಡ, (2) ಮರ, (3) ಗಾಢಾ, (4) ಉಖಾ, (5) ಶಿಖಾ, (6) ಬಾಲ, (7) ಸೆಫ, (8) ಕುಕ, (9) ಭಗ, (10) ಸಲ, (11) ಪೊಣ, (ಅಕೃತಗಣಃ) (IV. 1. 56. Sid. I. 235 note 100).

(2). when the *svānga* words are ನಮ and ಮುಮ and the comp. at the end of which they stand is an appellative. (IV. 1. 58).

(3). when the *svānga* words have conjunct consonants for their penultimate letters (IV. 1. 54).

(4). when the *svānga* words have more than one syllable (IV. 1. 56).

(5). when the antecedent words are ಸ the substitute for ಸಕ, or ನಕ, or ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನ (IV. 1. 57). e. g., ಅತಿಶೇಠೀ (ಬೀಷ್) or ಅತಿಶೇಕಾ; ಚಂದ್ರಮುಖೀ (ಬೀಷ್) or ಚಂದ್ರ ಮುಖಾ; ತಾಮ್ರನುಖೀ (ಬೀಷ್) or ತಾಮ್ರನುಖಾ; ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞುಖೀ (ಬೀಷ್) or ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞುಖಾ. But ಸುಶಿಖಾ (the latter word not being subordinate); ಪಾಪೋತ್ತರಾ, ಕಲ್ಯಾಣೋತ್ತರಾ; ಗೌರಮುಖಾ, ಕೂರ್ಪೂಖಾ (appellative). ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞುಲ್ಘಾ, ಸುಗುಲ್ಘಾ (conjunct consonant) ಸುಜಘನಾ, ಪ್ರಾಜ್ಞುಘನಾ (more syllables than one) ಸಕೇಕಾ, ಅಕೇಕಾ, ವಿದ್ಯಮಾನನಾಸಿಕಾ.

(C). For *bahuvrihi* compounds only.

(1). Compounds ending in a word ending in ವನ್ when the latter word, if simple, would take ಬೀಷ್ take ಬೀಷ್ or ತಾಪ್, or nil (IV. 1. 7; Sid. I. 209). e. g., ಬಹು ಧೀವನ್ or ಬಹುಯಜ್ವನ್=ಬಹು ಧೀವರೀ, ಬಹುಯಜ್ವರೀ; ಬಹುಧೀವಾ, ಬಹುಯಜ್ವಾ; ಬಹುಧೀವನ್, ಬಹುಯಜ್ವನ್.

(2). Compounds ending in a word ending in ಅನ್, when the latter word if simple would not take ಬೀಷ್, take ತಾಪ್ or nil (IV. 1. 12, 13). e. g., ಬಹುಯುಧ್ವನ್=ಬಹುಯುಧ್ವಾ or ಬಹುಯುಧ್ವನ್.

(3). Compounds ending in a word ending in ಮನ್, the expression ಮನ್ being preceded by a vowel, and compounds ending with a word ending in ಅನ್ without ending in ಮನ್ and without being ಪಟ, if not appellative, take ಬೀಷ್ or ತಾಪ್ or nil. (IV. 1

12, 13, 28, 29). *e. g.*, ಬಹುಸೀಮನ್=ಬಹುಸೀಮ್ಮೀ or ಬಹುಸೀಮಾ or ಬಹುಸೀಮನ್ ; ಬಹು+ರಾಜನ್=ಬಹುರಾಜ್ಞೀ, or ಬಹುರಾಜಾ, or ಬಹುರಾಜನ್ ; but ಸುರಾಜ್ಞೀ (appellative being the name of a city).

(4). compounds ending with a *shat.* word ending in ಅನ್ or with a word ending in ಮನ್ with a consonant preceding the ಮ of ಮನ್, take ಡಾಃ or nil. (IV. 1. 12, 13 Sid. I. 210 note 9) *e. g.*, ಪ್ರಿಯವಂಚನ್ and ಬಹುಶರ್ಮನ್=ಪ್ರಿಯವಂಚಾ or ಪ್ರಿಯವಂಚನ್ ; ಬಹುಶರ್ಮಾ or ಬಹುಶರ್ಮನ್.

(5). compounds ending with a word formed by the participle affix ಕ್ತ and having an acute accent on the last syllable, and having as their antecedent members *jāti* words take ಜೀಢ್ or ಟಾಃ, if the antecedent words are not *svānga* words, but ಜೀಢ್ otherwise. (IV. 1. 52, 53; Sid. I. 232) *e. g.*, ಸುರಾಪೀತೀ or ಸುರಾಪೀತಾ, but ಉರುಭೀನ್ನೀ (*svānga*), ಬಹುಕೃತಾ, ಅಕೃತಾ, ಸುಕೃತಾ, ಮಾಸಕೃತಾ, (time), ಸಂಪತ್ಸರಕೃತಾ (time), ಸುಖಜಾತಾ, ದುಃಖಜಾತಾ, (ಬಹು, ನಡೆಸು, ಸುಖ, ದುಃಖ and words denoting time are not *jāti* words).

Observe that in *bah.* compounds the rule regarding the optional change of ಅ into ಇ in a feminine word formed by feminine affix ಆ on account of the ಅ being followed by a ಕ of an affix provided the base is other than a *bhāshitapumska* word does not apply except when the ಕ is of the comp. ending ಕಃ ; or otherwise *bahuvrīhi* compounds will always be *bhāshitapumska* words. (Sid. I. 215) *e. g.*, ಅಖಟ್ಟಕ from ಅಖಟ್ಟ+secondary affix ಕ in the sense of "unknown," when it takes the feminine affix ಆ invariably becomes ಅಖಟ್ಟಿಕಾ, but ಅಖಟ್ಟಕ from ಅಖಟ್ಟ+the comp. ending ಕಃ after the optional shortening of the final ಅ of ಅಖಟ್ಟಾ on account of its being the ಆ of a feminine affix according to rules already mentioned is, when changed again into a feminine word by the feminine affix ಆ, ಅಖಟ್ಟಿಕಾ or ಅಖಟ್ಟಿಕಾ. (Sid. I. 215 note 31).

#### D. For dvigu compounds.

(1). compounds ending in ಅ provided they are aggregate compounds take ಋಃ. (IV. 1. 21). *e. g.*, ತ್ರಿಲೋಕ-ತ್ರಿಲೋಕೀ.

(2). compounds which have become *dvigu* after receiving secondary affixes, provided the secondary affixes are *lukated* affixes, take *ಭೀದ್*. (IV. 1. 22). e. g., ದೂರಾಶ್ವ (from ದೂರ + ಅಶ್ವ + a *lukated* secondary affix).

(3). But the aforesaid compounds if their ending words are words denoting measures take *ಭೀದ್* (IV. 1. 22).

(a). absolutely, unless (1) these ending words are words ದ್ರವ್ಯ, ಅಚೇತ, and ಕವ್ಯುಲ which are all words denoting weights and (2) the word ಕಾಂಡ, which is a measure of length, provided the comp. word refers to a place (ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ) (IV. 1. 23).

(b). optionally unless the ending word is “ ಪುರುಷ in the sense of a measure. (IV. 1. 24). e. g., ದ್ವಾಡಶೀ ; ದ್ವಿಕಾಂಡೀ (a rope is referred to) ; ದ್ವಿಪುರುಷೀ or ದ್ವಿಪುರುಷಾ ; but ದ್ವಿಬಿಸ್ತಾ ; ದ್ವಾಬಿತಾ ; ದ್ವಿಕಂಬಲಾ ; ದ್ವಿಕಾಂಡಾ (refers to land).

73. As to the number of compounds, the following are the rules :—

(a). an aggregate *dvigu* comp. is singular (II. 4. 1). e. g. ದಂಡಗವಂ.

(b). a *dvandva* comp. of words signifying members of living beings and players or singers or dancers, and component parts of an army is singular (II. 4. 2). ಮಾಣಿಸಾದಮ್, ಶಿರೋಗ್ರೀವಹ, ಮಾದ್ರ ಬ್ಲಿಕಮಾಣಿನಕಹ, ವಿಜಯಾದಕವರಿವಾದಕಮ್, ರಫಕಾಶ್ವಾರೀಕಹ, ರಫಕಪದಾತಹ

(c). The number of all other compounds is regulated by their signification.

74. Now, as regards the case affixes which should be used for the declension of comp. nouns, it is to be said generally that the rules of declension given for simple nouns apply here as elsewhere. The following however are the specialities to be noticed in this connection :—

(1). A comp. ending with a *sarvanāma* word is to be treated generally as a *sarvanāma* word, but it should not be so treated technically when it is



(a). a comp. in which the word ಪೂರ್ವ is compounded with a word in the instrumental case to form a *tatp.* comp. (I. 1. 30 ; Sid I. 101). *e. g.*, ಮೌಸಪೂರ್ವಾಯ, not ಮೌಸಪೂರ್ವಸ್ಯೈ.

(b). a *dvandva* comp. optionally in the nominative and vocative plural, and absolutely, in other cases. (I. 1. 31, 32). *e. g.*, ಕತರಕತಮಿ or ಕತರಕತಮಾಃ ; ಕತರಕತಮಾನಾಂ.

(c). a *bahuvrihi* comp. (I. 129), but only optionally in the case of such a comp. formed by compounding the common names of quarters with other such names to express the interval between them. (I. 1. 28). *e. g.*, ಪ್ರಿಯನಿಶ್ವಾಯ, ಪ್ರಿಯೋಭಯಾಯ, ದ್ವಿನಿಶ್ವಾಯ, ತ್ರಿನಿಶ್ವಾಯ ; but ಉತ್ತರಪೂರ್ವಾಯ್ಕಿ or ಉತ್ತರಪೂರ್ವಸ್ಯೈ.

(d). all compounds, provided the *sarvanāma* word with which they end is only the subordinate member in a comp. (Sid. I. 101). *e. g.*, ಅತಿಸರ್ವಾಯ.

(2). A comp. word ending with a *nadī* word, though this latter is a subordinate member in the comp. should be treaded as a *nadī* word. (Sid. I. 116). *e. g.*, ಹೆಬಮುನೈಯಸಿ.

75. It now remains only to see whether by reason of any of the compounds becoming indeclinables, the case affixes are to be again elided. On this point, we find that the case affixes are to be elided in the case of the following compounds which are all indeclinables :—

(1). An *avyayibhāva* comp. (I. 1. 41). *e. g.*, ಉಪಾಸ್ತು, ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ್ಷಿ

(2). An aggregate *dvigu* comp. formed by compounding a numeral with the names of rivers to express their junction (II. 1, 20, Sid. I. 332). *e. g.*, ಸಪ್ತಸರೀಕ್ಷ, ದ್ವಿಯಮುನಮ್.

(3). A *bahuvrihi* comp. ending with the comp.-ending ಇಚ (II. 1. 17). *e. g.*, ರೂಪಾದಂಡಿ, ಮುಸಲಾಮುಸಲಿ.

(4). But in *avyayibhāva* comp. ending in ಅ (a) the ablative affix should not be elided (II. 4. 83), (b) the instrumental and locative affixes may either be left alone or in their place the affix ಅಹ may be substituted. (II. 4. 83), and (c) in place of affixes of

other cases than the instrumental, the ablative, and the locative, the expression ಅಮ್ಮ should be substituted. (II. 4. 84). e. g., (1) ಉಪಕುಂಭಾದಾನಯ ; (2) ಉಪಕುಂಭನಿಕ್ಯತಮ್, or ಉಪಕುಂಭಂಕ್ಯತಂ, ಉಪಕುಂಭನಿ ಧಿಹಿ, or ಉಪಕುಂಭಂನಿಧಿಹಿ ; (3) ಉಪಕುಂಭಂತಿಷ್ಠತಿ.

## CHAPTER II.

### *Irregular Nouns.*

1. Here it must be premised that as we have already said we do not propose to treat of the irregularly formed primitive and secondary crude nouns. Of the other irregularly formed crude nouns, compounds which are irregular in their formation may be noticed first.

2. Certain compounds are in their formation irregular by reason of the changes which the simple words when they become parts of compounds undergo in their form in a manner not sanctioned by the rules already noticed. These are as follows :—

A. Compounds thus irregular only in some particular sense.

I. Appellative compounds, which are irregular chiefly by the lengthening of the final vowels of the antecedent members.

(1) ಕೊಬ್ಬರಾವಣಿಮ್, (2) ಮಿಶ್ರಕಾವಣಿಮ್, (3) ಸಿಂಹಕಾವಣಿಮ್ (4) ಪುರಗಾವಣಿಮ್. (5) ಸಾರಿಕಾವಣಿಮ್, (6) ಕಿಂಕುಲಕಾಗರಿ, (7) ಕಾವಗರಿ, (8) ನತಾಗರಿ, (9) ಅಂಜನಾಗರಿ, (10) ಭಂಜನಾಗರಿ, (11) ಮೋಹಿತಾಗರಿ, (12) ಕುಕ್ಕುಟಾಗರಿ, (VI. 3. 117; VIII. 4. 4). (13) ವಿಕಾವನರ, (VI. 3. 129). (14) ವಿಕಾವಮಿತ್ರ (the sage). (VI. 3. 130). (15) ಕಾವದತ, (16) ಕಾವದಪ್ಪಾ, (17) ಕಾವಕರ್ಣ, (18) ಕಾವಕುನ್ಢ, (19) ಕಾವವರಾಹ (20) ಕಾವವುಚ್ಛ (21) ಕಾವವದ. (Sid. I. 481).

### II. Others

(a) Irregular by the lengthening of the final vowels of the antecedent members.

(1) ಅಷ್ಟಾಗಣಂ. " A cart with eight oxen." (Sid. I, 389).

(2) ತುರಾಘಾಟ್. " Indra" (3) ಪೃತನಾಘಾಟ್ " Indra" (VIII. 3. 56 ; VI. 3. 137).

(4) ಅಪ್ಪಾಕಪಾಲ (masculine) " sacrificial food" (Sid. I. 388).

(b) Irregular chiefly by the insertion of ಸುಟ್ after the vowels of the antecedent members.

(1) ಕುಸ್ತುಂಬುರು. " coriander" (VI. I. 143).

(2) ಅಪರಸ್ಪರಾಃ " continually" in connection with an action (VI. 1. 144).

(3) ಗೋಷ್ಠದ " a place frequented by cattle" or " a measure equal to the foot of an ox." (VI. 1. 145. Sid, I. 484).

(4) ಅಗೋಷ್ಠದ " a place into which it is not possible for cattle to go" (VI. 1. 145).

(5) ಅಸ್ಥದ " a place of shelter or refuge" (VI. I. 146).

(6) ಅತ್ಯರ್ಥ " extraordinary, strange." (VI. 1. 147).

(7) ಅವಸ್ಕರ. " excrement" (VI. 1. 148).

(8) ಅಪಸ್ಕರ " any part of a carriage" (VI. 1. 149).

(9) ಎಕ್ಕಿರ (optionally for ಎಕಿರ) " a bird" (VI. 1. 150).

(10) ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಕ " a guide" or " leader." (VI. I. 152).

(11) ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತಃ (Sage) (12) ಹರಿಶ್ಚಂದ್ರ (Sage). (VI. 1. 153).

(12) ಮಸ್ಕರ " bamboo" (VI. 1. 154).

(13) ಮಸಗಿರಿ " *Sanyasi*" (VI. 1. 154)

(14) ಕಾಸ್ತಿರ a " city of that name" VI. 1. 155).

(15) ಅಜಸ್ತುಂದ. " a city of that name" (VI. 1. 155).

(16) ಕಾರಸ್ಕರ " a tree." (VI. 1. 156).

(17) ಪರಸ್ಕರ "a city," "a country" (18) ಕಿಷ್ಕಿಂಧಾ "a cave of that name." (19) ತಸ್ಕರ "a thief" (20) ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಸ್ವತಿ "the planet of that name" (Jupiter) (21) ವನಸ್ಪತಿ "a tree" (22) ಪ್ರಾಯಶ್ಚಿತ್ತ (fem) or ಪ್ರಾಯಶ್ಚಿತ್ತ(n) (Sid. I. 487). (ಅಕೃತೀಗಣಃ).

(c). Irregular by not changing ನ್ನಾ into ಅನ್  
ನಗ or ಅಗ "trees" or "monutains." (VI. 3. 77).

(d). • Irregular by reason of the comp. endings which they take or do not take.

(i). By taking ಆಚ್.

(1) ಪ್ರತ್ಯುಹ "in the breast" (2) ಅನುಗವ "along the cow" (3) ಸರಜಸ "fully" (Sid. I. 453 ; V. 4. 76).

(ii). By not taking ಅ.

(1) ಅಸೃಕ್ "the name of a "sàma" in the Vedas." (2) ಬಹ್ವೃಕ್ "a sùkta" (Sid. I. 451).

(iii). By not taking any comp. ending.

ತ್ರೈಕುಂದ "a mountain of that name." (V. 4. 147).

(e). Anomalous i. e., irregular in other ways than those already referred to.

(1) ದ್ವಿಸ್ತಾವಾ "Doubled sacrificial altar" (2) ತ್ರಿಸ್ತಾವಾ "Tripled sacrificial altar." (V. 4. 84). (3) ಅತ್ಯನಿವಹ (4) ಪರನೈವಹ (5) ಅತ್ಯನಿಭಾಷಾ (6) ಪರನೈವಭಾಷಾ (VI. 3. 7. 8)., the last four being technical terms used in grammar.

(4) ಅಪಥ (neuter) "a bad road." (II. 4. 30).

(5) ಅಪಥ or ಅಪಥಿನ್ "having a bad road." (V. 4. 72).

(6) ಅನೂಪ "a conuntry." (VI. 3. 98).

(7) ದಿವಾನಾಂಪ್ರಿಯ "ignorant or stupid" (Sid. I. 462).

(8) ಸ್ಥೂಲನಾಸಿಕ "a pig." (V. 4. 118). (9) ವಿಸ್ರ "noseless"  
(10) ವಿಸ್ರ "noseless". (Sid. 1. 417).

(11) ಅಸ್ವತಮಿತಾ "a play in which the expression *eat and drink* continually occurs" (12) ಪಚತಃಪ್ರಜ್ಞತಾ (13) ಬಾದತ ಮಾಧಕಾ (14) ಬಾದತಾಚಮತಾ (15) ಆಹರನಿವಸಾ (16) ಆಮನಿಷ್ಕರಾ (17) ಉತ್ಪಚವಿವಚಾ, (18) ಭಿಕ್ಷುಲವಣಾ, (19) ಕೃಷ್ಣಿವಿಚಕ್ಷಣಾ, (20) ಪಚಲವಣಾ (21) ಪಚಪ್ರಕೂಟಾ (ಆಕೃತಿಗಣಾ) (II. 1. 72; Sid. I. 367. notes 114 115), ; all these compounds from 11 to 21 denoting something such as a play where those expressions continually occur. (22) ಎ ಹೀಡೆವರ್ತತೆ, (23) ಎಹಿಯವೆವರ್ತತೆ, (24) ಎಹಿವಣಿಜಾ, (25) ಎಹಿ ಸ್ವಾಗತಾ, all the compounds from 22 to 25 denoting something wherein the above expressions only occasionally occur. (26) ಅಹಿಹಸ್ವಾಗತಾ, (27) ಎಹಿಹಿಷೀಯಾ, (28) ಅಹಿಹಿಷೀಯಾ, (29) ಪ್ರಿಹಿಹಿಷೀಯಾ, (30) ಎಹಿಕಟಾ, (31) ಅಹಿಕಟಾ, (32) ಪ್ರಿಹಿಕಟಾ, (33) ಅಹರಕರಟಾ, (34) ಪ್ರಿಹಿಕರಟಾ, (35) ವಿಧಮಚೂತಾ, (36) ಉ ದ್ಧರಚೂತಾ, (37) ಅಹರಚಲಾ, (38) ಅಹರವಸನಾ, (39) ಅಹರನಿನಾ, (40) ಅಹರವಿತನಾ, (41) ಕೃಷ್ಣವಿಚಕ್ಷಣಾ, (42) ಉದ್ಧರೋತ್ಪ್ರಜಾ, (43) ಉದ್ಧ ರಾವಸ್ಯಜಾ, (44) ಉದ್ಧಮವಿಧಮಾ (45) ಉತ್ಪಚಸಿವತಾ, (46) ಉತ್ಪತಸಿದ ತಾ, (47) ಉಚ್ಚಾವಚಮ, (48) ಉಚ್ಚ ಸೀಚಂ, (49) ಅಚೋಪಚಂ, (50) ಅಚಪರಾಚಂ, (51) ನುಪ್ರಚಂ, (52) ನಿಕ್ಷಪ್ರಚಂ, (53) ಅಕಿಂಚನ, (54) ಸ್ನಾತ್ವಾಕಾಲಕ, (55) ಹೀತ್ವಾಸ್ಥಿರಕ, (56) ಭುಕ್ತ್ವಾಸುತ, (57) ಶೌಚ್ಯಸಾಹೀಯಾನ್, (58) ಉತ್ಪತ್ಯಸಾಕಲಾ, (59) ನಿಪತ್ಯರೋಹಿಣಿ (60) ನಿಪತ್ಯಾಕಾಳಮಾ (61) ಅಹಿಹಪ್ರಕಮಾ (62) ವಿಹಿವಿಧಸಾ, (63) ಇಹಪಂಚಮಾ, (64) ಇಹಪ್ಪಿಷೀಯಾ, (ಆಕೃತಿಗಣಾ) (II. 1. 72; Sid. I. 367. note 115) (65) ಸುಕೃದ್, "friend" (66) ದುಷ್ಕದ್, "enemy" (V. 4. 150).

(f). Irregular not only in one of the ways above mentioned but also in being incapable of being compounded with other words.

(1) ಪಾತ್ರಿಸಮಿತ, (2) ಪಾತ್ರಿಸಹುಳ, (3) ಉದುಂಬರಮೇಕ, (4) ಉ ದುಂಬರಕೃಮಿ, (5) ಕೂಪಕಚ್ಚಪ (6) ಅವಟಕಚ್ಚಪ, (7) ಕೂಪಮನ್ನೂಕ, (8) ಕೂಪಮಣ್ಣೂಕ (9) ಉದಗಾಸಮಣ್ಣೂಕ, (10) ನಗರಕಾಕ, (11) ನಗರನಾ

ಯಸ, (12) ಮಾತರಿವುರುಪ, (13) ಪಿಣ್ಣೀಕೂರ, (14) ಪಿತರಿಕೂರ, (15) ಗಿಜೆಕೂರ, (16) ಗಿಜೆನರ್ಪಿನ್ (17) ಗಿಜೆಕ್ಷೆಪ್ಪಡಿ, (18) ಗಿಜೆವಿಜಿತಿ, (19) ಗಿಜೆವಾಣ್ಣಿ, (20) ಗಿಜೆವಾಣ್, (21) ಗಿಜೆದ್ವಪ್ಪ, (22) ಗಿಜೆನೈಪ್ಪ, (23) ಗಿಜೆತ್ಪಪ್ಪ, (24) ಅಸ್ವನಿಕವಕ, (25) ಗೊಪ್ಪೇಕೂರ, (26) ಗೊಪ್ಪೇವಿಜಿತ, (27) ಗೊಪ್ಪೇಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಪಿಡ, (28) ಗೊಪ್ಪೇಪಟು, (29) ಗೊಪ್ಪೇಪಂಡಿತ, (30) ಗೊಪ್ಪೇಪ್ರಗಲ್ಪ, (31) ವರ್ಣೆ ಪಿರಿಪಿರಾ, (32) ವರ್ಣೆಚುರುಚುರಾ (ಅಕೃತಿಗಣ), all these words from 1 to 32 being words expressing contempt. (II. 1. 48 ; Sid. I. 354. note 66.) *e. g.*, ವರಮಾ ಪಾತ್ರಿಸಮಿತಾಃ, not ವರಮಪಾತ್ರಿಸಮಿತಾಃ.

#### B. Compounds which are irregular otherwise.

(a) Irregular by the shortening of the final vowels of the antecedent members.

ಇಪ್ಪಕಾ, ಇಪೀಕಾ, and ಮಾಲಾ and words ending with ಇಪ್ಪಕಾ, ಇಪೀಕಾ, and ಮಾಲಾ, when followed respectively by ಚಿತ, ತೂಲ, and ಭಾರೀ, (VI. 3. 65 ; Sid. I. 470). *e. g.*, ಇಪ್ಪಕಚಿತ, ಇಪೀಕತೂಲ, ಮಾಲಭಾರೀ, ಇಪ್ಪಕಚಿತ, ಮುಂಜೇಪೀಕತೂಲ, ಉತ್ಪಲಮಾಲಭಾರೀ.

(b) Irregular by the insertion of ಮುಂ after the vowel of the antecedent members.

(1) ಸತ್ಯಂಕಾರ, (2) ಅಗದಂಕಾರ, (3) ಅಸ್ತಂಕಾರ, (4) ಧನುಂಭವಾಣ್, (5) ಲೋಕಂಪ್ಪ, (6) ಅನರ್ಥಾಸಮಿತೈ, (7) ಭ್ರಾಪ್ಪಮಿನ್, (8) ಅಗ್ನಿ ಮಿಂಧ, (9) ಉಪ್ಪಂಕರಣ, (10) ಭದ್ರಂಕರಣ, (VI. 3. 70 ; Sid. I. 470, 471).

(c) Irregular by reason of the comp-endings which they take or do not take.

#### (1) By taking ಅಚ್.

(1) ಪ್ರತಿಸಾಮ (2) ಅನುಸಾಮ (3) ಅವಸಾಮ (4) ಪ್ರತಿಲೋಮ, (5) ಅನುಲೋಮ (6) ಅವಲೋಮ, (7) ಕೃಷ್ಣಭೂಮ, (8) ಪಾಣ್ಡುಭೂಮ, (9) ಉದನೂಮ, (10) ಪದ್ಮನಾಭ (ಅಕೃತಿಗಣ) (Sid. I. 452). (11) ಅವತಮಸ, (12) ಸನ್ತಮಸ, (13) ಅನ್ಧತಮಸ, (V. 4. 79). (14) ಕ್ಷೋವಸೀಯ, (15) ಕ್ಷುಶ್ರೀಯಸ (V. 4. 80). (16) ಬ್ರಹ್ಮವರ್ಚಸ, (17) ವಸ್ತುವರ್ಚಸ, (18)

ಪಲ್ಯವರ್ತನ, (19) ರಾಜವರ್ತನ. (V. 4. 74. Sid. I. 453). (20) ಅನು  
ರಹನ (21) ಅವರಹನ (22) ತಪ್ಪರಹನ, (V. 4. 81). (23) ಸರ್ವರಾತ್ರ (24)  
ಪೂರ್ವರಾತ್ರ, (25) ಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರಾತ್ರ, (V. 4. 87).

(2) By not taking ಕೆಸ.

ಅನರ್ಥಕ (V. 4. 151 ; Sid. I. 425. note 77).

(3) By taking ಅಚ್.

(1) ಗವಾಹ್ನ, (V. 4. 76). (2) ಅಹೋರಾತ್ರ. (V. 4. 87).

(1) By taking ಅನ.

(1). ಅನ್ತರೋಮ, (2) ಏಹೋಮ, (V. 4. 117).

(5) By taking ಅನ optionally.

(1) ಖರಣಸ್ or ಖರಣಸ, (2) ಮುರಣಸ್ or ಮುರಣಸ (Sid. I. 416).

(6) By taking ಟಚ್.

(1) ಗ್ರಾಮತಹ್ನ, (2) ಕೌಟತಹ್ನ, (V. 4. 95). (3) ಅತಿಶ್ಯ, (V. 4.  
96). (4) ಉತ್ತರಸಕ್ಕ, (5) ಮೃಗಸಕ್ಕ, (6) ಪೂರ್ವಸಕ್ಕ. (V. 4. 98).

(7) By taking ಟಚ್, optionally.

ಕುಬ್ರಹ್ಮ or ಕುಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ್, (V. 4. 105).

(8) By not taking ಟಚ್.

(1) ಅತಿಸು, (Sid. I. 113).

(2) ಮದ್ರೂಚ್ಛೀ, (Sid. I. 382).

(d) Anomalous.

(1) ಪೃಥೋದರ, (2) ಪೃಥೋತ್ಥಾನ, (3) ಬಲಾಹಕ, (4) ಜೀಮೂತ, (5) ಕೃ  
ಶಾನ್, (6) ಉಲೂಖಲ, (7) ಪಿಕಾಚ, (8) ವೈಪೀ, (9) ಮಯೂರ, (ಅಶ್ವತಿಗಣ).  
(VI. 3. 100 Sid. I. 476 note 20). (10) ದೂತಾಕ, (11) ದೂಣಾಕ, (12) ದೂ  
ತಾಕ, (13) ದೂಡ್ಕ, (Sid. I. 477). (14) ಸುಹತ, (15) ಸುಹಿತ, (16) ಸತತ,

- (17) ಸಂತತ, (18) ಮಾಂಸದಚನ, (19) ವಜ್ರಂಸ್ಪರ್ಶನ, (20) ಮಾಂಸಕಾಕ, (21) ಮಾಂಸಸ್ಪರ್ಶ, (Sid. I. 477. note 37). (22) ನಿವ್ವವಾಣಿ. (V. 4. 160) (23) ತಿವ್ವದ್ಧು, (24) ವಹದ್ಧು, (25) ಆಯತೀಗವಂ, (26) ಖಲೀಯವಂ, (27) ಖಲೀಬುಸಂ, (28) ಲೂನಯವಂ, (29) ಲೂಯಮಾನಯವಂ, (30) ಸಂಹೃತಯವಂ, (31) ಸಂಹ್ರಯಮಾಣಯವಂ, (32) ಸಂಹೃತಬುಸಂ, (33) ಸಂಹ್ರಯಮಾಣಬುಸಂ, (34) ಸಮಭೂಮಿ, (35) ಸಮದದಾತಿ, (36) ಸುಪಮಂ, (37) ವಪಮಂ (38) ದು ಸ್ಸಮಂ, (39) ನಿವ್ವಮಂ, (40) ಅಪಸಮಂ, (41) ಆಯತೀಗಮಂ, (42) ಪಾಶ್ಚಿ, (43) ಪಾದಸಮಂ, (44) ಪುಣ್ಯಸಮಂ, (45) ಪಾಶ್ಚುಂ, (46) ಪ್ರರಥಂ, (47) ಪ್ರಮ್ಯುಗಂ, (48) ಪ್ರದಕ್ಷಿಣಂ, (49) ಅಪರದಕ್ಷಿಣಂ, (50) ಸಂಪ್ರತಿ, (51) ಅಸಂ ಪ್ರತಿ. (II. 1. 17. Sid. I. 331). (52) ಸುಮದ್ರಾ, (53) ಉನ್ಮತ್ತಗಂಗಳ, (Sid. I. 323). (54) ಎಕವೀಳ. (Sid. I. 360). (55) ಉತ್ಕಾಕಾದ್, (56) ವಿಶಾಕಾದ್, (57) ಪೂರ್ಣಕಾಕಾದ್, or ಪೂರ್ಣಕಾಕಾದ. (V. 4. 148, 149). (58) ಮಯೂರವ್ಯಯಕ, (59) ಛಾತ್ರವ್ಯಯಕ, (60) ಕಂದೋಜಮುಂಡ, (61) ಹಸ್ತ ಗೃಹ್ಯ, (62) ಪಾದಗೃಹ್ಯ, (63) ಲಾಂಗೂಲಗೃಹ್ಯ, (64) ಪುನರ್ವಾಯ, (65) ಅಕಾ ತೋಭಯ, (66) ಕಾಂಡೀಕ, (67) ಅಕೋವರುಷಿಕಾ, (68) ಅಹಮಹಮಿಕಾ, (69) ಯದ್ಯಬ್ಧಾ, (70) ದೃವ್ಯಾನ್ತರಂ, (71) ಅವಶ್ಯಕಾಯಂ, (71) ರಾಜಾನ್ತರಮ್, (72) ಚಿನ್ಮಾತ್ರಂ (ಅಕೃತಿಗಣ). (II. 1. 72, Sid. I. 368. 367 note 113). (73) ಪುಂಸಾನುಜ, (74) ಜನುಪಾಂಧ (Sid. I. 457). (75) ಸಮ್ಪಿರ, (VIII. 3. 95). (76) ಮಧ್ಯಗುರು, (77) ಅಸ್ತಿಗುರು. (VI. 3. 11, Sid. I. 460). (78) ಅರ್ಧನಾವ, (neuter) (79) ಅರ್ಧಬಾರ, (neuter) (80) ಅರ್ಧಬಾರಿ, (neuter). (V. 4. 100 101). (81) ಮಹಾಬ್ರಹ್ಮ (ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ) or ಮಹಾಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ್. (VI. 3. 46, V. 4. 101). (82) ಮಾತರೈತರಾ or ಮಾತಾ ಪಿತರಾ. (VI. 3. 32). (83) ಕುಕ್ಕು. ಸಂ, (84) ಮೃಗಪದ, (85) ಮೃಗ ಪ್ರೇರಂ, (86) ಕಾಕಕಾವ (Sid. I. 407). (87) ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಾಭಿಷೇ. (Sid. I. 457). (88) ರಾಜದುತ, (89) ಅಗ್ನಿವಾಣಂ, (90) ಲಿಪ್ತವಾಸಿತಂ, (91) ನಗ್ನ ಮುಷಿತಮ್, (92) ಸಿಕ್ತಸಂವೃಪ್ತಮ್, (93) ಮೃಪ್ತಲುಚಿತಮ್, (94) ಅಪಕ್ವ ನ್ನಪಕ್ವಮ್, (95) ಅರ್ಪಿತೋಪ್ತಮ್, (96) ಉಪ್ತಗಾಢಮ್, (97) ಉಲೂಖಲಮು ಸಲಮ್, (98) ತಪ್ತುಲಕಿಣ್ವಮ್, (99) ದೃಪದುಪಲಮ್, (100) ಅರಗವ್ಯಯವ ಬನ್ಧ ಶಿ (101) ಚಿತ್ರರೂಪಾಕ್ಷುಕಮ್, (102) ಅವನ್ಮೃತ್ಯುಕಮ್ (103) ಕೂಪ್ರಾಯ್ಫ ಮ್, (104) ಸ್ನಾತಕರಾಜಾನಾ, (105) ವಿದ್ಯಾಕೃನಾ ಜ್ಞಾನಾ, (106) ಅಕ್ಷಿಭ್ರವ ಮ್, (107) ದಾರಗವಮ್, (108) ಕ್ಷಾರ್ಣಾ, (109) ಧರ್ಮಾಧಾ, (110) ಕಾ



ಮಾರ್ಥಾ, (111) ಅರ್ಥಶಬ್ದಾ, (112) ಅರ್ಥಧರ್ಮಾ, (113) ಅರ್ಥಕಾಮಾ  
 (114) ವೈಕಾರಿಮತಂ, (115) ಗೋಜವಾಜಮ್, (116) ಗೋಪಾಲಧಾನೀ ಪೂಲಾ  
 ಸಮ್, (117) ಪೂಲಾಸಕುರಣ್ಣಮ್, (118) ಸೂಲಪೂಲಾಸಮ್, (119) ಉಶೀ  
 ರಬೀಜಿಮ್, (120) ಜಿಹ್ವಾಸ್ಥಿ, (121) ಸಂಚಾಸ್ಥತ್ವಮ್, (122) ಚಿತ್ರಾಸ್ವಾತೀ,  
 (123) ಭಾರ್ಯಾಪತೀ, (124) ರೂಪತೀ, (125) ಜೂಪತೀ, (126) ಜಾಯಾಪತೀ,  
 (127) ಪುತ್ರಪತೀ, (128) ಪುತ್ರಪತೂ, (129) ಕೇಶಕೃತ್, (130)  
 ಶಿರೋಬೀಜಮ್, (131) ಶಿರೋಜಾನು, (132) ಸರ್ಪರ್ಮಧುನೀ (133) ಮಧು  
 ಸರ್ಪಿಣೀ, (134) ಆದ್ಯನ್ತಾ, (135) ಅನ್ತಾದೀ, (136) ಗುಣವೃದ್ಧೀ,  
 (137) ವೃದ್ಧಿಸುಣೌ, (ಅಕೃತಿಗಣಾಃ). (II. 2. 31. Sid. I. 432). (138)  
 ನಭ್ರಾಟ್, (139) ನಾಸಾತ್, (140) ನವದಸ, (141) ನಾಸತ್ಯ, (142) ನಮು.  
 ಚಿ, (143) ನಕುಲ, (144) ನಖ, (145) ನವ್ರಂಸಕ, (146) ನಕ್ಷತ್ರ, (147)  
 ನಕ್ರ, (148) ನಾತ. (VI. 3. 75. (150) ಅಚತುರ, (151) ವಿಚತುರ, (152)  
 ಸುಚತುರ, (153) ಸ್ತೀಪುಂಸ, (154) ಧೀವ್ರನಡುಕ, (155) ಋಕ್ವಾಮ,  
 (156) ವಾಜ್ಮನಕ, 157) ಅಕ್ಷಿಪ್ರುವ, (158) ದಾರಗವ, (159)  
 ಉರ್ವಪ್ಪೀವ, (160) ಪದಪ್ಪೀವ, (161) ನಕ್ತೇದಿವ, (162) ರಾತ್ರಿಂ  
 ದಿವ, (163) ಅರ್ಜುನವ, (164) ಸರಜಸ, (165) ನಿಶ್ರೇಯಸ, (166)  
 ಪುರುಷಾಯುಷ, (167) ದ್ವಾಪ್ನಯುಷ, (168) ತ್ಯಾಪ್ನಯುಷ, (169) ಋಗ್ನ  
 ಜಾಪ, (170) ಜಾತೋಕ್ಷ, (171) ಮಖೋಕ್ಷ, (172) ವೈದ್ವೋಕ್ಷ, (173)  
 ಉಪಕುನ, (174) ಗೋಪ್ಪಶ್ಯ (175) ತ್ರಿಚತುರ, (176) ಉಪಚತುರ,  
 (V. 4. 77 ; Sid. I. 453). (177) ವಾಚೋಯುಕ್ತಿಃ, (178) ದಿಶೋದಡೇ, (179)  
 ಪಶ್ಯತೋಹರಃ, (180) ಆಮುಷ್ಯಾಯಣ, (181) ಆಮುಷ್ಯಪ್ರತಿಕ್ತಾ, (182) ಆ  
 ಮುಷ್ಯಕುಲಿಕಾ, ಕುನಕೇಫ, (184) ಕುನಕಪಚ್ಛ, (185) ಕುನಕಲಾಂಗಮಾ,  
 (186) ದಿವೈದಾಸಃ, (Sid. I. 462). (187) ಕೃತ್ಯೇಖ, ಲೇಖ being form-  
 ed by the affix ಅಪ್, not ಘಣ (288) ಕೃಲ್ಗಾಸ, (Sid. I. 465 ;  
 VI. 3. 50). (189) ಹೃಚ್ಛೋಕಃ or ಹೃದಯಕೋಕಃ, (190) ಹೃದ್ರೋಗಃ, or  
 ಹೃದಯರೋಗಃ, (VI. 3. 52). (191) ಪದಾಜಿ, (192) ಪದಾತಿ, (193) ಪದಗ,  
 (194) ಪದೊಪಕತ, (VI. 3. 51). (195) ಪದ್ಧಿಮಮ್, (196) ಪತ್ಯಾಪೀ  
 VI. 3. 54). (197) ಪದ್ವಿಪುಕಿ, or ಪಾದಪೂಪಕಿ, (198) ಪನ್ನಿಕ್ರಃ or ಪಾದಮಿ  
 ಕ್ರಃ, (199) ಪಚ್ಛಬ್ಧಿ, or ಪಾದಶಬ್ದಿ, (200) ಪನ್ನಿಪ್ಯಕಿ, or ಪಾದನಿಪ್ಯಕಿ,  
 (VI. 3. 56 ; Sid. I. 467). (201) ಉದಪಿಪ, (202) ಉದವಾಸ, (203)  
 ಉದವಾಹನ, (204) ಉದಧಿ, (VI. 3. 58). (205) ಉದಮನ್ಥ or ಉದಕಮನ್ಥ,  
 (206) ಉದೊದನ, or ಉದಕೋದನ, (207) ಉಧಸಕ್ತ, or ಉದಕಸಕ್ತ,

(208) ಉದಬಿನ್ನದ್ or ಉದಕಬಿನ್ನದ್, (209) ಉದವಪ್ರ, or ಉದಕವಪ್ರ, (210) ಉದಭಾರ, or ಉದಕಭಾರ, (211) ಉದಹಾರ, or ಉದಕಹಾರ, (212) ಉದವೀ ವಧ, or ಉದಕವೀವಧ, (213) ಉದಗಾಹ or ಉದಕಗಾಹ, (VI. 3. 60). (214) ಭ್ರಕುಂಸ, or ಭ್ರಕುಂಸ, (215) ಭ್ರಕುಟಿ or ಭ್ರಕುಟಿ, (Sid. I. 468) (216) ಅಪ್ಪೆಯಾಸಿ, (Sid. I. 461). (217) ದ್ವಿಪಯಸೀ, (218) ಸರ್ಪಿಮಫಧು ಸೀ, (219) ಮಧುಸರ್ಪಿಮೀ, (220) ಜ್ವಪ್ರಜಾಪತೀ, (201) ಶಿವವೈಶ್ವನಾ, (222) ಸ್ವನೈವಿಕಾಖಾ, (223) ಪರಿವಾತ್ರೈಕಿಕಾ, (224) ಪ್ರವಗ್ನೋಪಸದಾ, (225) ಕುಕ್ಲೈಕಾ, (226) ಇಧ್ಮಾಬರ್ಹಿಮೀ, (227) ದೀಕ್ಷಾತಪಸೀ, (228) ಶ್ರದ್ಧಾತಪಸೀ (229) ಮೆಧಾತಪಸೀ, (230) ಅಧ್ಯಯನತಪಸೀ, (231) ಉಲೂಖ ಲಮುಖಿ, (232) ಆದ್ಯವಸಾನಿ, (233) ಶ್ರದ್ಧಾಮೆಧಿ, (234) ಬುಕ್ಸಾಮೆ (235) ವಾ ಜ್ಞನಕ, (II. 4. 14; Sid. I. 439 note 18.) (236) ಸುಪ್ರಾತ, (237) ಸುಕ್ತ, (238) ಸುದಿವ, (239) ಕಾಶಿಕುಕ್ತ, (240) ಚತುರಕ್ರ, (241) ಎಣಿವದ, (242) ಅ ಜಪದ, (243) ಪೂರ್ವಪದ, (V. 4. 120). (244) ಅಹಲ or ಅಹಲಿ, (245) ಅ ಸಕ್ಥ or ಅಸಕ್ಥಿ, (246) ಸುಹಲ, or ಸುಹಲಿ, (247) ಸುಸಕ್ಥ or ಸುಸಕ್ಥಿ, (248) ದುರ್ಹಲ or ದುರ್ಹಲಿ, (249) ದುಸ್ಸಕ್ಥ or ದುಸ್ಸಕ್ಥಿ, (250) ಅಕಕ್ತ or ಅಕಕ್ತಿ, (251) ಸುಕಕ್ತ or ಸುಕಕ್ತಿ, (252) ದುಕಕ್ತ or ದುಕಕ್ತಿ, (253) ಅಪ್ರಜ, (254) ದುಪ್ರಜ (255) ಸುಪ್ರಜ, (256) ಅಮೇಧ, (257) ದುಮೇ ಧ, (258) ಸುಮೇಧ, (V. 4. 121, 122). (259) ಸುಪವ್ಯಾ, (260) ಹರಿತ ಜವ್ಯಾ (261) ತೈಣಜವ್ಯಾ, (262) ಸೋಮಜವ್ಯಾ, (263) ದಕ್ಷಿಣೇರ್ವಾ, (V. 4. 125, 126.) (264) ದ್ವಿದನ್ವೈ, (265) ದ್ವಿಮಾಸಲಿ, (266) ಉಭಾಂಜಲಿ, or ಉಭಯಾಂಜಲಿ, (268) ಉಭಾದಂತಿ or ಉಭಯಾದಂತಿ, (269) ಉಭಾಹ ಸ್ತು or ಉಭಯಾಹಸ್ತು, (270), ಉಭಾಕರ್ಣಿ or ಉಭಯಾಕರ್ಣಿ, (271) ಉಭಾಪಾ ಣಿ, or ಉಭಯಾಪಾಣಿ, (272) ಉಭಾಬಾಹು or ಉಭಯಾಬಾಹು, (273) ಎಕಪ ದಿ, (274) ಪ್ರೋಪ್ಯವದಿ, (275) ಆಧ್ಯವದಿ, (276) ಸಪದಿ, (277) ನಿಕುಚ್ಯಕ ಣಿ, (278) ಸಾಹತವ್ವಜ್ಞ, (279) ಅನ್ತೀವಾಸಿ, (V. 4. 128). (280) ಅಗ್ನಾ ಹಿತ or ಆಹಿತಾನ್ನ, (281) ಪುತ್ರಜಾತ or ಜಾತಪುತ್ರ, (282) ಜಾತದಂತ or ದಂತಜಾತ, (283) ಕೃತುಜಾತ or ಜಾತಕೃತು, (284) ತೈಲಪಿತ or ಪಿತತೈಲ, (285) ಸ್ಥೂತಪಿತ or ಪಿತಸ್ಥೂತ, (286) ಮದ್ಯಪಿತ, or ಪಿತಮದ್ಯ, (287) ಭಾರ್ಯೋಢ or ಊಡಭಾರ್ಯಾ, (288) ಅರ್ಥಗತ, or ಗತಾರ್ಥ, (289) ಅ ಸ್ಯುದ್ಯತ or ಉದ್ಯತಾನಿ, (II. 237; Sid. I. 429. note 96). 290) ಗಡುತಂತ or ಕಂತಗಡು, (291) ದಂಡಪಾಣಿ or ಪಾಣಿದಂಡ, (ಅಕೃತಿಗಣ) (II. 2. 36. Sid I. 429).

(3.) The nouns which are irregular as to feminine affixes are as follows :—

A. Words which take feminine affixes in a particular sense only.

(a) *Absolutely.*

Bases ending in ಅ.

(1). ಎಷಣಿ (ಬೀಷ) “an iron or steel probe or a goldsmith’s balance” (Sid. I. 227 ; note 76).

(2). ಕೆಟೀ (ಬೀಷ) “the hip or the hip together with the loins” (Id).

(3). ರೇವತಿ (ಬೀಷ) “asterism.” (Id).

Bases ending in ಉ.

(1). ಕದ್ರೂ (2) ಕಮಂಡಲೂ (appellative) (ಉಷ್ಣ).  
(IV. 1. 72. Sid. I. 241. note 120).

(b) *Optionally.*

Bases ending in ಇ.

ಕೆತ್ತೀ or ಕೆತ್ತಿ “weapon” (ಬೀಷ or nil)  
(Sid. I. 230 ; IV. 1. 45).

B. Words which take different feminine affixes.

(a). Those which take different affixes according as their senses are different.

(1). Basis ending in ಅ

ಕೂದ್ರಾ (ಬೀಷ) “a woman of the Súdra caste.” (Sid. I. 208).

ಕೂದ್ರೀ (ಬೀಷ) “wife of a Súdra.” (Id).

ನೌಕಾಕೂದ್ರೀ (ಬೀಷ). “a great woman of the Súdra caste.” (Id).

ಮಾಮಿಕಾ (ಟಾಪ್) "appellative." (Sid. I. 223).

ಮಾಮಿಕೇ (ಬೇಪ್) otherwise. (IV. 1. 30).

ಜಾನಪದೀ (ಬೇಪ್) "an occupation of a citizen." (IV. 1. 42)

ಜಾನಪದೀ (ಬೇಪ್) otherwise. (Sid. I. 228).

ಕುಂಡೀ (ಬೇಪ್) "a vessel." (Id).

ಕುಂಡಾ (ಟಾಪ್) "otherwise. (Id).

ಗೋಣೀ (ಬೇಪ್) "a vessel or a vessel for keeping grain."  
(Id).

ಗೋಣಾ (ಟಾಪ್) otherwise. (Id).

ಸ್ಥಲೀ (ಬೇಪ್) "a place not prepared by artificial im-  
provements, such as drainage &c." (Id).

ಸ್ಥಲಾ (ಟಾಪ್) "otherwise." (Id).

ಪಾಜೀ (ಬೇಪ್) "cooked." (Id).

ಪಾಬಾ (ಟಾಪ್) "otherwise." (Id).

ನಾಗೀ (ಬೇಪ್) "stout." (Id).

ನಾಗಾ (ಟಾಪ್) "otherwise." (Id).

ಕಾಪೀ (ಬೇಪ್) "black coloured." (Sid. I. 229 note 79).

ಕಾಲಾ (ಟಾಪ್) "cruel" (Sid. I. 229 note 80).

ಸೀಲಾ (ಟಾಪ್) "blue coloured cloth" (Sid. I. 229).

ನೀಲೀ (ಬೇಪ್) "blue coloured animal" or "indigo." (Id).

ನೀಲೀ (ಬೇಪ್) or ನೀಲಾ (ಟಾಪ್) (appellative) (Id).

ನೀಲಾ (ಟಾಪ್) "otherwise. (Id).

ಕುಣೀ (ಬೇಪ್) "a ploughshare. (Id).

ಕುಕ್ಕಾ (ಟಾಪ್) "otherwise. (Id).

ಕಾಮುಕೀ (ಬೀಷ್) "a woman desirous of sexual intercourse." (Id).

ಕಾಮುಕಾ (ಟಾಪ್) "otherwise. (Id).

ಕಬರೀ (ಬೀಷ್) "a fellet or braid of hair." (Id).

ಕಬರಾ (ಟಾಪ್) otherwise. (Id).

ಕೇವಲೀ	}	(ಬೀಷ್) (appellative) (IV. 1. 30).
ಭಾಗದೆಯೀ		
ಪಾಪೀ		
ಅಪರೀ		
ಸಮಾನೀ		
ಆರ್ಯಕೃತೀ		
ಭೆಷಜೀ	}	

ಕೇವಲಾ	}	(ಟಾಪ್) (otherwise) (Id).
ಭಾಗದೆಯಾ		
ಪಾಪಾ		
ಅಪರಾ		
ಸಮಾನಾ		
ಆರ್ಯಕೃತಾ		
ಭೆಷಜಾ	}	

ಸಮಂಗಲೀ (ಬೀಷ್) or ಸುಮಂಗಲೀ (ಬೀಷ್) (appellative) (1. 30.  
41; Sid. I. 227 notu 76)

ಸುಮಂಗಲಾ (otherwise) (Id).

ಚಂದ್ರಭಾಗಾ or ಚಂದ್ರಭಾಗೀ "river" (ಟಾಪ್) or (ಬೀಷ್) (IV. 1.  
45, Sid. IV. 230).

ಚಂದ್ರಭಾಗಾ (ಟಾಪ್) otherwise. (Id).

ಸೂರ್ಯಾ (ಟಾಪ್) “ the wife of the sun if she is the goddess”  
(Sid. I. 231).

ಸೂರಿ “ the wife of the sun if she is not the goddess”.

ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯಾ or ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯಿ (ಟಾಪ್ or ಬೀಷ್) (Sid. I. 232).  
a female teacher”

ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯಾ (ಬೀಷ್) or ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯಾನೀ (ಬೀಷ್) (anomalous)  
otherwise. *Id.*

ಆಚಾರ್ಯಣೀ “ the wife of a teacher. (*Id.*)

ಆಚಾರ್ಯಾ “ a female teacher” (*Id.*).

ಅರ್ಯಾ (ಬೀಷ್). “ the wife of an Arya i. e., “ Vysya” or a  
master. (*Id.*).

ಅರ್ಯಾಣೀ (anomalous) or ಅರ್ಯಾ (ಬೀಷ್ or ಟಾಪ್) otherwise  
(*Id.*).

ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯಾ (ಬೀಷ್). “ the wife of a Kshatriya.” (*Id.*).

ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯಾಣೀ (anomalous) or ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯಾ (ಬೀಷ್ or ಟಾಪ್) otherwise (*Id.*).

ಪಾಣಿಗೃಹೀತೀ (ಬೀಷ್). “ wife” (Sid. I. 233). ಪಾಣಿಗೃಹೀತಾ  
(ಟಾಪ್) otherwise (*Id.*).

ಕಾರ್ಜುರವೀ, ಕಾಪಪವೀ, ಗೌಗ್ಗಲವೀ, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೀ, ವೈದೀ, ಗೌತಮೀ, ಕಾ  
ಮಂಡಲೀ, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೀ, ಕೃತೆಯಾ, ಅನಿಧಿಯೀ ಅಶೋಕೇಯೀ, ವಾಕ್ಯಾಯ  
ನೀ, ವೃಂಜಾಯನೀ, ಕೈಕನೀ, ಕಾವ್ಯೀ, ಕೈವ್ಯೀ, ಆಶ್ವರಥ್ಯೀ, ಔದಮಾನೀ, ಅರಾಲೀ, ಚಂ  
ಡಾಲೀ, ವತಂಡೀ (IV. 1. 73. Sid. I. 241) (all ಬೀಷ್) if words called  
*jāti*; ಕಾರ್ಜುರವೀ &c., as above (all ಬೀಷ್) if expressive of the matri-  
monial union. (Sid. I. 241).

Bases ending in ಇ.

ಪದ್ಧತೀ, ಅಂಕತೀ, ಅಂಚತೀ, ಅಂಹತೀ, ರಾತ್ರೀ, ರಾಧೀ, ಕಾಧೀ, or ಪದ್ಧತಿ,  
ಅಂಕತಿ, ಅಂಚತಿ, ಅಂಹತಿ, ರಾತ್ರಿ, ರಾಧಿ, ಕಾಧಿ, (ಬೀಷ್ or nil). (IV. 1. 45.  
Sid. I. 230 ; note 85).

## Bases ending in

ಬಹ್ವೇ or ಬಹು (ಬೇಷ್ or nil). (IV. 1. 45 ; Sid. I. 230 ; note 85).

## Bases ending in ತ್.

ಭೋಗವತೀ (ಬೇನ್) appellative. (IV. 1. 73 ; Sid. I. 241, note 121).

ಗೌರಿಮತೀ (ಬೇನ್) appellative (Id.).

## Bases ending in ದ್.

Comp. words ending in ಸಾದ್ if the word means a Vedic metre (ಋಕ್,) takes ಟಾವ್ after changing ಸಾದ್ into ವನ್ (IV. 1. 8, 9 ; VI. 4. 130). *e. g.*, ದ್ವಿಸದಾ, ಎಕಪದಾ ; but they otherwise take ಬೇಷ್ or nil (IV. 1. 8), *e. g.*, ದ್ವಿಸದೀ, ದ್ವಿಸದ್.

(b). Those which take different affixes without difference in sense.

## Bases ending in ಅ.

ಪಿಶಂಗಾ (ಟಾವ್) or ಪಿಶಂಗೀ (ಬೇಷ್).

ತಲಾನೀ (ಬೇಷ್ or ಬೇಷ್). (Sid. I. 216 ; IV. 1. 41.)

ತರುಣೀ (ಬೇಷ್ or ಬೇಷ್). (Id.).

ಸೋಣೀ or ಸೋಣಾ.

ಭಗೀ or ಭಗಾ.

ಗಲೀ or ಗಲಾ

ರಾಗೀ or ರಾಗಾ

ಚಂಡೀ or ಚಂಡಾ

ಅರಾಣೀ or ಅರಾಲಾ

ಕೃಪಣೀ or ಕೃಪಣಾ

ಕಮಲೀ or ಕಮಲಾ

ವಿಕಟೀ or ವಿಕಟಾ

(ಬೇಷ್ or ಟಾವ್) IV. 1. 43.  
45, Sid. I. 230.

విశాలి or విశాలా  
 విశంకటి or విశంకటా  
 భరుజి or భరుజా  
 ధ్వజి or ధ్వజా  
 కల్యాణి or కల్యాణా  
 లుదారి or లుదారా  
 పురాణి or పురాణా  
 క్రొడి ( or క్రొడా  
 నది or నది  
 మిరి or మిరా  
 శిఖి or శిఖా  
 బాలి or బాలా  
 శఫి or శఫా  
 గుది or గుదా

(దీప్ or టాప్) (Id).

మోతులాని (దీప్) anomalous or మాతులి (దీప్) (Sid. I. 231).

కవరపుట్టి (దీప్) మణిపుట్టి (దీప్) విషపుట్టి (దీప్)  
 కరపుట్టి (దీప్) (Sid. I. 235).

Bases ending in న.

అక్కి or అక్కు (దీప్ or nil). (IV. I. 45 ; Sid. I. 230 note 85).

(C). Others.

(1). Bases ending in ఆ.

(a) టాప్.

(1) అజా, ఎడకా, అర్వా, బేటకా, మూపికా, బాలా, వత్సా, జోతా,  
 మందా, విలాతా, క్రూరకా, జ్యేష్ఠా, కనిష్ఠా, కేరిలా, మధ్యమా, లుప్తా,  
 దేవవికా, కన్యా, అసితా పలితా అవదాతా, (Sid. I. 219, 226 ; IV. I. 4),  
 సంపలా, భస్మఫలా, అజినఫలా, కణఫలా, పిండఫలా, సత్పుష్పాకాండపుష్పా



ಸ್ರಾಂತವುಪ್ಪಾ, ಕತವುಪ್ಪಾ, ಎಕವುಪ್ಪಾ, (Sid. I. 208). ಅಮೂಲಾ, (Id.) ತ್ರಿ  
ಫಲಾ, ತ್ರ್ಯಗೀಕಾ, (Sid. I. 220) ದುಷ್ಟಾ, (Sid. I. 228). ಧನಕ್ರೀತಾ (Sid.  
I. 232).

(2). Compounds ending in the word ಪಾಲಕ even when  
matrimonial union is meant (Sid. I. 251). e. g., ಸೋಪಾಲ=ಸೋಪಾಲಿ  
ಕಾ; ಅಶ್ವಪಾಲಾ=ಅಶ್ವಪಾಲಿಕಾ, (no ಬೇಡ).

Comp. words beginning with nouns ending with the primitive  
word ಅಪ್ from ಅಂಚು by coming before this ಅಪ್ as an *upapada*  
and ending with the word ಪುಪ್ಪ. e. g., ಪುಪ್ಪಾಪುಪ್ಪಾ, ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ರಾಪುಪ್ಪಾ,  
ದವ್ಯಕ್ಪಾಪುಪ್ಪಾ, (Sid. I. 208).

(b) ಚಾಪ್

ಅವಚ್ಯಾ, (IV. 1. 75).

(c) ಬೇಷ್.

(1) ಗೌರೀ, ಮತ್ಸ್ಯೀ, ಮನುಷ್ಯೀ, ಕೃಂಗೀ, ಪಿಂಗಲೀ, ಕಮೀ, ಸವ  
ಯೀ, ಮುಕಯಾ, ಋಷ್ಯೀ, ಪಟೀ, ತೂಣೀ, ದ್ರೋಣೀ, ದ್ರೋಣೀ, ಹರಿಣೀ, ಕಾಕ  
ಣೀ, ಪಟೀ, ಉಣಕೀ, ಆಮಲಕೀ, ಕುವಲೀ, ಬಿಂಬೀ, ಬದರೀ, ಕರ್ಪೂರೀ, ತರ್ಕಾರೀ,  
ಕರ್ಕಾರೀ ಪುಷ್ಕರೀ, ಶಿಖಂಡೀ, ಸಲದೀ, ಕಪ್ಪಂಡೀ, ಸನಂದೀ, ಸುಪವೀ, ಸುಪವೀ, ಅ  
ಲಿನ್ದೀ, ಗಡುಲೀ, ಪಾಂಡುಲೀ, ಆಡಕೀ, ಅನಂದೀ, ಅಶ್ವತ್ಥೀ, ಸ್ವಪಾಟೀ, ಅಪಚ್ಚೀ, ಕೀ,  
ಕಮ್ಬಲೀ, ಸೂರ್ವೀ, ಕೂರ್ಪೀ, ಸೂರ್ಜೀ, ಯೂಷ್ಠೀ, ಯೂಷ್ಠೀ, ಸೂರ್ಪೀ, ಮುಷ್ಠೀ,  
ವಲ್ಲಕೀ, ಧಾತಕೀ, ಸಲ್ಲಕೀ, ಮೂಲಕೀ, ಮೂಲತೀ, ಸಾಲ್ವಕೀ, ವೆತನೀ, ವೃಷೀ, ಅ  
ತನೀ, ಉಭಯೀ, ಭೃಂಗೀ, ಮಹೀ, ಮಹೀ, ಫೇಷೀ, ಪೇಷೀ, ಮೇಷೀ, ಕೃಷೀ, ತಕ್ಷೀಣೀ  
ಅನತುಹೀ, ಅನತ್ಪಾಹೀ, ದೇಹೀ, ದೇಹಲೀ, ಕಾಕಾದನೀ, ಗವಾದನೀ, ತೇಜನೀ, ರಜನೀ, ಲ  
ವಣೀ, ಔದ್ವಾಹಮಾನೀ, ಸೋತಮೀ, ಪಾರಕೀ, ಅಯಸೂರ್ಣೀ, ಯಾನೀ, ಮೆಫೀ,  
ಕೇವಾಲೀ, ಅಪಕೀ, ಆರಟೀ, ದಟೀ, ಟಿಟೀ, ನೂಟೀ, ಮೂಲಾಟೀ, ಕಾತನೀ, ನಿತಾ  
ನೀ, ಪಾತನೀ, ಪಾನಪೀ, ಆಸ್ತರಣೀ, ಅಧಿಕರಣೀ, ಅಧಿಕಾರೀ, ಅಗ್ರಜಾಯಣೀ, ಸಚ  
ನೀ, ಅಂಡರೀ, ಸುಂದರೀ, ಮಂಡಲೀ, ಮನ್ಥರೀ, ಮಂಗಲೀ, ಪಟೀ, ಪಿಂಡೀ, ಪುಂ  
ಡೀ, ಉರ್ವೀ, ಗುರ್ವೀ, ಕಮೀ, ಸೂಟೀ, ಅರ್ಜೀ, ಹೃದೀ, ಪಾಂಡೀ, ಭಾಂಡೀ, ಲೋ  
ಹಾದೀ, ಕದರೀ, ಕನ್ದರೀ, ಕದಲೀ, ಕಲ್ಮಾಪೀ, ಭೃಕತೀ, ಮಹತೀ, ಸೂರ್ವೀ, ಸೌ  
ಧರ್ವೀ, ವಿಕಲೀ, ನಿಷ್ಕಲೀ, ಪುಷ್ಕಲೀ, ಪಿಪ್ಪಲೀ, ಪರಿತಕೀ, ಕೊಕಾತಕೀ, ಕಮೀ,  
ವರೀ, ಕರೀ, ಪೃಷ್ಠೀ, ವಾತಾಮುಕೀ, ಪಿತಾಮುಕೀ. (ಅಕೃತಿಗಣ) (IV. 1 41. Sid.  
I. 227. note 76).

(2). Compounds ending with the word ಕ್ರೀಡೆ, which is preceded by a word in the instrumental case (IV. 1. 50). e. g., ಅಶ್ವಕ್ರೀಡೇ.

(3). Comp. words ending with ಮಾಕ, ಕರ್ಣ, ಪರ್ಣ, ಪುಷ್ಪ, ಫಲ, ಮೂಲ, and ಬಾಲ, though they have, as their antecedent members *jāti* words which are invariably feminine (IV. 1. 64). e. g., ಓದನಮಾಕೇ, ಸಂಕುಕರ್ಣೇ, ಕಾಲಪರ್ಣೇ, ಕುಖುಪುಷ್ಪೇ, ದಾಸೀಫಲೇ, ದರ್ಭಮೂಲೇ, ಗೋಬಾಲೇ.

(d). ಬೇಷ್.

ಸ್ತ್ರೀಶೀ, ಪೌಂಶೀ (Kás on IV. 1. 15).

Bases ending in ಇ.

ಬೇಷ್.

ಭಾರಿಕೇ, ಭಾವಿಕೇ, ಭಾವಿಂಶೀ. (IV. 1. 41 ; Sid. I. 227).

ಬೇನ್.

ಎಹೀ, ಪರ್ಯೆಹೀ, (IV. 1. 73 ; Sid. I. 241).

Bases ending in ಉ.

(a). nil.

ಬರು (Sid. 1. 230).

(b). ಉಜ್.

ಸಂಹಿತೋರೂ, ಸಹಿತೋರೂ, ಸಹೋರೂ, ಕಶೋರೂ, ಲಕ್ಷಣೋರೂ, ವಾವೋರೂ, (IV. 1. 70 ; Sid. I. 241).

(c) ಬೇಷ್.

ಅಶ್ವೀ, (IV. 1. 62).

Bases ending in ಏ.

*nil.*

ಸ್ವಸ್ಯ, ನನಾಂದ್ಯ, ದುಹಿತೃ, ಮಾತೃ, ಯಾತೃ, ತಿಸ್ಯ, ಚತಸ್ಯ. (IV. 1. 10).

Bases ending in ಚ್.

*ಬೀಪ್.*

Primitive words from the verbal root ಅಂಚು. (Sid. I. 208)

*i. e.*, ಪ್ರಾಚೀ.

Bases ending in ತ್.

*ಬೀಪ್.*

ಪ್ರಕತೀ, ಮುಕತೀ (Sid. I. 182).

ತಾವತೀ, ಎತಾವತೀ, ಯಾವತೀ, ಇಯತೀ, ಕಿಯತೀ.

Bases ending in ನ್.

(a) *nil.*

ಪಂಚನ್, ನವನ್, ಸಪ್ತನ್, ಅಷ್ಟನ್, ದಶನ್. (IV. 1. 10)

(b) *ಬೀಪ್.*

*Bah* compounds ending in the word ದಾಮನ್ preceded by *sankhyá* words, (IV. 1. 27). *e. g.*, ದ್ವಿದಾಮ್ಯೀ.

Bases ending in ಪ್.

*ನಿ.*

ಷಪ್. (IV. 1. 10).

*D. Anomalous words.*

(1) ಸಪತ್ನೀ from ಸಮಾನಪತಿ (co-wife) (ಬೀಪ್) (IV. 1. 35). ಪತ್ನೀ from ಪತಿ, (wife) (ಬೀಪ್) (IV. 1. 33). ಪತ್ನೀ from ಪತಿ (ಬೀಪ್) even when it is at the end of comp. if the antecedent words are ಎಕ, ನೀರ, ಪಿಣ್ಡ, ಶ್ವ, ಭ್ರಾತೃ, ಭದ್ರ, ಪುತ್ರ. (IV. 1. 35). *e. g.*, ಎಕಪತ್ನೀ, ನೀರಪತ್ನೀ, ಪಿಣ್ಡಪತ್ನೀ &c.,

(2). ತ್ರಿಹಾಯಾಣೀ (ಬೇಪ್) "a three year old girl" (IV. 1. 27 ; Sid. I. 222). ಚತುರ್ಹಾ ಯಾಣೀ (ಬೇಪ್) "four year old girl" (Id).

ಅನ್ತರ್ವತ್ಸೀ, (ಬೇಪ್) "a pregnant female." ಪತಿವತ್ಸೀ (ಬೇಪ್) "a female having her husband living." (IV. 1. 32).

ಪೂತಕೃತಾಯೀ, (ಬೇಪ್) "wife of a sacrificer" (IV. 1. 36).

ವೈಪಾಕಪಾಯೀ, (ಬೇಪ್) "wife of a ವೈಪಾಕಪೀ (Id).

ಅಗ್ನಾಯೀ, (ಬೇಪ್) "wife of fire (the god)." (Id).

ಕುಸಿತಾಯೀ, (ಬೇಪ್) "wife of a ಕುಸಿತ" (IV. 1. 37).

ಕುಸಿದಾಯೀ, (ಬೇಪ್) "wife of a ಕುಸಿದ" (Id).

ಮನಾವೀ, (ಬೇಪ್) or ಮನಾಯೀ, (ಬೇಪ್) or ಮನು (nil) "wife of a Manu." (IV. 1. 38).

ಕ್ರೋಸ್ವೀ from ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಯ, (ಬೇಪ್) "female jackal." (IV. 1. 41 ; Sid. I. 228 note 79). ಮಾನುಷೀ (ಬೇಪ್) (IV. 1. 41. Sid. I. 231. Id. 228. note 76).

ಮತ್ಸೀ, (ಬೇಪ್) from ಮತ್ಸ್ಯ (IV. 1. 41 ; Sid. I. 227 note 76. VI. 4. 149).

ಅಗಸ್ತೀ from ಅಗಸ್ತ್ಯ "wife of ಅಗಸ್ತ್ಯ." (VI. 4. 149 ; Sid. I. 228).

ಸೂರೀ, (ಬೇಪ್) from ಸೂರ್ಯ, "the wife of the sun, provided she is not the goddess" (ಕುಂತೀ, for instance), (VI. 4. 149 ; Sid. I. 131).

ಇಂದ್ರಾಣೀ, ವರುಣಾಣೀ, ಭವಾಣೀ, ಕರ್ವಾಣೀ, ದುರ್ವಾಣೀ. ಮೃತಾಣೀ, ಹಿ ಮಾಣೀ, "a mass of snow." ಅರಣ್ಯಾಣೀ, "a large forest," ಯವಾಣೀ "bad barley," ಯವನಾಣೀ "the written language of the Yavanas (the Greeks)." (IV. 1. 49).

ಕೃಷ್ಣ (ಉಜ್) from ಕೃಷುರ (Sid. I. 240). ನಾರೀ from ನರ and from ನೈ (ಬೇಪ್) (IV. 1. 78 ; Sid. I. 241 note 121 ; Id. 242).

ಅನಡುಹೀ, (ಬೀಷ್) or ಅನಡ್ವಾಹೀ (ಬೀಷ್). (IV. 1. 41; Sid. I. 227. note 76. Id 228).

ಸಖೀ (ಬೀಷ್) ಅಶಿಶ್ವೀ (ಬೀಷ್). (IV. 1. 62).

ಕುನೀ from ಕ್ವನ್. (ಬೀಷ್) (VI. 4. 133 ; IV. 1. 41 ; Sid. I. 227 note 76).

ಮಘೋನೀ (ಬೀಷ್) or ಮಘವತೀ, (ಬೀಷ್). (VI. 4. 133 ; 128).

(3). ಕುಂಭಪದೀ, ಏಕಪದೀ, ಜಾಲಪದೀ, ಕೂಲಪದೀ, ಮುನಿಪದೀ, ಗುಣಪದೀ, ಕತಪದೀ, ಸೂತ್ರಪದೀ, ಗೋಧಾಪದೀ, ಕಲಶೀಪದೀ, ವಿಪದೀ, ತ್ಯುಣಪದೀ, ದ್ವಿಪದೀ, ತ್ರಿಪದೀ, ಪಟ್ಟಪದೀ, ದಾಸೀಪದೀ, ಶಿತಪದೀ, ವಿಮ್ಲಪದೀ, ಸಪದೀ, ನಿಷ್ಪದೀ, ಅರ್ಧಪದೀ, ಕುಣಿಪದೀ, ಕೈಷ್ಣಪದೀ, ಕುಚಿಪದೀ, ದ್ರೋಣಪದೀ, ದ್ರೂಪದೀ, ಕೂಕರಪದೀ, ಕಕೃತ್ಪದೀ, ಅನ್ಯಾಪದೀ, ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮಪದೀ, ಅಪದೀ, ಸೂಚೀಪದೀ, (ಬೀಷ್) (V. 4. 139 ; Sid. II. 423, note 75).

(4). ಕ್ಷಿಪಕಾ, ಧ್ರುವಕಾ, ಚರಕಾ, ಸೇವಕಾ, ಕರಕಾ, ಚಟಕಾ, ಅವಕಾ, ಲಪಕಾ, ಅಲಕಾ, ಕನ್ಯಕಾ, ಧ್ರುವಕಾ, ಎಡಕಾ, (ಅತ್ಯಂತಿಗಣಾಃ). (no change of the a. preceding ಕ into ಇ). (Sid. I. 212 note 15).

(5). ಪುತ್ರಕಾ or ಪುತ್ರಿಕಾ, ಸೂತಕಾ or ಸೂತಿಕಾ, ಬ್ರೂದಾರಕಾ or ಬ್ರೂದಾರಿಕಾ (Sid. I. 212).

ಅಜಕಾ or ಅಜಿಕಾ, ಜ್ಞಕಾ or ಜ್ಞಿಕಾ, (VII. 3. 47. Sid. I. 214).

(6). ತಾರಕಾ, "a star," ವರ್ಣಕಾ "a thing made of thread" ವರ್ತಕಾ or ವರ್ತಿಕಾ "a bird" ಅಮೃತಕಾ "a ceremony performed in honor of the gods or Pitris," though in other senses than those above indicated ತಾರಿಕಾ, ವರ್ಣಕಾ, ವರ್ತಿಕಾ, ಅಮೃತಕಾ, (Sid. I. 212).

(7). ಎಷಕಾ or ಎಷಿಕಾ when not at the end of a comp. (VII. 3. 47. Sid. I. 214); but ಎಷಕಾ, at the end of a comp. e. g., ಅನೇಷಕಾ, ಪರಮೇಷಕಾ.

ದ್ವೈಕೆ at the end of a comp. (Id.). e. g., ಅದ್ವೈಕೆ, ಪರಮದ್ವೈಕೆ.

ಸ್ವಕಾ or ಸ್ವಿಕಾ, when appellative and also when the word is a

subordinate member at the end of a comp. (*Id.* e. g., ನಿಜಸ್ವಕಾ or ನಿಜಸ್ವಿಕಾ.

ಭಸ್ತ್ರಕಾ or ಭಸ್ತ್ರಕಾ, even when the word is a subordinate member at the end of a comp. (*Id.* e. g., ನಿರ್ಭಸ್ತ್ರಕಾ or ನಿರ್ಭಸ್ತ್ರಕಾ.

(8). In *bah.* compounds ending with the word ಉಧವ್, the ending word becomes ಉಧ್ವೀ, (ಅನಜ+ಜೀವ್), unless the antecedent word is a *sankhya* word or an indeclinable or a word beginning with such words ; for in this case it is ಅನಜ+ಜೀವ್ (IV. 1. 25, 26). e. g., ಘಟೋಧ್ವೀ (ಜೀವ್) ದ್ವಿದ್ವ್ಯೋಧ್ವೀ, ಅತ್ಯೋಧ್ವೀ, ದ್ವಿವಿಧೋಧ್ವೀ (ಜೀವ್).

(9). Comp. words ending with ವಾಕ್ (which is from the C root of ವಹ+ ಕ್ವಿಪ್,) change ವಾಕ್ into ಉಹ (ಜೀವ್), the ಉ here being considered as ಉಠ್, (VI. 4. 132 IV. 1. 61). e. g., ದಿತ್ಯೋಹ, ಪ್ರಪ್ತೋಹ.

4. The nouns which are irregular as to gender are as follows :—

A. Words which are thus irregular in a particular sense.

ಅಪಥ, “ a bad road” (*neuter*). (II. 4. 90 ; Sid I. 392)

ವಿಪಥ, (*neuter* or *masculine*), “ a crooked or ugly road.” (Sid. I. 395. note 221).

ಕಾವಥ (*masculine*), “ a bad road.” (*Id.* ಮಧು (“ the month of Chitra”). (*masculine*) ; ಮಧು “ honey” “ nectar” “ sugar” and so on in other senses (*masculine* or *neuter*) (Sid. I. 392. note 213).

B. Words which are irregular otherwise.

(1). ಆಕೃವಡು (*masculine*) (II. 4. 27).

(2) ಪುಣ್ಯಾಹ, (*neuter*), ಸುದಿನಾಹ (*neuter*), (Sid I. 395).

(3) ಅರ್ಧರ್ಜ, ಸೊಮಯ, ಕಮಾಯ, ಕಾರ್ಪಾಪಣ, ಕೌತಪ, ಕುಣಪ, ಕರಾಹ, ಕಂಕ, ಗೂಢ, ಯೂಢ, ಧ್ವಜ, ಕುಂಢ, ಪದ್ಮ, ಗೃಹ, ಸರಕ, ಕಂಸ, ದಿವಸ, ಯೂ

ಪು, ಅಂಧಕಾರ, ದುಡೆ, ಕಮಂಡಲು, ಮಂಡೆ, ಭೂತ, ದ್ವೀಪ, ದ್ವ್ಯುತ, ಚಕ್ರ, ಧರ್ಮ, ಕರ್ಮನ, ಮೋದಕ, ಕತಮಾನ, ಯಾನ, ನಖ, ನುರ, ಚರಣ, ಪುಚ್ಚ, ದಾಡಿಮ, ಹಿ ಮ, ರಜತ, ಸಕ್ತು, ಪಿಧಾನ, ಸಾರ, ಪಾತ್ರ, ಘೃತ, ಸ್ಯಂಧವ, ಔಷಧ, ಅಥಕ, ಚಪಕ, ದ್ರೋಣ, ಖಲೀನ, ಪಾತ್ರೀನ, ಪಾತ್ರೀರ, ಪುಷ್ಪಿಕ, ವಾರವಾಣ, ಪ್ರೀಥ, ಕಪಿತ್ಥ, ಕುಪ್ಪು, ಕಾಲ, ಶೀಲ, ಕುಲ್ಪ, ಶೀಘ್ರ, ಕವಚ, ರೇಣು, ಮುಣ, ಕಪಟ, ಶೀಕರ, ಮುಸಲ, ಸರ್ವಾ, ವರ್ಣ, ಪೂರ್ವ, ಚಮಸ, ಕ್ಷೀರ, ಕರ್ಮ, ಆಕಾಶ, ಅಪ್ಪಾಪದ, ಮಂಗಲ, ನಿಧ ನ, ನಿರ್ಮಾಸ, ಜ್ಯಂಭ, ವೃತ್ತ, ಪುಸ್ತ, ಬುಸ್ತ, ಕ್ಷೈದಿತ, ಕೃಂಗ, ನಿಗಡೆ, ಖಲ, ಮೂ ಲ, ಮೂಲಕ, ಸೂಫಲ, ಕರಾವ, ನಾಲ, ವಪ್ರ, ವಿಮಾನ, ಮುಖ, ಪ್ರಗ್ರೀವ, ಕೂಲ, ವಪ್ರ, ಕುಟಕ, ಕಂಟಕ, ಕರ್ಮಟ, ಶಿಖರ, ಕಲ್ಕ, ನಾಟ, ಮಸ್ತಕ, ವಲಯ, ಕುಸುಮ, ತೈಣ, ಪಂಕ, ಕುಂಡಲ, ಕಿರೀಟ, ಕುಮುದ, ಅರ್ಬುಡ, ಅಂಕುಶ, ತಿಮಿರ, ಆಕ್ರಮ, ಭೂಮಣ, ಇಷ್ವಾಸ, ಮುಕುಲ, ಪಸಂತ, ತತಾಗ, ಪಿಟಕ, ವಿಟುಕ, ವಿಡಂಕ, ಪಿಣ್ಯಾ ಕ, ಮಾಪ, ಕೋಕ, ಫಲಕ, ದಿನ, ದೈವತ ಪಿನಾಕ, ಸಮರ, ಸಾಘಾಣ, ಅನೀಕ, ಉ ಪವಾಸ, ಕಾಕ, ಕರ್ಮಸ, .ವಿಕಾಲ, ಚಪಾಲ, ಖಂಡೆ, ದರ, ವಿಟಪ, ರಣ, ಖಲ, ಮ ಕ, ಮೃಣಾಲು, ಹಸ್ತ, ಆದ್ರ್ವ, ಹಲ, ಸುತ್ರ, ತಾಂಡವ, ಗಾಂಡೀವ, ಮಂಡಪ, ಪಟ ಪ, ಸೂಧ, ಯೋಧ, ಪಾರ್ಶ್ವ, ಕರೀರ, ಫಲ, ಚಲ, ಪುರ, ರಾಪ್ತ, ಬಿಂಬ, ಅಂಬರ, ಕುಟ್ಟಿನ, ಕುಕ್ಕುಟ, ಕುಡಪ, ಕಕುಡ, ಖಂಡಲ, ತೋಮರ, ತೋರಣ, ಮಂಚಕ, ಪಂಚಕ, ಪುಂಬ, ಮಧ್ಯ, ಜಾಲ, ಛಾಲ, ವಲ್ಮೀಕ, ವರ್ಷ, ವಸ್ತ್ರ, ವಸು, ದೇಹ, ಉ ದ್ಯಾನ, ಉದ್ಯೋಗ, ಸ್ನೇಹ, ಸ್ತೇನ, ಸ್ತನ, ಸ್ವರ, ಸಂಗಮ, ಸಿಂಹ, ಕ್ಷೇಮ, ಕೂ ಕ, ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ, ಪವಿತ್ರ, ಯಾವನ, ಕಲಹ, ಪಾಲಕ, ಮೂಷಿಕ, ಮಂಡಲ, ವಲ್ಕಲ, ಕುಂಜ, ವಿಹಾರ, ಲೋಕತ, ವಿಷಾಣ, ಭವನ, ಆರಣ್ಯ, ಪುಲಿನ, ದೃಢ, ಆಸನ, ಐರಾ ವತ, ಕೂರ್ಪ, ತೀರ್ಥ, ಲೋಮಕ, ತಮಾಲ, ಲೋಹ, ದಂಡಕ, ಕಪಥ, ಪ್ರತಿಸರ, ದಾರು, ಧನುಷ್, ಮಾನ, ವರ್ಚಸ್ಕ, ಕೂರ್ಚ, ತಂಡಕ, ಮಠ, ಸಹಸ್ರ, ಹಿಡನ, ಪ್ರವಾಲ, ಕ ಕಟ, ಅವರಾಹ್ನ, ನೀಡ, ಕಕಲ, ತಂತುಲ, (all these are masculine or neuter). (Sid. I. 392 Note. 213).

5. The nouns which are irregular as to number are as follows :—

ಅಪ್ಯುಪನವರ್ಸೂ. “ asterisms” (dual), (I. 2. 63).

ಫಲ್ಗುನೀ (dual or plural), “ asterism,” ಫೋಷ್ವದಾ (feminine), (dual or plural). (I. 2. 60.).

6. Adverting now to words which are irregular as to declension we may first advert to the comp. word ಏಕೂರ್ಜ, in

which the word 'ಉಜ್ಜ' is a subordinate member and which, contrary to the general rules relating to the preliminary augmentation of nominal bases, either does not take ಸುಮ್ before *sarvanāmāsthānā* affixes or takes the augment immediately before the last consonant in the neuter gender. (Sid. I. 194). e. g.,

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
ಬಹೂರ್ಕ್	ಬಹೂರ್ಬೀ	ಬಹೂರ್ಬೀ or ಬಹೂರ್ನಿರ್,

7. The following primitive words formed by the affix ಕತೃ are also irregular as regards the preliminary augmentation of nominal bases; for the roots from which they are formed are specially to be considered as reduplicated bases and the nominal bases are therefore not to take ಸುಮ್ :—viz. ಜಹೃತ್, ಜಾಗೃತ್, ದೃದ್ವತ್, ಕಾಸತ್, ಚಕಾಸತ್, ದೀಧ್ವತ್, and ವೇವೃತ್ (VI. I. 6). e. g., nom. ಜಹೃತ್, ಜಹೃತೌ, ಜಹೃತೇ &c.,

8. We have next to advert to those nouns which are irregular by reason of their taking special case affixes instead of those which they should take under the rules already given, in some of the cases and numbers. To this description of nouns belong the *Sarvanāma* words ಕತರ, ಕತಮ, ತತರ, ತತಮ, ಯತರ, ಯತಮ, ನಿಕತಮ, ಅನ್ಯ, and ಅನ್ಯತರ, which, though declined like ಸರ್ವ generally, take in the neuter gender in the nominative, vocative, and accusative singular, the affix ಅದ್ಧ as their case affix (VII. 1. 25 : Sid. I. 140). as follows :—

Nom, Voc, and Acc, Sing,

ಕತರ+ಅದ್ಧ=ಕತರ &c.+ಅನ್=ಕತರತ್,

ಕತಮತ್, ತತರತ್, ತತಮತ್, ಯತರತ್, ಯತಮತ್, ಎಕತರತ್, ಅನ್ಯತ್, ಅನ್ಯತರತ್.

9. Another word of the aforesaid description is the word ನೀ which takes ಏಷ in the locative singular. (VII. 3. 116 ; Sid. I. 119). e. g., ನೀ=ನೀ+ಇಯ್+ಅಮ್=ನಿಯಾಏಷ, not ನಿಯು. And words ending in ನೀ likewise take ಅಮ್, in the locative singular e. g.,



ಗ್ರಾಮಣೀ=ಗ್ರಾಮಣೀ+ಅಮ್=ಗ್ರಾಮಣಾಃ.

10. Next we refer to words which are irregular by the bases undergoing changes otherwise than in accordance with the rules already given. This the word ಸುಧೀ does not change its final vowel before vowel case affixes into ಯಣ್ but into ಇಯಜ್ and is therefore declined like ಧೀ throughout. (VI. 4. 85). e. g., ಸುಧೀ+ಔ, ಅನ್, ಅಮ್, ಆ, ಏ, ಓನ್, ಆಮ್, and ಇ=ಸುಧಿಯಾ, ಸುಧಿಯು, ಸುಧಿಯುಃ, ಸುಧಿಯಾ, ಸುಧಿಯಿ, ಸುಧಿಯೇ, ಸುಧಿಯಾಂ, (or of course optionally ಸುಧೀನಾಂ) and ಸುಧಿಯಿ.

11. The word ಭೂ likewise though formed by ಕ್ವಿಪ್ and preceded by *gati* or *kāraka* word does not change its final vowel into ಯಣ್ but into ಉವಜ್ except in the case of the following words. viz:—1. ವರ್ಷಾಭೂ, 2. ಪುನರ್ಭೂ, 3. ದೃನಾಭೂ, 4. ಕರಭೂ, 5. ಕಾರಭೂ, (VI. 4. 85 ; 84 ; Sid. I. 124): e. g., ಸ್ವಯಂಭೂ, ದೃಣಾಭೂ (not ದೃಸೂಭೂ) ಕರಾಭೂ ಹೀ. +ಔ, ಅನ್, =ಹೀ, ಸ್ವಯಂಭೂ ಹೀ. +ಉಮ್ +ಔ ಹೀ. =ಸ್ವಯಂಭುವಾ ಸ್ವಯಂಭುವಾಃ, ಹೀ.,

12. Observe that the word ದೃನಾಭೂ where the “ಭೂ” is formed by ಕ್ವಿಪ್ is different from “ದೃಮ್ಭೂ” which is not a word formed by ಕ್ವಿಪ್, and so this will by following the general rules of *sandhi* change the final vowel into ಮ್. (Sid. I. 124).

13. The words ನಪ್ತೃ, ಸ್ವಪ್ತೃ, ನೆಪ್ತೃ, ತ್ವಪ್ತೃ, ಹೃತ್ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತೃ, ಪೂತ್ಪೃ, ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತೃ, and ಉದ್ಗಾತ್ಪೃ, are declined like ಧಾತ್ಪೃ, though they are not held to have been formed by ತ್ವನ್ or ತ್ವಭ್ like ಪಿತ್ಪೃ, (VI. 4. 11 ; Sid. I. 122).

14. The word ನೈ optionally (instead of absolutely) lengthens its final vowel before ನಾಃ of the genitive plural (VI. 4. 6). e. g., ನೈ+ನಾಮ್=ನೈಣಾಃ or ನೈಣಾಮ್.

15 ಪೂಷನ್ and ಅರ್ಯಮನ್ do not lengthen their penultimate except in the nominative singular. (VI. 4. 13). e. g.,

*Singular*

Nom : ಪೂಷಾ, ಅರ್ಯಮಾ, Voc : ಪೂಷನ್, ಅರ್ಯಮನ್ Ac : ಪೂಷಣಂ,  
ಅರ್ಯಮಣಂ Loc : ಪೂಷಣಿ or ಪೂಷಿಣಿ, ಅರ್ಯಮನಿ or ಅರ್ಯ  
ಮ್ನಿ.

*Dual*

Nom : }  
Voc : } ಪೂಷಣೌ, ಅರ್ಯಮಣೌ  
Acc : }

*Plural*

Nom : }  
Voc : } ಪೂಷಣಃ, ಅರ್ಯಮನಃ

Acc : ಪೂಷಣೈಃ, ಅರ್ಯಮ್ನೈಃ

16. Comounds like ಬಹುಪೂಷನ್ and ಬಹ್ವರ್ಯಮನ್ ending with ಪೂಷನ್ and ಅರ್ಯಮನ್ as subordinate members are declined as above in the masculine, but in the neuter they are declined as follows : (VI. 4. 12).

	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nom : }	ಬಹುಪೂಷ,	ಬಹುಪೂಷಣೈಃ,	ಬಹುಪೂಷಾಣಿಃ,
Voc : }			
Acc : }	ಬಹ್ವರ್ಯಮ,	ಬಹ್ವರ್ಯಮಣಿಃ,	ಬಹ್ವರ್ಯಮಾಣಿಃ.

17. ಹನ್ also does not lengthen its penultimate vowel except as abovesaid, and it, besides, change its ಹ into ಘ whenever ಹ (close) comes to be followed immediately by ನ (VI. 4. 12, 13, 134 ; VII. 3. 54.) e. g.,

*Mas. Sing.*

Nom : ಹಾ, ವೃತ್ತಹಾ, Voc : ಹನ್, ವೃತ್ತಹನ್, Ac : ಹನು, ವೃತ್ತಹನು, Ins :  
ಘಾ, ವೃತ್ತಘಾ

Loc : ಹನಿ or ಘಿ, ವೃತ್ತಹನಿ, or ವೃತ್ತಘಿ

*Mas. Dual.*

Nom : Voc : Ac : ಹೆಸ್ರೆ, ವೈತ್ರಹಸ್ರೆ.

*M.as. Plural.*

Nom : Voc : ಹನಃ ವೈತ್ರಹನಃ Ac : ಫ್ನಃ ವೈತ್ರಫ್ನಃ.

*Neuter*

Sing.

Dual.

Pl.

Nom : Voc : Ac. ಹ

ಫ್ನಃ

ಹಣೀ.

ವೈತ್ರಹ

ವೈತ್ರಫ್ನಃ

ವೈತ್ರಹಣೀ

18. Another kind of irregular words consists of those in which both the irregularities abovementioned are found. The word ಪತಿ is a word of this description. Though it ends in ರ it is excluded from the category of *ghī* except when it is in a comp. (I. 4. 8.), and it takes also specially the affix ಉಸ್ in the ablative and genitive singular. (VI. 1. 112). So though it is declined like ಹರಿ when in compounds throughout, it is when not in a comp declined like that except in the instrumental, dative, ablative, genitive, and locative singular where it is declined thus :—

Ins : ಪತಿ+ಃ, (not ನಾ)=ಪತ್ಯಾ, Dat : ಪತಿ+ಃ=ಪತ್ಯೈ

Ac : Gen : ಪತಿ+ಉಸ್ = ಪತ್ಯುಃ; Loc : ಪತಿ+ಃ=ಪತ್ಯೌ

19. The word ಸ್ತ್ರೀ likewise in the accusative singular and plural changes its final vowel optionally into ಇಯಜ್ taking when it so changes its vowel the affixes ಅಃ and ಃ instead of ಃ and ಸ್ respectively (VI. 4. 80). And it also absolutely takes ಇಯಜ್ before other vowel affixes. (VI. 4. 79). Further, notwithstanding its taking ಇಯಜ್ as aforesaid, it is exceptionally held to be *nadi* (I. 4. 4.) and this absolutely even in the genitive plural (I. 4. 5.) The declension of the word is therefore as follows :—

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nominative</i>	ಸ್ತ್ರೀ,	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಾ,	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಃ
<i>Vocative</i>	ಸ್ತ್ರೀ,	do	do
<i>Accusative</i>	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಂ or ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಂ	do	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಃ or ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಃ
<i>Instrumental</i>	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಾ,	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಭ್ಯಾಂ,	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಭಃ
<i>Dative</i>	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯೈ	do	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಭ್ಯಃ
<i>Ablative</i>	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಾಃ	do	do
<i>Genitive</i>	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಾಃ	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯೋಃ	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಣಾಂ
<i>Locative</i>	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯಾಂ	do	ಸ್ತ್ರೀಷು

20. Compounds like ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರೀ ending with ಸ್ತ್ರೀ and having it as a subordinate member, being in consequence declinable in all genders, are declined as follows:—

(a) the masculine ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರೀ is declined like ಕವಿ except in the dual number of the nominative, vocative, accusative, genitive, and locative, for in this number it takes ಇಯಜ್ before the affixes; and except in the accusative singular and plural, for in these numbers it optionally takes ಇಯಜ್ being therefore declined like ಕವಿ when it does not take ಇಯಜ್, and with the affixes ಅಃ and ಕಸಃ instead of ಃ and ಸಃ, when it takes ಇಯಜ್ (Sid. I. 134).

(b) the neuter ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರೀ is declined like ಕುಚಿ in the nominative, vocative, and accusative, and like the masculine ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರೀ in other cases, the optional forms allowed in the case of ಕುಚಿ in the dative, ablative, genitive, and locative singular being also employed optionally. (Id).

(c) the feminine ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರೀ is declined like the masculine in the nominative, vocative, accusative, and instrumental, except in

the accusative plural and instrumental singular ; like *స్మర* in the accusative plural and instrumental singular ; and like the masculine *అతిస్మర* or *స్మర* at option in all the other cases. (*Id.*) e. g.,

	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
	<i>Singular.</i>		
Nom.	అతిస్మరిః	అతిస్మరిః	అతిస్మర
Voc.	అతిస్మరే	అతిస్మరే	అతిస్మరే
Acc.	అతిస్మరం or అతి స్మరయం	అతిస్మరం or అ తిస్మరయం	అతిస్మర
Ins.	అతిస్మరణా	అతిస్మరయా	అతిస్మరణా
Dat.	అతిస్మర్యై	అతిస్మర్యై or అతిస్మర్య్యై	అతిస్మర్యై or అతి స్మరణే
Abl : Gen :	అతిస్మరేః	అతిస్మరేః or అతిస్మరయాః	అతిస్మరేః or అతిస్మరణాః
Loc.	అతిస్మర్యై.	అతిస్మర్యై or అతిస్మరయం	అతిస్మర్యై or అతి స్మరణే.

### *Dual*

Nom ; Voc ; Acc :	అతిస్మరయౌ	అతిస్మరయౌ	అతిస్మరణీ
Ins : Dat :	అతిస్మరభ్యం	అతిస్మరభ్యం	అతిస్మరభ్యం
Gen : Loc :	అతిస్మరయోః	అతిస్మరయోః	అతిస్మరయోః or అతిస్మరణీ

## Plural

Nom : Voc :	ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರಯಃ	ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರಯಃ	ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರೀಣಿ
Acc.	ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರೀನ್ or	ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರೀಃ or	ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರೀಣಿ
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <span>ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರಯಃ</span> <span>ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರಯಃ</span> </div>		
Ins.	ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರೀಭಿಃ		
Dat : Abl :	ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರೀಭ್ಯಃ		
Gen :	ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರೀಣಾಂ		
Loc.	ಅತಿಸ್ತ್ರೀಷು		

21. The metaplasts, *i. e.*, those words which, for taking case affixes, present more bases than one, are another kind of irregular words. And these in many cases are found to be affected also by the irregularities of the other kinds already noticed.

22. Words which are solely metaplasts, having two forms of bases and taking in both forms the case affixes except those of the nominative and vocative singular, dual, and plural, and the accusative singular and dual, (VI. 1. 63; Sid. I. 131). before which it can come only in one of the two forms, are as follows:—

Form only for other case affixes than those of the nominative singular, dual, and plural, and the accusative singular and dual, *i. e.*, defective form.

Form for all case affixes *i. e.*, the perfect form.

- |                                      |                          |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. ಅಸನ್, ( <i>neuter</i> ) “ blood ” | ಅಸೃಜ್, ( <i>neuter</i> ) |
| 2. ಅಸನ್, ( <i>do</i> ) “ face ”      | ಅಸೃ, ( <i>do</i> )       |
| 3. ಉದನ್, ( <i>do</i> ) “ water ”     | ಉದಕ, ( <i>do</i> )       |

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 4. ದತ್, ( <i>masculine</i> ) "tooth"           | ದಂತೆ, ( <i>masculine</i> )         |
| 5. ದೊಪನ್, ( <i>masculine, neuter</i> ) "arm"   | ದೊಪ, ( <i>masculine, neuter</i> )  |
| 6. ನಸ್, ( <i>feminine</i> ) "nose"             | ನಾಸಿಕಾ, ( <i>feminine</i> )        |
| 7. ( do ) "night"                              | ನಿಶಾ ( <i>feminine</i> )           |
| 8. ಪದ್, ( <i>masculine</i> ) "foot"            | ಪಾದ, ( <i>masculine</i> )          |
| 9. ಪೃತ್, ( <i>feminine</i> ) "army"            | ಪೃತನಾ, ( <i>feminine</i> )         |
| 10. ಮಾಂಸ್, ( <i>neuter</i> ) "meat"            | ಮಾಂಸ, ( <i>neuter</i> )            |
| 11 ಮಾಸ್, ( <i>masculine</i> ) "month"          | ಮಾಸ, ( <i>masculine</i> )          |
| 12. ಯಕನ್, ( <i>neuter</i> ) "liver"            | ಯಕ್ವತ್, ( <i>neuter</i> )          |
| 13. ಯೂಪನ್, ( <i>masculine</i> ) "pea-soup"     | ಯೂಪ, ( <i>masculine</i> )          |
| 14. ಕುನ್, ( <i>neuter</i> ) "ordure"           | ಕಕ್ವತ್, ( <i>neuter</i> )          |
| 15. ಸ್ತು, ( <i>neuter</i> ) "ridge"            | ಸಾನು, ( <i>neuter</i> )            |
| 16. ಹೃದ್, ( <i>neuter, masculine</i> ) "heart" | ಹೃದಯ, ( <i>masculine, neuter</i> ) |

23. Of course, the models already given will apply to these words. Only the models should be selected properly with reference to their gender and their final letters.

24. It has been said that the optional employment of two bases in the case of the above words may take place even before some other case affixes and also some other noun affixes. Thus the word ದೊಪನ್ is found for the nominative, vocative, and accusative dual of ದೊಪ; the words ಪದ್ and ಹೃದ್ for nominative and vocative singular of ಪಾದ and ಹೃದಯ respect-

ively ; and the word ಅಸನ್ಯ, as the sum of ಅಸನ್ + ಯಕ್, a non-secondary affix. But this seems to be a license of authors of distinction, which can be followed only so far as is sanctioned by their authority. (Sid. I. 107. 141).

25. The word ಜರಾ (feminine) is likewise a metaplast, having the two forms ಜರಾ and ಜರಸ್, and in both forms taking all case affixes beginning with vowels. (VII. 2. 101 ; Sid. I. 129).

26. Compound words formed from the word ಜರಾ like ನಿಜಾರ or ಅಜರ, which then may qualify words in the three genders and so be employed in all the genders, may also before case affixes beginning with vowels have the word ಜರಸ್ substituted optionally for ಜರ. But in the nominative singular neuter, no such substitution can take place though the case affix is ಅನ್ (one beginning with a vowel). (Sid. I. 103. 129. 141) *e. g.*



## Singular.

	M.	N.	P.	M.	N.	P.
N.	ನಿರ್ಜರಃ	ನಿರ್ಜರಂ	ನಿರ್ಜರಾ	...	...	...
V.	ನಿರ್ಜರ	ನಿರ್ಜರ	ನಿರ್ಜರೆ	...	...	...
A.	ನಿರ್ಜರಂ	ನಿರ್ಜರಂ	ನಿರ್ಜರಾಂ or	ನಿರ್ಜರಂ	...	ನಿರ್ಜರಂ
I.	ನಿರ್ಜರೇಣ		ನಿರ್ಜರಯಾ or		ನಿರ್ಜರಸಾ	
D.	ನಿರ್ಜರಾಯ		ನಿರ್ಜರಾಯೈ or		ನಿರ್ಜರಃ	
Abl.	ನಿರ್ಜರಾತ್		ನಿರ್ಜರಾಯಾಃ or		ನಿರ್ಜರಃ	
G.	ನಿರ್ಜರಸ್ಯ		ನಿರ್ಜರಾಯಾಃ or		ನಿರ್ಜರಃ	
L.	ನಿರ್ಜರೆ		ನಿರ್ಜರಾಽಯಾಃ or		ನಿರ್ಜರೈಃ	



27. The word ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪು (mas). is also a metaplast having two forms viz., ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪು and ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪು and presenting these forms before the case affixes as follows :—

(a). ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪು before all *sarvanāmasthāna* affixes except *sam-buddhi*. (VII. 1. 95).

(b). ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪು before other case affixes beginning with consonants (VII. 1. 97). including the ನಾಮ್ of the genitive plural. (Sid I. 123).

(c). ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪು or ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪು before case affixes not being *sarvanāmasthāna* and beginning with vowels. (VII. 1. 97).

The word is therefore thus declined :—

### *Singular.*

Nom. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪು, V. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪು, A. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪು, I. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುನಾ, or ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪು. D. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪು ವೆ, or ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪು, Abl. G. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುಃ, or ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುಃ, L. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪು, or ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುರಿ.

### *Dual.*

N. V. A. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುರೌ, I. D. Abl. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುಭ್ಯಾಂ, G. L. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುಭ್ಯಃ, or ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುಗ್ಃ.

### *Plural.*

N. V. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುಃ, A. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುಃ, I. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುಃ, D. Abl. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುಭ್ಯಃ, G. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುನಾಂ, L. ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುಃ.

28. Comp. words like ಪಿಯುಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪು having the word as a subordinate member are declined in the masculine like ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪು, but in the neuter though they are declined as in the masculine from the instrumental case upwards are declined in the nominative and accusative from the base ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪು, not ಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪು. (Sid I. 144). e. g., Singular ಪಿಯುಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪು ; Dual ಪಿಯುಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುನಿ ; Plural ಪಿಯುಕ್ರೋಮ್ಪುಃ.

29. The word ಸಖ "friend" (mas :) has three bases viz :— ಸಖನ್ before the affix of the nom : sing : (VII. 1. 93); ಸಖಾಯ್ before other *sarvanāmasthāna* affixes ; (VII. 2. 115 ; VII. 1. 92). and ಸಖ in other cases ; and for this reason and because it, though ending in ಾ, has been expressly excluded from the category of *ghī* (1. 4. 7). and takes in the ablative and genitive singular the affix ಉಸ್ instead of ಅಸ್ (VI. 1. 112 ; B. 203). is declined as follows :—

*Singular.*

N.	ಸಖನ್=ಸಖಾ	D.	ಸಖೈ
V.	ಸಖೇ	Abl. G.	ಸಖ+ಉಸ್=ಸಖ್ಯುಃ
A.	ಸಖಾಯಂ	L.	ಸಖ್ಯೌ
I.	ಸಖ+ಅ, (not ನಾ)=ಸಖ್ಯಾ		

*Dual.*

N. V. A.	ಸಖಾಯೌ	I. D. Abl.	ಸಖಭ್ಯಾಂ	G. L.	ಸಖ್ಯೋಃ
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*Plural.*

N. V.	ಸಖಾಯಃ	I.	ಸಖಭಿಃ	G.	ಸಖೇನಾಂ
A.	ಸಖೇನ್	D. Abl.	ಸಖಿಭ್ಯಃ	L.	ಸಖಿಷು

30. A comp. ending with ಸಖ such as ಸುಸಖ has likewise three bases but it is held to be *ghī* (Sid. I. 112). It is therefore declined as far as the accusative dual like ಸಖ and after that like ಹರಿ.

31. But a comp. word though ending with the word ಸಖ should be declined like ಹರಿ if masculine and like ವಾರಿ if neuter provided the word ಸಖ stands in the place of the feminine ಸಖಾ as in the comp. word ಅತಿಸಖ whose analysis is " ಸಖೇಂತತಿಕಾರ್ತೆ ;" for here the final ಈ of ಸಖೇ has been shortened only in pursuance of a rule relating to such comp. words ending with words having feminine affixes, and so is ಸಖ only in appearance (Sid. I. 113).

32. Of course ಸಜೀ (fem): should be declined regularly like ಸಾರೀ; for the irregularities affecting ಸಜಾ (mas) as to declension do not extend to the feminine form of it. (Sid. I. 133).

33. The neuter words ಅಕ್ಷಿ, ಅಸ್ಥಿ, ದಧಿ, and ಸಕ್ಕಿ have two bases viz., ಅಕ್ಷನ್, ಅಸ್ಥನ್, ದಧನ್, and ಸಕ್ಕನ್ before the *bha* affixes of the instrumental and other higher cases, and ಅಕ್ಷಿ, ಅಸ್ಥಿ, ದಧಿ, and ಸಕ್ಕಿ in other cases (VII. 1. 75). *e. g.*, I. Sing. ಅಕ್ಷಣ D. Sing. ಅಕ್ಷಣೇ &c., but I. Dual ಅಕ್ಷಿಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.,

34. Compounds like ಅತ್ಯಕ್ಷಿ &c., ending with the above words as subordinate members have also two bases as aforesaid (Sid. I. 144). *e. g.*, ಅತ್ಯಕ್ಷಣ, ಅತ್ಯಕ್ಷಣೇ, ಅತ್ಯಕ್ಷಿಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.

35. ರೈ has two bases viz., ರಾ for consonantal affixes and ರೈ for others. (VII. 2. 85). *e. g.*,

*Sing.*

N. V. ರಾಃ, A. ರಾಸುಂ, I. ರಾಯಾ,

D. ರಾಘಾ, Abl. ರಾಯಃ, L. ರಾಯು.

*Dual.*

N. V. A. ರಾಯೌ, I. D. Abl. ರಾಭ್ಯಾಂ, G. L. ರಾಯೋಃ

*Plural.*

N. V. A. ರಾಯಃ, I. ರಾಘಃ, D. Abl. ರಾಭ್ಯಃ,

G. ರಾಯಾಂ, L. ರಾಮು.

36. The primitive word ಅಚ್ formed by ಕ್ವಿ from ಅಂಚು in the sense of "to go" and which is used always along with an indeclinable or any other substantive as an *upapada* has three bases, when this *upapada* is not ಉದ್, ಸಮ ಸಹ, ತಿರಸ್, ಎಷ್ಟುಕ್, ದೇವ, or a *sarvanāma* (VI. 3. 92; VI. 4. 138; 138; 139; VII. 1. 70). viz., ಅಂಚ್ for *sarvanāma* affixes; ಚ್ for *bha* affixes, and ಅಚ್ for other affixes. And the final vowel of the preceded-

ing *upapada* when ಅಚ್ comes as ಚ್ is lengthened. Thus ಅಚ್ (masculine) after ಪ್ರ, ಪ್ರತಿ, ನಿ, ಅನು, ವಿಮು, ದಧಿ, ಮಧು &c., is declined as follows :—

*Sing.*

N. V. ಅಚ್, A. ಅಂಚಂ, I. ಚಾ, D. ಚೇ, Abl. G. ಚಃ, L. ಚಃ.

*Dual.*

N. V. A. ಅಂಚೌ, I. D. Abl. ಅಗ್ಚ್ಯೌ, G. L. ಚೋಃ.

*Plural.*

N. V. ಅಂಚಃ, A. ಚಃ, 1. ಅಗ್ಚಃ, D. Abl. ಅಗ್ಚ್ಯಃ, G. ಚಾಂ, L. ಅಕ್ಷಂ,

*Neuter.*

*Sing.*

*Dual.*

*Plural.*

N. V. A. ಅಚ್,

ಚೇ

ಅಂಚಿ.

37. When the aforesaid *upapadāḥ* are prefixed to the word formed as above, the result would be as follows :—

*Singular.*

N. V.	A.	I.	D.
ಪ್ರಾಚ್	ಪ್ರಾಂಚಂ	=ಪ್ರಾಚಾ &c.	ಪ್ರಾಚೇ
ಪ್ರತ್ಯಾಚ್	ಪ್ರತ್ಯಾಂಚಂ	ಪ್ರತೀಚಾ	ಪ್ರತೀಚೇ
ನ್ಯಾಚ್	ನ್ಯಾಂಚಂ	ನೀಚಾ	ನೀಚೇ
ಅನ್ವಾಚ್	ಅನ್ವಾಂಚಂ	ಅನೂಚಾ	ಅನೂಚೇ
ವಿಷ್ವಾಚ್	ವಿಷ್ವಾಂಚಂ	ವಿಮೂಚಾ	ವಿಮೂಚೇ
ದಧ್ಯಾಚ್	ದಧ್ಯಾಂಚಂ	ದಧೀಚಾ	ದಧೀಚೇ

ಮಧ್ಯಜಃ

ಮಧ್ಯಂಚಂ

ಮಧೂಚಾ

ಮಧೂಚೇ

## Singular.

Abl. G.

L.

=ಪ್ರಾಚಃ

ಪ್ರ=ಪ್ರಾಚಃ

ಪ್ರತೀಚಃ

ಪ್ರತೀಚಿ

ನೀಚಃ

ನೀಚಿ

ಅನೂಚಃ

ಅನೂಚಿ

ವಿಮೂಚಃ

ವಿಮೂಚಿ

ದಧೀಚಃ

ದಧೀಚಿ

ಮಧೂಚಃ

ಮಧೂಚಿ

## Dual.

N. V. A.

I. D. Abl.

G. L.

ಪ್ರಾಂಚೌ

ಪ್ರಾಂಚ್ಯೌ

ಪ್ರಾಚೋಃ

ಪ್ರತ್ಯಂಚೌ

ಪ್ರತ್ಯಾಂಚ್ಯೌ

ಪ್ರತೀಚೋಃ

ನ್ಯಂಚೌ

ನ್ಯಾಂಚ್ಯೌ

ನೀಚೋಃ

ಅನ್ವಂಚೌ

ಅನ್ವಾಂಚ್ಯೌ

ಅನೂಚೋಃ

ವಿಷ್ವಂಚೌ

ವಿಷ್ವಾಂಚ್ಯೌ

ವಿಮೂಚೋಃ

ದಧ್ಯಂಚೌ

ದಧ್ಯಾಂಚ್ಯೌ

ದಧೀಚೋಃ

ಮಧ್ವಂಚೌ

ಮಧ್ವಾಂಚ್ಯೌ

ಮಧೂಚೋಃ

Plural.				
N. V.	A.	I.	D. Abl.	L.
ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ	ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ	ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ	ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ	ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ
ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ	ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ	ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ	ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ	ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ
ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ	ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ	ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ	ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ	ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ
ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ	ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ	ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ	ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ	ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ
ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ	ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ	ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ	ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ	ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ
ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ	ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ	ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ	ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ	ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ
ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ	ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ	ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ	ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ	ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ
ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ	ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ	ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ	ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ	ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ
ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ	ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ	ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ	ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ	ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ

## Neuter.

N. V. A. S.	Dual.	Plural.
ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ	ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ	ಪ್ರಾಂಜಃ



38. Of course the *sandhi* between the final letters of the *upapada* and the initial letters of the different bases of ಅಚ್ may sometimes give more forms than one. This as being due to *sandhi* only should not be confounded with the difference of the bases. Thus, if the *upapada* is ಸೋ the actual forms the word with the proper bases of ಅಚ್ takes will be as follows :—

Masculine.

Singular.

N. V. ಸವಾಪ್ or ಸೋ ಅಪ್ or ಸೋಜ್ A. ಸವಾಂಚಂ or ಸೋ ಅಂಚಂ or ಸೋಂಚಂ I ಸೋಚಾ.

Dual.

N. V. A. ಸವಾಂಚಾ or ಸೋ ಅಂಚಾ or ಸೋಂಚಾ I. ಸವಾಗಾ ಭ್ಯಂ or ಸೋ ಅಗಾ ಭ್ಯಂ or ಸೋಗಾ ಭ್ಯಂ.

Plural.

N. V. ಸವಾಂಚೆ or ಸೋಅಂಚೆ or ಸೋಂಚೆ. A. ಸೋಚೆ I. ಸವಾ ಗ್ಯೆ or ಸೋಅಗ್ಯೆ or ಸೋಗ್ಯೆ.

Neuter.

Singular. N. V. A. ಸವಾಕ್ or ಸೋಅಕ್ or ಸೋಕ್ ; Dual. ಸೋಚೆ ; Plural. ಸವಾಂಚೆ or ಸೋಅಂಚೆ or ಸೋಂಚೆ.

39. When the *upapada* is ಉದ್, the bases are the same for all other affixes besides *bha* for which the base is ಈಚ್, not ಚ್ (VI. 4. 139). Bearing this in mind the word ಉದಪ್ may be declined in the same manner. e. g., N. V. ಉದಪ್, A. ಉದಂಚಂ, I. ಉದೀಚಾ, D. ಉದೀಚೆ, Abl. G. ಉದೀಚೆ L. ಉದೀಚೆ.

40. When the *upapada* is ಸಮ or ಸಹ or ತಿರಸ್ or ವಿಷ್ವಕ್ or ದೇವ, the bases are the same as when the *upapada* is ಪ್ರ &c., but ಸಮ should be changed into ಸಮಿ ; ಸಹ, into ಸಧ್ರ ; ತಿರಸ್ into ತಿರಿ ; ವಿಷ್ವಕ್ into ವಿಷ್ವದ್ರಿ ; and ದೇವ into ದೇವದ್ರಿ. (VI. 3. 93, 95, 94, 92).

e. g., Sing. N. V. ಸಮ್ಯಜ್, ಸದ್ಯಜ್, ತಿದ್ಯಜ್, ವಿಪ್ವದ್ಯಜ್, ದೇವದ್ಯಜ್,  
Dual. N. V. A. ಸಮ್ಯಂಚೌ, ಸದ್ಯಂಚೌ, ತಿದ್ಯಂಚೌ, ವಿಪ್ವದ್ಯಂಚೌ, ದೇವದ್ಯಂ  
ಚೌ Dual. A. ಸಮ್ಯಚಃ, ಸದ್ಯಚಃ, ತಿದ್ಯಚಃ, ವಿಪ್ವದ್ಯಚಃ, ದೇವದ್ಯಚಃ,  
Dual. I. D. Abl. ಸಮ್ಯಗ್ಭಾಷ್ಯಂ, ಸದ್ಯಗ್ಭಾಷ್ಯಂ, ತಿದ್ಯಗ್ಭಾಷ್ಯಂ, ವಿಪ್ವ  
ದ್ಯಗ್ಭಾಷ್ಯಂ, ದೇವದ್ಯಗ್ಭಾಷ್ಯಂ.

41. When the *upapada* is ಅದನ್. the bases are as in the case of ಉದ್. And ಅದನ್ becomes ಅಮುಮು or ಅದಮು or ಅದದ್ರಿ for the base ಈಚ್, the ಈ further not connecting itself by *sandhi* with the ಉ of ಅಮುಮು, and ಅದಮು; and ಅಮುಮುಕ್ or ಅದಮುಕ್ or ಅದದ್ರಿ for other bases. (Sid. I. 130). e. g.,

Singular.

N. V. ಅಮುಮುಯಜ್, ಅದಮುಯಜ್, ಅದದ್ರ್ಯಜ್. A. ಅಮುಮುಯಂಚಂ,  
ಅದಮುಯಂಚಂ, ಅದದ್ರ್ಯಂಚಂ. I. ಅಮುಮುಈಚಾ, ಅದಮುಈಚಾ, ಅದದ್ರ್ಯಚಾ.

Dual.

N. V. A. ಅಮುಮುಯಂಚೌ, ಅದಮುಯಂಚೌ, ಅದದ್ರ್ಯಂಚೌ. I.  
ಅಮುಮುಯಗ್ಭಾಷ್ಯಂ, ಅದಮುಯಗ್ಭಾಷ್ಯಂ, ಅದದ್ರ್ಯಗ್ಭಾಷ್ಯಂ.

Plural.

N. V. ಅಮುಮುಯಂಚಃ, ಅದಮುಯಂಚಃ, ಅದದ್ರ್ಯಂಚಃ, A. ಅಮು  
ಮುಈಚಃ, ಅದಮುಈಚಃ, ಅದದ್ರ್ಯಚಃ.

42. When the *upapada* is any other *sarvandāma* word such as ತದ್ &c., the bases are the same as in the case of ಪ್ರ &c., but the expression ಅದ್ರಿ should be attached to the *upapada* as a substitute for its ತಿ. e. g., ತದ್ರ್ಯಜ್, ಯದ್ರ್ಯಜ್ &c.,

43. There is another word derived by ಕ್ವಿ from ಅಂಚು "to worship or respect" in which the primitive word stands as ಅಚ್ (instead of ಅಚ್) without having the penultimate nasal *lopatēd*, it being irregular in this respect. (VI. 4. 30). This which is declined regularly should not be confounded with the other word ಅಚ್. Thus, when the word ಸೇಠ is added to it as an *upapada* (for

it also is always used along with an *upapadaḥ* only) it is declined as follows :—

Masculine.

Singular.

N. V. ಸವಾಜ್ or ಸೋಅಜ್ or ಸೋಜ್ A. ಸವಾಂಚಃ or ಸೋ  
ಅಂಚಃ or ಸೋಂಚಃ I. ಸವಾಂಚಾ or ಸೋಅಂಚಾ or ಸೋಂಚಾ.

Dual.

N. V. A. ಸವಾಂಚೌ or ಸೋಅಂಚೌ or ಸೋಂಚೌ I. ಸವಾ  
ಜ್ಞೌ or ಸೋಅಜ್ಞೌ or ಸೋಜ್ಞೌ.

Plural.

N. V. A. ಸವಾಂಚಃ or ಸೋಅಂಚಃ or ಸೋಂಚಃ I. ಸವಾ  
ಜ್ಞಃ or ಸೋಅಜ್ಞಃ or ಸೋಜ್ಞಃ.

Neuter.

Singular. N. V. ಸವಾಜ್ or ಸೋಅಜ್ or ಸೋಜ್ ; Dual.  
ಸವಾಂಚೇ or ಸೋಅಂಚೇ or ಸೋಂಚೇ Plural. ಸವಾಂಚಿ or ಸೋಅಂಚಿ  
or ಸೋಂಚಿ.

44. ಯುಜ್ from the verbal root VII ಯುಜ್ (ಯುಜಿರ್) has two  
bases viz., ಯುಂಜ್ for *sarvanāmasthūna* affixes and ಯಾಜ್ for other  
affixes. (VII. 1. 71) and is declined as follows :—

Singular.

N. V. ಯುಜ್ A. ಯುಂಜಂ I. ಯುಜಾ.

Dual.

Plural.

N. V. A. ಯುಂಜೌ

N. V. ಯುಂಜಃ A. ಯುಜಃ

45. But ಯುಜ್ from ಯುಜ್ not being VII ಯುಜ್ as well as a  
comp. ending with ಯುಜ್ from ಯುಜಿರ್ itself is declined regularly  
(Sid. 1. 165 ; VII. I. 71).

46. The words ಪೃಷತ್ (m. n.), ಬೃಹತ್ (m. n.), and ಜಗತ್ (n.) have two bases, viz, ಪೃಷಂತ್, ಬೃಹಂತ್ and ಜಗಂತ್ before *sarvanā-masthāna* affixes, and ಪೃಷತ್, ಜಗತ್, and ಬೃಹತ್ before other affixes (Sid. I. 182). They are therefore declined thus :

Mas.		Neut.	
Singular.			
N. V.	ಬೃಹನ್, ಪೃಷನ್. &c.,	ಬೃಹತ್, ಪೃಷತ್, ಜಗತ್.	
A.	ಬೃಹಂತಂ, ಪೃಷಂತಂ. &c.,	ಬೃಹತ್, ಪೃಷತ್, ಜಗತ್.	
Dual.			
N. V. A.	ಬೃಹನ್೦೦, ಪೃಷನ್೦೦. &c.,	ಬೃಹತೀ, ಪೃಷತೀ, ಜಗತೀ.	
Plural.			
N. V.	ಬೃಹಂತಃ, ಪೃಷಂತಃ. &c.,	ಬೃಹಂತಿ, ಪೃಷಂತಿ, ಜಗಂತಿ.	
A.	ಬೃಹತಃ, ಪೃಷತಃ &c.,	ಬೃಹಂತಿ, ಪೃಷಂತಿ, ಜಗಂತಿ.	

47. ಮಹತ್ (m. n.) also has three bases, viz ಮಹಂತ್ for “*sambudhi*,” ಮಹಾನ್ for other *sarvanāmasthāna* affixes. and ಮಹತ್ in other cases (VI. 4. 10. Sid. I. 182). and is consequently declined thus :—

Mas.		Neut.
Singular.		
N.	ಮಹಾನ್	ಮಹತ್
V.	ಮಹನ್	ಮಹತ್
A.	ಮಹಾನ್ತಂ	ಮಹತ್
Dual.		
N. V. A.	ಮಹಾನ್ತ೦೦	ಮಹತೀ

## Plural.

N. V, ಮಹಾಂತಃ

ಮಹಾಂತಿ

A. ಮಹತಃ

ಮಹಾಂತಿ'

48. Comp. words like ಸುಸಾದ್ ending in ಸಾದ್ have two bases, viz, one ending in ಪದ್ for *bha* affixes and one ending in ಸಾದ್ for other affixes. (VI. 4. 130). e. g.,

## Singular.

N. V. ಸುಸಾದ್ A. ಸುಸಾದಂ G. ಸುಸದಾ

## Dual.

N. V. A. ಸುಸಾದೌ

## Plural.

N. V. ಸುಸಾದಃ A. ಸುಸದಃ

49. ಅಕನ್ (m.) has three bases, ಅಹರ್ for the affix of the nominative and vocative singular, ಅಹಸ್ for the *pada* affixes, and ಅಹನ್ for all the other affixes (VIII. 2. 68. 69). e. g.,

## Singular.

N. V. A. ಅಹಃ I. ಅಹ್ನಾ D. ಅಹ್ನೇ Abl. G. ಅಹ್ಯಃ L. ಅಹ್ನು or ಅಹನಿ.

## Dual.

N. V. A. ಅಹ್ನೇ I. D. Abl. ಅಹೋಭ್ಯಾಂ G. L. ಅಹೋಃ

## Plural.

N. V. A. ಅಹಾನಿ I. ಅಹೋಭಃ D. Abl. ಅಹೋಭ್ಯಃ G. ಅಹ್ನಾಂ  
L. ಅಹಸ್ಯ

50. Compounds like ದೀರ್ಘಾಹನ್ ending with the word ಅಹನ್ as a subordinate member when declined in the neuter are declined like ಅಹನ್. But in the masculine they have three bases

viz., one ending in ಅಕಾಸ್ for the nominative singular, one ending in ಅಕಸ್ for the vocative singular, and the *pada* affixes, and one ending in ಅಕನ್ for the other affixes. (Sid. I. 193. 194). *e. g.*,

Singular.

N. ದೀರ್ಘಹಾಃ V. ದೀರ್ಘಹಃ A. ದೀರ್ಘಹಾಣಃ I. ದೀರ್ಘಹಾನ್.

Dual.

N. V. A. ದೀರ್ಘಹಾಣೌ I. V. Abl. ದೀರ್ಘಹೋಭ್ಯಾಂ

Plural.

N. V. ದೀರ್ಘಹಾಣಃ A. ದೀರ್ಘಹೃಃ I. ದೀರ್ಘಹೋಽಃ

51. But the comp. words ವೈಹೃತ್ and ಸಾಯಾಹೃತ್ as well as comp. words with the word ಅಹೃತ್ at the end and any *sankhya* word before it, have two bases, viz, one ending with ಅಹೃತ್ for all affixes except that of the locative singular, and one ending with ಅಕನ್ or with ಅಹೃತ್ for the locative singular. (VI. 3. 170). *e. g.*, nom. sing : ದ್ವೈಹೃತ್ಃ, ಸಾಯಾಹೃತ್ಃ, ವೈಹೃತ್ಃ ; but locative singular is

ದ್ವೈಹೃತ್ಃ or ದ್ವೈಹಿಂ or ದ್ವೈಹನಿ.

ಸಾಯಾಹೃತ್ಃ or ಸಾಯಾಹಿಂ or ಸಾಯಾಹನಿ..

ವೈಹೃತ್ಃ or ವೈಹಿಂ or ವೈಹನಿ.

52 ಮಘವನ್ has two bases for declension throughout (VI. 4. 128, 133) viz (1) ಮಘವನ್ and (2) ಮಘವತ್ಸ್ರ (in which the final vowel is indicatory,) and is therefore declined like ರಾಜನ್ as well as ಶಾಂತಮತ್ And when it is declined like ರಾಜನ್ it has two bases viz ಮಘೋನ್ for *bha* affixes and ಮಘವನ್ in other cases (VI. 4. 133). *e. g.*

Singular.

N. ಮಘವಾ or ಮಘವಾನ್ V. ಮಘವನ್ A. ಮಘವಾಸಂ or ಮಘವಂತಂ

I. ಮಘೋನಾ or ಮಘಮಾ L. ಮಘೋನಿ or ಮಘಮಿ

Dual.

N. V. A. ಮಘವಾನೌ or ಮಘವಂತೌ

Plural.

N. V. ಮಘವಾನಃ or ಮಘವಂತಃ A. ಮಘೋನಃ or ಮಘವಂತಃ

53. ಕೃನ್ and ಯವನ್ which are declined like ರಾಜನ್ have however two bases as ಮಘವನ್ has when declined like ರಾಜನ್, viz. ಕುನ್ and ಯಾನ್ respectively for “*bha*” affixes and ಕೃನ್ and ಯುವನ್ in other cases (VI. 4. 133). e. g.,

Singular.

N. ಕೃನ್	V. ಕೃನ್	A. ಕೃವನಂ	I. ಕುನಾ	L. ಕುನಿ
ಯುವಾ	ಯುವನ್	ಯುವಾನಂ	ಯಾನ್	ಯಾನಿ

Dual.

Plural.

N. V. A. ಕೃನ್ೌ	N. V. ಕೃನಃ	A. ಕುನಃ
ಯುವಾನ್ೌ	ಯುವಾನಃ	ಯಾನಃ

54. Though ಅವನ್ which is ಅವನ್ preceded by ನ್ನಾ is regular, ಅವನ್ is irregular having two bases, viz ಅವತೃ, (where the final vowel is indicative) for all case affixes except those of the nom. sing. and voc. sing. (VI. 4. 127). e. g.,

Singular.

N. ಅವನ್ V. ಅವನ್ A. ಅವನ್ತಂ I. ಅವತಾ

Dual.

Plural

N. V. A. ಅವನ್ತೌ N. ಅವಂತಃ A. ಅವಂತಃ

55. ಪಥಿನ್, ಮಥಿನ್, and ಮುಭುಕ್ಷಿನ್ have four bases viz ಪಂಥಾ, ಮಂಥಾ, and ಮುಭುಕ್ಷಾ for the nom. sing. and vocative sing ; ಪಂಥಾನ್, ಮಂಥಾನ್, and ಮುಭುಕ್ಷಾನ್ for other *sarvanāmasthana* affixes ; ಪಥ್, ಮಥ್, and ಮುಭುಕ್ಷ್

ಮಘ್, and ಮುಭುಕ್ತ for *bha* affixes, and ಪಠಿನ್, ಮಠಿನ್ and ಯುಭುಕ್ತನ್ for other affixes. (VII 1. 85, 86, 87, 88). *e. g.*,

Singular.		Dual.
N. V. ಪಂಥಾಃ	A. ಪಂಥಾನಂ	N. V. A. ಪಂಥಾನೌ
ಮಂಥಾಃ	ಮಂಥಾನಂ	ಮಂಥಾನೌ
ಯುಭುಕ್ತಾಃ	ಯುಭುಕ್ತಾನಂ	ಯುಭುಕ್ತಾನೌ

I. D. Abl. ಪಠಿಭ್ಯಾಂ &c.,

Plural.

N. V. ಪಂಥಾನಃ, ಮಂಥಾನಃ, ಯುಭುಕ್ತಾನಃ, A. ಪಥಃ, ಮಥಃ, ಯುಭುಕ್ತಃ,

56. ಅಷ್ಟನ್ has two bases for declension throughout viz (1) ಅಷ್ಟಾ and (2) ಅಷ್ಟನ್, and when it appears as ಅಷ್ಟಾ it takes ಔಕ್ as the affix for the nom. voc. and acc. plural (VII. 2. 84, VII. 1. 21) .It is declined thus :—

Plural.

N. V. A. ಅಷ್ಟಾ, ಅಷ್ಟ I. ಅಷ್ಟಾಃ, ಅಷ್ಟಾಃ D. Abl. ಅಷ್ಟಾಃ, ಅಷ್ಟಾಃ  
ಭ್ಯಃ G. ಅಷ್ಟಾನಾಮ್ L. ಅಷ್ಟಾಸು, ಅಷ್ಟಾಸು

57. Compounds like ಪರಮಾಷ್ಟನ್ ending with ಅಷ್ಟನ್ as the principal member are also declined as above, but if the word is only subordinate in them as in ಪ್ರಿಯಾಷ್ಟನ್ the declension is like that of ರಾಜನ್ throughout, though when the affixes are consonantal it may be like that of ಪಾಪಾ also (Sid. I. 164). *e. g.*, ಪ್ರಿಯಾಷ್ಟಾಃ, ಪ್ರಿಯಾಷ್ಟಾಃ, ಪ್ರಿಯಾಷ್ಟಾಃ, ಪ್ರಿಯಾಷ್ಟಾಃ, ಪ್ರಿಯಾಷ್ಟಾಃ, ಪ್ರಿಯಾಷ್ಟಾಃ, ಪ್ರಿಯಾಷ್ಟಾಃ, ಪ್ರಿಯಾಷ್ಟಾಃ, ಪ್ರಿಯಾಷ್ಟಾಃ.

58. The word ಅಪ್ (fem) which is always plural has three bases viz, ಅಪ್ before *survanūmasthāna* affixes except *sambuddhi* (VI. 4. 11), ಅದ್ before *pada* affixes beginning with the letter ಭ. (VII. 4. 48), and ಅಪ್ in other cases. *e. g.*, N. V. Plural ಅಪಃ V. Plu. ಅಪಃ A. Plu. ಅಪಃ I. Plu. ಅಪಃ L. Plu. ಅಪಃ



59. A comp. word like ಸ್ವಪ್ನ in which the word ಅಪ್ is a subordinate member and which is therefore declinable in all genders is declined as follows :—

*Mas. and Fem.*

*Singular.*

N. V. ಸ್ವಪ್ನ, A. ಸ್ವಪ್ನಂ I. ಸ್ವಪ್ನಾ D. ಸ್ವಪ್ನೇ Abl. G. ಸ್ವಪ್ನಃ L. ಸ್ವಪ್ನಿ

*Dual.*

N. V. A. ಸ್ವಪ್ನೌ I. ಸ್ವಪ್ನೌ G. L. ಸ್ವಪ್ನೇಃ

*Plural.*

N. V. ಸ್ವಪ್ನಃ A. ಸ್ವಪ್ನಃ I. ಸ್ವಪ್ನಃ D. Abl. ಸ್ವಪ್ನೈಃ G. ಸ್ವಪ್ನಾಂ L. ಸ್ವಪ್ನೈಃ

*Neuter.*

*Sing.*

*Dual.*

*Plu.*

N. V. A. ಸ್ವಪ್ನಂ I. ಸ್ವಪ್ನಂ G. L. ಸ್ವಪ್ನಂ  
(Sid. I. 197)

60. ದಿವ್ (fem) has three bases, viz ದಿವ್ಯ for the nominative singular, ದ್ವ್ಯ for *pada* affixes, and ದಿವ್ in other cases (VII. 1. 84 VI. 1. 131). It is therefore declined as follows :—

*Singular.*

N. ದಿವ್ಯ, A. ದಿವಂ, I. ದಿವಾ, Abl. G. ದಿವಃ L. ದಿವಿ.

*Dual.*

N. V. A. ದಿವೌ, I. D. Abl. ದ್ವ್ಯೌ, G. L. ದಿವೇಃ,

*Plural.*

N. V. A. ದಿವಃ, I. ದ್ವ್ಯಃ, D. Abl. ದ್ವ್ಯೈಃ, G. ದಿವಾಂ L. ದ್ವ್ಯೈಃ  
ಮು.

61. Compounds like ವಸುಧಿವ್ ending with the word ದಿವ್ are declined like ದಿವ್ in the masculine and feminine. And in the neuter

while it is declined as in the masculine from the instrumental case upwards, it is declined in the other cases as follows : (Sid. I. 193).

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. V. A. విమలద్యు	విమలదివి	విమలదివి

62. పుంస్ has two bases, పుమన్స్ for *sarvanamasthana* affixe and పుంస్ for others. (VII. 1. 89). *e. g.*,

Sing.	Dual.
N. పుమోః V. పుమన్ A. పుమోః. N. V. A. పుమోఃనౌ	

Plural.

N. V. పుమోః	A. పుంః
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63. A comp. like సుప్తుంస్ ending with ప్తుంస్ as a subordinate member is declined in all genders with two bases as above. *e. g.*, సుప్తుస్ (neuter) is,

Sing.	Dual.	Plural
N. V. A. సుప్తుం	సుప్తుంసి	సుప్తుమోః.

64. The words పురుదంశస్ (mas) and అశేషస్ (m) have two bases as follows : viz. పురుదంశన్ and అశేషన్ in the nominative singular, and పురుదంశస్ and అశేషస్ in other cases, and so they are declined like any other base ending in స్, except in the nom : sing : where their forms become పురుదంశా and అశేషా. (VII. 1. 94).

65. The word లుశనస్ (mas) has also two bases, viz లుశనన్ in the nominative, లుశనన్ or లుశనస్ in the vocative singular, and లుశనస్ in the other cases, and it is affected by another irregularity in that in the vocative singular the final న్ of లుశనన్ may optionally be *lopated*. (VII. 1. 94 ; Sid. I. 188). *e. g.*, Nom : Sing. లుశనా. Vocative Sing. లుశనన్, or లుశన or లుశనః.

66. ಅನಡುಹ್ (mas) has five bases viz ಅನಡ್ವಾನ್ before the affix of the nominative singular, ಅನಡ್ವನ್ before the affix of the vocative singular, ಅನಡ್ವಾಹ್ for other *sarvanāmasthāna* affixes, ಅನಡುಹ್ for *bha* affixes, and ಅನಡುಹ್ for *padu* affixes (VII. 1. 98, 99, 82; VIII. 2. 72). It is therefore declined as follows :—

## Singular.

N. ಅನಡ್ವಾನ್ V. ಅನಡ್ವನ್ A. ಅನಡ್ವಾಹಂ I. ಅನಡುಹಾ D. ಅನಡುಹೇ  
Abl. G. ಅನಡುಹಃ L. ಅನಡುಹಿ.

## Dual.

N. A. V. ಅನಡ್ವಾಹೌ I. D. Abl. ಅನಡುಹ್ಯೌ G. L. ಅನಡುಹೋಃ

## Plural.

N. V. ಅನಡ್ವಾಹಃ A. ಅನಡುಹಃ I. ಅನಡುಹ್ಯಃ D. Abl. ಅನಡುಹ್ಯಃ  
G. ಅನಡುಹಾಂ L. ಅನಡುಹುಃ.

67. Compounds like ಸ್ತುನಡುಹ್ having ಅನಡುಹ್ at the end as a subordinate member, are declined like ಅನಡುಹ್ in the masculine and feminine, and in the neuter they are declined as in the masculine from the instrumental case onwards. But in the other cases of the neuter they are declined as follows :—(Sid. I. 193).

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. V. Acc.	ಸ್ತುನಡುಹ್ or ಸ್ತುನಡುಹತ್	ಸ್ತುನಡುಹೀ	ಸ್ತುನಡ್ವಾಹಿ

68. ವಾಹ್ has two bases viz ಉಹ್ (in which the ಉ is derived from ಉತ್) for all *bha* affixes, and ವಾಹ್ for other affixes (VI. 4. 132) thus :—

	Sing.	Dual.	Plu.
N. V.	ವಾಹ್	ವಾಹೌ	ವಾಹಃ
A.	ವಾಹಂ	ವಾಹೌ	ಉಹಃ

I.	ಉಹಾ	ವಾಡ್ಭಾಂ	ವಾಡ್ಭಿಃ
D.	ಉಹೇ	ವಾಡ್ಭ್ಯಂ	ವಾಡ್ಭ್ಯಃ
Abl.	ಉಹಃ	ವಾಡ್ಭ್ಯಂ	ವಾಡ್ಭ್ಯಃ
G.	ಉಹಃ	ಉಹೋಃ	ಉಹಾಂ
L.	ಉಹಿ	ಉಹೋಃ	ವಾಟ್ಸು

69. Because the ಉ of ಉಹ is from ಉತ್ when a comp ends with this word, if the word preceding it ends in ಅ or ಆ, the ಉ together with these letters will by *sandhi* become ಉ according to rules already mentioned e. g., ಪ್ರಷ್ಠವಾಹ in the acc plural=ಪ್ರಷ್ಠೈಃ

70. ಡ್ವಿ “two,” which is a *sarvanūma* as well as a numeral substituting ದ್ವಿ for the purposes of declension is declined like ಸರ್ವ and of course in the dual only (Sid. I. 133).

71. The declension of “ತ್ರಿ” and “ಚತುರ್” which are not only metaplasts but also take some special case-affixes and have some other peculiarities (VI.4. 4 ; VII. 1. 55.) is as follows :—

“Three;” “Four.”

*Plural.*

N. V.	ತ್ರಯಃ	} m.	ತ್ರೀಣಿ	} n.	ತಿಸ್ರಃ	} f.
	ಚತ್ವಾರಃ		ಚತ್ವಾರಿ		ಚತಸ್ರಃ	

A.	ತ್ರೀನಃ	} m.	do	do
	ಚತುರಃ			

I.	ಅಿಭಿಃ ಚತುರ್ಭಿಃ	} m. n.	ಅಸೃಭಿಃ ಚತಸೃಭಿಃ	} f.
D. Abl.	ಅಿಭ್ಯಃ ಚತುರ್ಭ್ಯಃ	} do	ಅಸೃಭ್ಯಃ ಚತಸೃಭ್ಯಃ	} do
G. Pl.	ತ್ರಯಾಣಾಂ ಚತುರ್ಣಾಂ	} do	ಅಸೃಣಾಂ (not ಅಸೃಣಾಂ) ಚತಸೃಣಾಂ (not ಚತಸೃಣಾಂ)	} f.
L. Pl.	ಅಿಮು ಚತುರ್ಮು	} do	ಅಸೃಮು ಚತಸೃಮು	} do

72. Comp. words ending with the words ದ್ವಿ, ತ್ರಿ, and ಚತುರ್ as principal members in them are declined like the simple words themselves. (Sid. I. 115, 132. 151). But when the words are only subordinate, the compounds which of course may be in all numbers are declined as follows :—

(a) Comp. in ದ್ವಿ like any other word ending in ಇ (Sid. I. 115).  
e. g., ಪಿರುದ್ವಿಃ, ಪಿರುದ್ವಿಃ, ಪಿರುದ್ವಯಃ,

(b) Comp. in ತ್ರಿ like any other word ending in ಇ the base ತ್ರಯ however being substituted for ತ್ರಿ in the 'genitive plural. (Sid. I. 115. 132). though some whose authority is doubtful say that even this substitution is not necessary. (Sid. I. 115). e. g., ಪಿರುತ್ರಿಃ, ಪಿರುತ್ರಿಃ, 'ಪಿರುತ್ರಯಃ, ಪಿರುತ್ರಯಾಣಾಂ, (or ಪಿರುತ್ರಿಣಾಂ doubtful).

(c) Comp. in ಚತುರ್ like ಚತುರ್ except in the genitive plural where only the affix ಅಃ instead of ಣಾಂ should be used

(Sid. I. 151). e. g., ಪ್ರಿಯಚತ್ವಾಃ ; ಹೇಪ್ರಿಯಚತ್ವಃ ; ಪ್ರಿಯಚತ್ವಾರಾ ; ಪ್ರಿಯಚತ್ವಾರಃ ; ಪ್ರಿಯಚತುರಾಂ.

(d) Com. in ತಿಸ್ಯ and ಚತಸ್ಯ such as ಪ್ರಿಯತಿಸ್ಯ and ಪ್ರಿಯಚತಸ are declined as follows :—

	Mas.		Fem.
	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N.	ಪ್ರಿಯತಿಸಾ ಪ್ರಿಯಚತಸಾ	ಪ್ರಿಯತಿಸೌ ಪ್ರಿಯಚತಸೌ	ಪ್ರಿಯತಿಸಃ ಪ್ರಿಯಚತಸಃ
V.	ಪ್ರಿಯತಿಸಃ ಪ್ರಿಯಚತಸಃ	do	do
A.	ಪ್ರಿಯತಿಸ್ಯಂ ಪ್ರಿಯಚತಸ್ಯಂ	do	ಪ್ರಿಯತಿಸ್ಯಾನ್ (m.) ಪ್ರಿಯಚತಸ್ಯಾನ್ (do-) ಪ್ರಿಯತಿಸ್ಯಃ (f.) ಪ್ರಿಯಚತಸ್ಯಃ (do)

and further on like ordinary words ending in ಮ

Neuter.			
	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. V.	ಪ್ರಿಯತ್ರಿ or ಪ್ರಿ ಯತಿಸ್ಯ.	ಪ್ರಿಯತಿಸ್ಯಣೀ	ಪ್ರಿಯತಿಸ್ಯಾಣಿ
	ಪ್ರಿಯಚತುರ್ or ಪ್ರಿಯಚತಸ್ಯ.	ಪ್ರಿಯಚತಸ್ಯಣೀ	ಪ್ರಿಯಚತಸ್ಯಾಣಿ.

and the rest as in the case of the masculine. (Sid. I. 135).

73. Observe that words like ಪ್ರಿಯತ್ರ differ from words like ಪ್ರಿಯತಿಸ್ಯ in that the ತ್ರ alludes to non-feminine persons or things and so makes the compounds mean those who or which have such non-feminine persons or things, while the ತಿಸ್ಯ alludes to persons or things feminine, making the compounds mean consequently those who or which have such feminine persons or things.

74. The *sarvanāma* words corresponding to the pronouns which are also metaplasts have to be taken in one form for some cases and in another for others, and in the case of the pronouns of the first and second person, not only many of the case affixes themselves are peculiar but also there are some expressions arbitrarily to be substituted optionally as the equivalents to the words formed by the union of the bases and the affixes in all the even cases.

75. The declension of the personal pronoun of the third person is as follows :—

Base ಸ or ಸ್ಯ for nominative singular masculine and feminine, ತದ್ or ತ್ಯದ್ for nominative and accusative singular neuter, and ತ or ತ್ಯ for other cases.

#### Singular.

	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.
N.	ಸಃ or ಸ್ಯಃ	ಸಾ or ಸ್ಯಾ	ತದ್ or ತ್ಯದ್
A.	ತಂ or ತ್ಯಂ	ತಾಂ or ತ್ಯಾಂ	ತತ್ or ತ್ಯತ್

Dual,		Plural,	
<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
<i>Neut.</i>		<i>Neut.</i>	
N.	ತೆ or ತೇ	ತೇ or ತೇ	ತಾ or ತಾ
	ತೈ or ತೈ	ತೈ or ತೈ	ತಾ or ತಾ
	ತೈ or ತೈ	ತೈ or ತೈ	ತಾ or ತಾ
A.	ತೆ or ತೇ	ತೇ or ತೇ	ತಾ or ತಾ
	ತೈ or ತೈ	ತೈ or ತೈ	ತಾ or ತಾ
	ತೈ or ತೈ	ತೈ or ತೈ	ತಾ or ತಾ



The rest are to be formed from the words ತ or ತೈ like those from ಸರ್ವ, the feminine affix ಅ being of course added to ತ or ತೈ in the feminine gender before declension.

76. The personal pronouns of the first and the second person which as we have seen have no distinction of gender are declined as follows :—(VII. I. 27 to 33 ; VII. 2. 86 to 90 ; VIII. I. 20 to 26).

*Singular.*

“ I ”

“ Thou ”

N.	ಅಹ+ಅಮ್=ಅಹಮ್	ತೈ+ಅಮ್=ತೈಮ್
A.	ನಾ+ಅಮ್= ನಾಮ್ or ನಾ	ತ್ವಾ+ಅಮ್=ತ್ವಾಮ್ or ತ್ವಾ
I.	ಮಯ್+ಅ=ಮಯಾ	ತ್ವಯ್+ಅ=ತ್ವಯಾ
D.	ಮಹ್ಯ+ಅಮ್=ಮಹ್ಯಂ or ಮೇ	ತುಭ್ಯ+ಅಮ್=ತುಭ್ಯಂ or ತೇ
Abl.	ಮ+ಅತ್=ಮತ್	ತ್ವ+ಅತ್=ತ್ವತ್
G.	ಮಮ+ಅಃ=ಮಮ or ಮೇ	ತವ+ಅಃ=ತವ or ತೇ
L.	ಮಯ್+ಜಿ=ಮಯಿ	ತ್ವಯ್+ಜಿ=ತ್ವಯಿ.

*Dual.*

N.	ಅವಾ+ಅಮ್=ಅವಾಂ	ಯುವಾ+ಅಮ್=ಯುವಾಂ
A.	ಅವಾ+ಅಮ್=ಅವಾಂ or ನೌ	ಯುವಾ+ಅಮ್=ಯುವಾಂ or ವಾಂ
I.	ಅವಾ+ಭ್ಯಾಂ=ಅವಾಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಯುವಾ+ಭ್ಯಾಂ=ಯುವಾಭ್ಯಾಂ
D.	ಅವಾ+ಭ್ಯಾಂ=ಅವಾಭ್ಯಾಂ or ನೌ	ಯುವಾ+ಭ್ಯಾಂ=ಯುವಾಭ್ಯಾಂ or ವಾಂ
Abl.	ಅವಾ+ಭ್ಯಾಂ=ಅವಾಭ್ಯಾಂ	ಯುವಾ+ಭ್ಯಾಂ=ಯುವಾಭ್ಯಾಂ
G.	ಅವಯ್+ಓನ್=ಅವಯೋಃ or ನೌ	ಯುವಯ್+ಓನ್=ಯುವಯೋಃ or ವಾಂ
L.	ಅವಯ್+ಓನ್=ಅವಯೋಃ	ಯುವಯ್+ಓನ್=ಯುವಯೋಃ

## Plural.

N.	ವಯ್+ಅಮ್=ವಯಂ	ಯೂಯ್+ಅಮ್=ಯೂಯಂ
A.	ಅಸ್ಮಾ+ನ್=ಅಸ್ಮಾನ್ or ನಃ	ಯುಷ್ಮಾ+ನ್=ಯುಷ್ಮಾನ್ or ವಃ
I.	ಅಸ್ಮಾ+ಭಿಃ=ಅಸ್ಮಾಭಿಃ	ಯುಷ್ಮಾ+ಭಿಃ=ಯುಷ್ಮಾಭಿಃ
D.	ಅಸ್ಮೈ+ಅಭ್ಯಂ=ಅಸ್ಮಾಭ್ಯಂ or ನಃ	ಯುಷ್ಮೈ+ಅಭ್ಯಂ=ಯುಷ್ಮಾಭ್ಯಂ or ವಃ
AbI.	ಅಸ್ಮೈ+ಅತ್=ಅಸ್ಮೈತ್	ಯುಷ್ಮೈ+ಅತ್=ಯುಷ್ಮೈತ್
G.	ಅಸ್ಮೈ+ಅಕಮ್=ಅಸ್ಮಾಕಂ or ನಃ	ಯುಷ್ಮೈ+ಅಕಮ್=ಯುಷ್ಮಾಕಂ or ವಃ
L.	ಅಸ್ಮಾ+ಸು=ಅಸ್ಮಾಸು.	ಯುಷ್ಮಾ+ಸು=ಯುಷ್ಮಾಸು.

77. The short substitutes in the even cases above alluded to viz, ಮಾ, ಮೇ, ನೌ, ನಃ, ತ್ವಾ, ತೇ, ವಾಂ, ವಃ, must always be used in a sentence instead of the long equivalents when there is a repetition of the pronouns in the even cases with reference to a preceding sentence in which they have occurred, though not necessarily in the same grammatical case (ಅನ್ವಾದೇಶಃ *anvādeśah*) except in certain cases in which the short substitutes may be used optionally as well as their long equivalents. e. g., ಮಯ್ಯಾಚಾರ್ಯಕರಣ ಮಧೀತಂ ಸಮಾಭಂದೊಧ್ಯಾಪಯತಿ. "I have studied grammar and he teaches me prosody." ಯುಷ್ಮಾಕಂಕುಲಂವಿತ್ರಮಿತಿ ಸರ್ವತ್ವಾಪೂಜಯಂತಿ. "Your family is respectable and so all honor you." (Sid. I. 176).

78. The short substitutes may be used optionally as well as their long equivalents even in *anvādeśa* if the pronouns in the second sentence are preceded by a word in the nominative case which is itself preceded by another word (VIII. 1. 26 ; Sid. I. 177). e. g., ಭಕ್ತಸ್ತಂತೆನಹರಿಸತ್ವಾನ್ತಾಂಯತೇ or ತೇನಹರಿಸತ್ವಾನ್ತಾಂಯತೇ. "You are a devotee and so Hari will save you" ಗ್ರಾಮೇಭಿತ್ತಿಮಹ್ಯಂದೀಯತೇ ತೇನಪರವೋಪಕಾರಾಮಮಸೃಜ್ಯತ್ or ಗ್ರಾಮೇಭಿತ್ತಿಮಹ್ಯಂದೀಯತೇತೇನಪರವೋಪಕಾರಾಮೇಸೃಜ್ಯತ್. "A berth is given me in the village and thereby a great benefit will accrue to me."

79. Even when there is no *anvādeśa* the short substitutes may be optionally employed. e. g., ಧಾತಾತೇಭಕೋಸ್ತು or ಧಾತಾತವಭ

ಶ್ರೋತೃ. "Brahma is your worshipper." (Sid. I. 176). But they should not be so employed

(a). at the beginning of a sentence ; a word in the vocative case being for the purpose of this rule taken as non-existent though actually present unless it is followed by a qualifying adjective. (VIII. 1. 20, 72, 73). *e. g.*, ತ್ವಾಂಪಾತು ಮಾಪಾತು, (not ತ್ವಾಪಾತು ಮಾಪಾತು) "let him preserve you, let him preserve me" ಓದನಂಪಚತವಃವಿಷ್ಯತಿ, (not ತ್ವಚವಿಷ್ಯತಿ), "cook rice, it will be yours)." And ಅಗ್ನೀತವೇದಂ, (not ಅಗ್ನೀತಯಿದಂ). "O Fire, this is to you." ದೇವಾ ಸ್ಮಾನ್ಪಾಹಿ, (not ದೇವಾನ್ಮಾ ಪಾಹಿ). "O God, save us". But ಹರೇದಯಾ ಲೋನಪಾಹಿ or ಹರೇದಯಾಲೋ ಅಸ್ಮಾನ್ಪಾಹಿ. "O Hari, the merciful, save us."

(b) at the beginning of a line in poetry. (Sid. I. 175). *e. g.*, ವದೈರಾಪೈಃಸಂವೇದ್ಯ ಅಸ್ಮಾನ್ಪಾಪ್ಯಪಿ ಣಿಚರ್ವದಾವತು, (not ನಾಕೃಪೃಞಿ). "Let Krishna who is made known by all Vedas save us always."

(c) when the case affixes of their equivalents when used instead of them are to be elided, as, for instance, in the case of words put before another word to form a comp. with the latter according to the rules on the subject (Sid. I. 175). *e. g.*, ಇತಿಯು ಮೃತ್ಯುತೋಬ್ರವೇತಿ, (not ಇತಿವೇತುತೃಃ &c.); ಇತಿಅಸ್ತುತೋಬ್ರವೇತಿ, (not ಇತಿನೀವುತೃಃ &c.) "your son says so, my son says so."

(d) before the particles ಚ. ವಾ. ಅಥ. ಹ and ಎವ if their sense is immediately connected with the pronouns (VIII. 1. 46 ; Sid. I. 177). *e. g.*, ಹರಿಸ್ತಾವ್ವಿಂಚಮಾಚರಕ್ಷತು, (not ಹರಿಸ್ತಾವ್ವಿಂಚಮಾಚರಕ್ಷತು) "Let Hari protect you and me." ತಸ್ಸಮಮವಾಗೃಹಂ, (not ಮೇವಾ) "To my house or to his." ಇದುಪಸ್ತಕಂಮಮೈವ, (not ಮಯೈವ) "this book is to me only." But ರಾಮೋಕ್ತುಷ್ಣಶ್ಚಮೇಘ್ವಾವಿಾ. "Both Rama and Krishna are my lords," (for here the sense of ಚ is connected immediately with ಕೃಪಣ).

(e). when the pronouns are connected with words derived from verbal roots denoting knowledge except by sight (VIII. 1.

25). e. g., జీతనూత్వంవిహితే (not త్యా) "He sees you with his mind" భక్తస్తవరూపంధ్యాంతి, (not తీరం). "The devotee contemplates your form." But భక్తస్త్వాప్రకృతిచక్షుషా or త్వంపశ్యతి, "the devotee sees you with his eyes."

80. The third personal pronoun may also be used demonstratively in the sense of "that who or which has been mentioned." e. g., రామః సర్వగుణసంపన్నః తథాపిసవనమవసత్. "Rama is (a prince) possessed of all good qualities. Still he dwelt in the forest."

81. The proximate demonstrative pronoun which for the purpose of declension is represented by the words ఏష, ఏత, ఏన and ఎనత్ is declined like సమ్ thus :—(VII. 2. 102. 106).

### Singular.

	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N.	ఏషః	ఏషా	ఏతత్
A.	ఏతం or ఏనం	ఏతాం or ఏనాం	ఏతత్ or ఏనత్
I.	ఏక్షేన or ఏనేన	ఏతయా or ఏనయా	ఏక్షేన or ఏనేన
D.	ఏతస్మై	ఏతస్యై	ఏతస్మై
Ab.	ఏతస్మాత్	ఏతస్యాః	ఏతస్మాత్
G.	ఏతస్య	ఏతస్యాః	ఏతస్య
L.	ఏతస్మిన్	ఏతస్యాం	ఏతస్మిన్

	Dual.		Neut.		Plural.	
	Mas.	Fem.	Mas.	Fem.	Mas.	Neut.
N.	పతా	పతాః	పతా	పతాః	పతాః	పతాని
A.	పతా or పనా	పతా or పనా	పతా or పనా	పతా or పనా	పతా or పనా	పతాని or పనాని
I	పతాభ్యాం		పతాభ్యః		పతాభిః	
D.	పతాభ్యం		పతాభ్యః		పతాభ్యః	
Abl.	పతాభ్యాం		పతాభ్యః		పతాభ్యః	
G.	పతాయాః or పనయోః		పతానాం		పతానాం	
L.	పతాయాః or పనయోః		పతానాం		పతానాం	

82. The declension of the indefinite demonstrative pronoun from the bases ఇదమ్, అయమ్, ఇయమ్, ఇమ, అన, అ, ఎన, and ఎనత్ is like that of *non-sarvanāma* words ending in మ్ in the case of the three first bases ; like that of సమ్ in the case of the four following ; and like that of a base ending in త్ in the case of the last ; and only in the instrumental plural when the base అ is used, భిన్ is the affix to be used instead of ఐన్ (VII. 1. 14).

## Singular.

	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neu.</i>
N.	అయం	ఇయం.	ఇదం
A.	ఇమం	ఇమాం	ఇదం
	or ఏనం	or ఏనాం.	or ఏనత్
I.	అనేన	అనయా	అనేన
	or ఏనేన	or ఏనయా.	or ఏనేన.
D.	అనే త్తై.	అన్యై	అన్యై
Abl.	అస్మాత్.	అస్మాః	అస్మాత్
G.	అస్య	అస్మాః	అస్య
L.	అస్మిన్	అస్మిన్.	అస్మిన్

	Dual.		Plural.	
	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
N.	ఇమౌ	ఇమో	ఇమో	ఇమో
A.	ఇమౌ OR పనౌ	ఇమో OR పనో	ఇమో OR పనానా	ఇమో OR పనాని
I.	{	{	అభి	అభి
D.			అభి	అభి
Abl.			అభి	అభి
G.			అభి	అభి
I.	{	{	అభి	అభి
D.			అభి	అభి
Abl.			అభి	అభి
G.			అభి	అభి

83. The words from the base *ವಿ* in the accusative case as well as in the instrumental singular and in the genitive and locative dual in connection with the proximate and indefinite demonstrative pronouns should invariably be used in *anvadeṣa* as in the case of the short forms of the first and second personal pronouns. (II. 4. 34).

84. The remote demonstrative pronoun which gives the bases *ಅಸೌ* and *ಅದ* for the purposes of declension has this peculiarity, viz, that not only in the instrumental singular and plural in which the base is *ಅದ*, there should be the affixes *ನಾ* and *ಭಿಸ್* (VIII. 2. 3; VII. 1. 11; Sid. I. 190) instead of *ಇನ* and *ಏಸ್* which should come to it as to the word *ಸಮ್* to which it is similar, but also in all the cases in which *ಅದ* is the base, the words formed should have the *ದ* changed into *ಮ*, and the vowel following the *ದ* itself changed in the plural into *ಈ* when it is *ಏ* and into *ಉ* and *ಊ* respectively when the vowel being other than *ಏ* of the plural is any short or long vowel (VIII. 2. 80, 81). The declension of the word is therefore as follows :—

*Singular.*

	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N.	<i>ಅಸೌ</i> + $\frac{3}{4}$ ಸು = <i>ಅಸೌ</i>	<i>ಅಸೌ</i> + $\frac{3}{4}$ ಸು = <i>ಅಸೌ</i> .	<i>ಅದಸ್</i> = <i>ಅದಃ</i>
A.	<i>ಅದ</i> + <i>ಅಮ್</i> = <i>ಅದಮ್</i> = <i>ಅಮುಮ್</i> .	<i>ಅದಾ</i> + <i>ಅಮ್</i> = <i>ಅದಾಂ</i> = <i>ಅಮೂಂ</i> .	<i>ಅದಃ</i>
I.	<i>ಅದ</i> + <i>ನಾ</i> = <i>ಅದನಾ</i> = <i>ಅಸುನಾ</i> .	<i>ಅದಯಾ</i> = <i>ಅಮುಯಾ</i> .	<i>ಅಮುನಾ</i>
D.	<i>ಅದಸ್ಯೈ</i> = <i>ಅಮುದ್ಯೈ</i> .	<i>ಅದಸ್ಯೈ</i> = <i>ಅಮುದ್ಯೈ</i> <i>ಅಮುದ್ಯೈ</i>	



Ab.	ಅದಸ್ಯಾತ್=	ಅದಸ್ಯಾಃ=	ಅಮುಷ್ಯಾತ್
	ಅಮುಷ್ಯಾತ್	ಅಮುಷ್ಯಾಃ	
G.	ಅದಸ್ಯ=	ಅಮುಷ್ಯಾಃ	ಅಮುಷ್ಯ
	ಅಮುಷ್ಯ		
L.	ಅದಸ್ಮಿನ್=	ಅದಸ್ಯಾಂ=	ಅಮುಷ್ಮಿನ್.
	ಅಮುಷ್ಮಿನ್	ಅಮುಷ್ಯಾಂ	

*Dual.*

N. A.	<i>Mas.</i> ಅದೌ=ಅಮೂ	<i>Mas. Fem. Neut.</i>	<i>Mas. Fem. Neut.</i>
	and <i>Fem. Neut.</i>	<i>I. D. Abl.</i> ಅದಾ	<i>G. L.</i> ಅದಯೋಃ
	ಅದೌ=ಅಮೂ	ಭ್ಯಾಂ=ಅಮೂಭ್ಯಾಂ	=ಅಮುಯೋಃ

*Plural.*

	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N.	ಅದೇ=ಅವಿಾ	ಅದಾಃ=ಅಮೂಃ	ಅದಾನಿ=ಅಮೂನಿ.
A.	ಅದಾನ್=ಅಮೂನ್	ಅಮೂಃ	ಅಮೂನಿ
I.	ಅದ+ಭಿಃ=ಅದೇಭಿಃ	ಅದಾಭಿಃ=	ಅಮೂಭಿಃ
	=ಅಮೂಭಿಃ	ಅಮೂಭಿಃ	ಅಮೂಭಿಃ
D. Ab.	ಅದೇಭ್ಯಃ=ಅಮೂಭ್ಯಃ	ಅದಾಭ್ಯಃ=	ಅಮೂಭ್ಯಃ
		ಅಮೂಭ್ಯಃ	

G.	ಅದೇಪಾಂ=	ಅದಾಸಾಂ=	ಅವಿಾಪಾಂ
	ಅವಿಾಪಾಂ.	ಅಮೂಪಾಂ.	
L.	ಅದೇಮು=	ಅಮೂಮು	ಅವಿಾಮು.
	ಅವಿಾಮು.		

85. The relative and interrogative pronouns are represented respectively by ಯ and ಕೆ except in the nominative and accusative singular neuter, when they are represented by ಯದ್ and ಕಿಞ್ and so they are declined like ಸರ್ವ when the bases ಯ and ಕೆ are used, and like similar *nonsarvanāma* words when the bases ಯದ್ and ಕಿಞ್ are used. Their declension is as follows :—

## Relative pronoun.

## Interrogative pronoun.

## Singular

	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N.	ಯೆ	ಯಾ	ಯತ್	ಈ	ಈ	ಈ
A.	ಯಃ	ಯಾಂ	ಯತ್	ಕಂ	ಕಾಂ	ಕಿಂ

## Dual.

N. A.	ಯೌ	ಯೇ	ಯೌ	ಈ	ಈ	ಈ
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## Plural.

N.	ಯೇ	ಯಾಃ	ಯಾನಿ	ಈ	ಕಾಃ	ಕಾನಿ
A.	ಯಾನ್	ಯಾಃ	ಯಾನಿ	ಕಾನ್	ಕಾಃ	ಕಾನಿ

85. The pronouns which as we have seen, can take ಅಕೃ and thus make their several forms appear with a ಕೃ inserted before their last vowel can of course be declined in the forms having this ಕೃ as their forms without the ಕೃ. e. g., ಕಕಿಂ, ಕಕೇ, ಕಕೋನಿ, ಅಯ ಕಮ್, ಇಮಕಾಂ, ಇಮಕೇ, ಇಮಕಮ್, ಇಮಕಾ, ಇಮಕಾನ್, ಇಮಕೇನ, ಇಮಕಾಭ್ಯಾಂ ಇಮಕೈಃ ಸಿಂ, (Sid. I. 154). But for the remote demonstrative pronoun in the nominative singular, ಅಸುಕೃ may optionally be used as well as ಅಸಕೃ (Sid. I. 189).

## CHAPTER. III.

### NOUN-ROOTS

1. The noun-root affixes i. e. the affixes by which nouns are converted into roots, and which, be it noted, are of the class called *ārdhadhātuka* are as given in the following list.

<i>Description.</i>	<i>Bases to which they are to be attached.</i>	<i>Affixes.</i>
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Affix used to denote that the word to which it is attached is the object of desire as being food or drink.

Crude nouns.

ಸುಕ್+ಕೃಚ್ or  
ಅಸುಕ್+ಕೃಚ್  
(Sid. II. 222).

Aff. used to denote that the word to which it is attached is the object of a wish as connected with the wisher's own self, not somebody else ; or

Substantives  
not formed from

to denote likeness of the treatment of some person or thing with that of the person or thing denoted by the word to which it is attached or the likeness of the act of some person or thing with an act that would take place if the agent were in that which is denoted by the word to which it is attached.

bases ending in ಮ and not being indeclinables.  
(Sid. II. 221)

ಕೃಚ್ (III. 1. 8, 10).

Aff. used to denote that the word to which it is attached is the object of a wish as connected with the wisher's own-self, not somebody else.

Substantives

ಕಾಮ್ಯಚ್  
(III. 1. 9).

Aff. used to denote the likeness of the act of an agent with that of another agent.

Substantives.

ಕೃಜ್  
(III. 1. 11).

Do

Crude nouns

ಕೃಪ್  
(Sid. II. 224).

Aff. used after words to denote that

Secondary words formed by

ಕೃದ್

what is meant by the words takes place.

ಆಜ್ಞ, but without the use along with them of words derived from the roots ಕೃ, ಘ, and ಅನ್ (Sid: II. 228).

(III. 1. 13 ; I. 3. 90).

Aff. used to denote that what are denoted by the words to which it is attached are the objects of sensation or feeling.

ಸುಖ and similar words. (Sid. II. 228).

ಕೃಜ್ಞ (III. 1. 13).

Aff. used in the sense of " to do " or " to say " what is meant by the word to which it is attached.

Crude nouns

ಕೃಜ್ಞ (Sid. II. 185 232).

Aff. used simply to turn the word to which it is attached into a verb.

The crude noun ಕೃಜ್ಞ.

ಕೃಜ್ಞ (Sid. II. 177)

2. The employment of these affixes is, it should be remembered, only optional as in the case of other verbal derivation affixes (III. 1. 8).

3. The case affixes of the words to which the affixes are attached should, where there are such affixes, carefully be *lukated* first, and the words made to appear in the form in which they were before they received the case affixes in question. (II. 4. 71). And before certain noun-root affixes, the words if feminine should be made to take their masculine form. We, in referring to a base in connection with noun-root affixes, mean therefore only bases as they are without the case affixes and in the case of

retain noun-root affixes, even as the bases are in their masculine form.

4. The feminine words which should be reduced to masculine form are *bhāshitapumska* words formed by the feminine affixes ് and ്. And they should be so reduced firstly before the affix ്. (VI. 3. 36). e. g., ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನ (from ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನ) + ് = ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನ ; ಸಹತ್ನೀ (from ಸಹತ್ನೀ) + ് = ಸಹತ್ನೀಯ, and ಸಹತ್ನೀ (from ಸಹತ್ನೀ) + ് = ಸಹತ್ನೀಯ. But ಸಹತ್ನೀ when it means *co-wife* + ് = ಸಹತ್ನೀಯ only, for there is no reduction to masculine form as the word is always feminine i. e., is not *bhāshitapumska*.

5. In the following cases, however, there is no reduction to masculine form though the feminine words are *bhāshitapumska* :—

(a) when the words are *jāti* words (VI. 3. 41). e. g., ಕೆಲಸ + ് = ಕೆಲಸಯ.

(b) when the words are *svānga* words (VI. 3. 40). e. g., ದೀರ್ಘಕೇಶಿನಿ + ് = ದೀರ್ಘಕೇಶಿನಿಯ.

(c) when the words have been formed by secondary affixes which *vriddhiate* their bases, they being not in the sense of “produced of,” or “colored by,” or have been formed by the secondary affix ವುಕ್ (VI. 3. 39, 37). e. g., ಸೌಖ್ಯವುಕ್ + ് = ಸೌಖ್ಯವುಕ್ ; ಪಾಪಕಾ + ് = ಪಾಪಕಾಯ.

(d) when the words are ordinal numbers or are appellative (VI. 3. 38). e. g., ಪಂಚಮೀ + ് = ಪಂಚಮೀಯ ; ದತ್ತಾ (appellative) + ് = ದತ್ತಾಯ.

6. The *bhāshitapumska* words formed by the feminine affixes ് and ് should be reduced to masculine form also before the affix ಣ್ಣ (Sid. I. 223). e. g., ವಿನೀ (from ವಿನೀ) + ಣ್ಣ = ವಿನೀ + ಣ್ಣ = ವಿನೀ.

7. It should however be noted that by reason of the case affixes being *lukated* the bases themselves do not generally lose their character of substantives when they as such receive the noun-root affixes. This is very a important matter to be remembered and the *sandhi* consequently between the bases and the

affixes is therefore the *sandhi* provided for *pada*. But to this general rule there are exceptions in the case of the noun-root affixes ಕೈಚ್, ಕೈಜ್, and ಕಾಮೈಚ್. For when the two former follow bases ending in other letters than ನ, the bases should be taken as having lost their character of substantives (L. 4. 15), e. g., ನನ್ or ನಾನ್+ಯಾ (affix)=ನವ್ಯ or ನಾವ್ಯ, the ವ being retained before ಯ because the rule requiring the *lopation* of ವ or ಯ preceded by ಅ or ಆ and followed by ಅಕ್ does not apply as the ವ by the exception under consideration is to be held not as at the end of a *pada*. So ವಾಕ್ (from ವಾಚ್)+ಯ=ವಾಚ್ಯ, not ವಾಕ್ಯ. And when ಕಾಮೈಚ್ follows bases ending in ರ derived from ಸ the ರ is changed into ಸ when the bases have any letter not being ಇಣ್ as their penultimate and into ಷ when they have ಇಣ್ as their penultimate, provided the bases are not indeclinables, and if indeclinables are only *avyayibhāva* compounds. (VIII. 3. 38. 39 ; Sid. 1. 73). e. g., ಪಯರ್, ಸರ್ಪರ್ and ಯಜುರ್+ಕಾಮೈಚ್=ಪಯಸ್ಯಾ ಮ್ಯ, ಸರ್ಪಮ್ಯಾ ಮ್ಯ, and ಯಜುಷ್ಯಾ ಮ್ಯ ; ಉಪಯರ್, ಉಪಸರ್ಪರ್, and ಉಪಯಜುರ್+ಕಾಮೈಚ್=ಉಪಯಸ್ಯಾ ಮ್ಯ &c. But ಗೀರ್+ಕಾಮೈಚ್=ಗೀಕಾಮ್ಯ or ಗೀ x ಕಾಮ್ಯ (ರ not derived from ಸ).

8. Of course, what has been already said regarding the nature of the words at the time they receive the noun-root affixes should be carefully borne in mind in the application of the aforesaid rule regarding the *sandhi* between these affixes and the words in question. For if they are crude nouns only not substantives the *sandhi* should be not that of *pada*. (Sid. II. 224). Thus, between the bases which take ಕ್ವಿಪ್ and the verbal affixes that may come to be attached afterwards to them, the *sandhi* is not that of *pada*, as the bases that take ಕ್ವಿಪ್ have been stated to be crude nouns, not substantives. e. g., ತ್ವಚ್+ಕ್ವಿಪ್+ಕವ್+ತಿಪ್=ತ್ವಚತಿ, not ತ್ವಜತಿ.

9. But it should not be lost sight of that as has been already said crude nouns include their feminine forms also. Thus ಮಾಲಾ though it is a feminine word formed by the feminine affix ಆ may take ಕ್ವಿಪ್ (Sid. II. 225).



10. When the nouns to which it is intended to attach noun-root affixes are comp. words, there is a rule requiring their disintegration in certain cases before the affixes are attached, i.e., that when the compounds have an antecedent member similar in form to an *upasarga*, the antecedent member should be kept apart, and after a complete word, whether a verb or a primitive word, is formed first by attaching the intended noun-root affixes and the tense affixes and the personal or the primitive affixes as the case may be, the part set apart should be prefixed to the word so formed. (Sid. II. 227). e.g., సుమన (from సుమనస్) + క్యజ్ = సు మనాయ and this in the 3rd person singular of లజ్ in the *ātmanepadi* = సు అమనాయతే = స్వమనాయతే ; లున్మన (from లున్మనస్) = లుదమనాయతే. But when the antecedent member in the compound which is similar to an *upasarga* is wholly *heard* in the compound instead of being transformed into another letter by substitution, then only the above rule holds good. (Id.) e.g., ఆ + లుధా as a compound = ఓధా and with క్యజ్ = ఓధాయ. Suppose we have to find the gerund of this noun-root. If we break the word into ఆ and లుధాయ, we will have to consider ఆ not as an insignificant part of the expression ఓధాయ, but as an indeclinable entering into composition with the remaining part and so as requiring ల్యప్ as the gerundial affix, not త్వా. But if we do not break the word, we will have to use త్వా instead of ల్యప్. The latter process is correct, because ఆ has been transformed into ఓ and is not heard in the expression ఓధాయ, as సు in సమనాయ is.

11. The noun-root affixes generally require the bases to undergo the same alterations as other verbal affixes do as we have already seen, but the following are the exceptions to be noticed :—

(1). Bases ending in ఆ or ఆ change their final vowel into ఈ before క్యజ్. (VII. 4. 33). and bases ending in అ change their final vowel into ఆ before other noun-root affixes beginning with య (VII. 4. 25). e.g., వుత్ర + క్యజ్ = వుత్రియ ; మాలా + క్యజ్ = మాలీయ ; సుఖ + క్యజ్ = సుఖాయ.

(2). Bases ending in *ಯ* change their final vowel into *ರೀಜ್* before all noun-root affixes beginning with *ಯ*. (VII. 4. 27). e.g.,  
ಮಾತೃ+ಯ=ಮಾತ್ರೀಯ.

(3). Bases ending in *ಓ* and *ಔ* change their final vowels respectively into *ಅವ್* and *ಆವ್*, when noun-root affix *ಕೈಚ್*, *ಕೈಜ್*, or *ಕ್ವಿಪ್* follows, (VI. 1. 79), the *ವ್* afterwards not being dropped before the *ಯ* of these affixes. (Sid. II. 220). ಗೋ or ನೌ+ಯ=ಗವೈ or ನಾವೈ.

(4). Bases formed by the patronymic affix *ಯ*, if before this *ಯ* they have a consonant, drop the *ಯ* before *ಕೈಚ್*. (VI. 4. 152). e. g., ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯ+ಕೈಚ್=ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯ+ಯ=ಗಾರ್ಗ್+ಯ=ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯ.

(5). Bases ending in *ಸ* *lupate* their final letter before *ಕೈಜ್*.

(a) always if they are the words *ಓಜಸ್* and *ಅಪ್ಸರಸ್*.

(b) optionally if they are other words (Sid. II. 223). e. g.,  
*ಓಜಸ್*+ಯ=ಓಜ+ಯ=ಓಜಾಯ; *ಅಪ್ಸರಸ್*+ಯ=ಅಪ್ಸರಾಯ; *ಯಶಸ್*+ಯ=ಯಶಸ್ or *ಯಶೆ*+ಯ=ಯಶಸ್ಯ or *ಯಶಾಯ*.

(6). The penultimate short vowels of bases ending in nasals are lengthened before the noun-root affix *ಕ್ವಿಪ್* as before the primitive affix *ಕ್ವಿಪ್* (VI. 4. 15). e. g., ಇದಹ+ಕ್ವಿಪ್=ಇದಾಹ್; ರಾಜನ್+ಕ್ವಿಪ್=ರಾಜಾನ್.

(7). Before the noun-root affix *ಕ್ವಿಪ್* as before the primitive affix *ಕ್ವಿಪ್*, the final letter of bases ending in *ವ* should be changed into *ಊತ್* (VI. 4. 19). e. g., ದಿವ್+ಕ್ವಿಪ್=ದ್ಯೂತ್.

(8). Before the noun-root affix *ಕೈಚ್*, bases should be treated generally in the same way as before the secondary affix *ಇದ್ಘನ್*, that is to say,

(a) the affix *ಕೈಚ್* itself should be treated as if it were a *bhā* affix, and the *ಫಿ* of the bases excluding those formed by *ಮತುಪ್*-*ವತುಪ್* and *ವಿನ್* should be *lupated* before *ಕೈಚ್* when they are indeclinables, and in other cases also unless they are monosyllabic (Sid.

II. 185, 232). e. g., ಮೂತ್ಯ=ಮೂತ್+ಇ ; ಭೃಕ್=ಭೃಕ್+ಇ ; ಯುಷ್ಮದ್=ಯುಷ್ಮದ್+ಇ ; ಅಸ್ಮದ್=ಅಸ್ಮದ್+ಇ ; ಸ್ವ (indeclinable)=ಸ್ವ+ಇ ; but ಭೂ=ಭೂ+ಇ ; ಶ್ರೀ=ಶ್ರೀ+ಇ ; ಗೋ=ಗೋ+ಇ ; ರೈ+ರೈ+ಇ ; ನೌ=ನೌ+ಇ.

(b) bases formed by ಮತುಪ್-ವತುಪ್ and ವಿಸ್ should be reduced to the form of bases formed by the affixes ಿ ಮತುಪ್-ವತುಪ್ and ಿ ವಿಸ್, but left without further *lopat*ion of ಿ (Sid. II. 236). unless they are indeclinables. e. g., ಸ್ವಾನ್=ಸ್ವ+ಇ ; ಪಯಸ್ವಿನ್=ಪಯಸ್+ಇ, but ಸ್ವ ಮತ್ (from ಸ್ವ indeclinable)=ಸ್ವ+ಇ.

12. Observe that when the ಿ of monosyllabic bases is not *lopat*ed as aforesaid, the ಣಿಚ್ will cause *vriddhi*ation of the final vowel by reason of its being a verbal affix having indicative ಣಿ, causing also the base when it is one ending in ಅ to take the augment ಪ್ರಕ್ after the ಅ is *vriddhi*ated into ಆ. (Sid. II. 233). e. g., ಸ್ವ=ಸ್ವಾಪಿ ; ಶ್ರೀ=ಶ್ರಾಮಿ ; ಭೂ=ಭಾವಿ ; ಗೋ=ಗಾವಿ ; ನೌ=ನಾವಿ.

13. And as regards the *lopat*ion of ಿ before ಣಿಚ್ as afore. said when the bases end in any ಅಕ್ except ಅ ಿ. e., in the letter ಇ, ಉ, ಂ, ಮ, it may be considered that these letters have been *lopat*ed either as they are or after having been *vriddhi*ated (Sid. II. 233). The object of this rule is to provide that in the aorist, either ಚಜ-ಸನ್ or ಚಜ only may be used. e. g., ಲಭು=ಅಲಿಲಭುತ್ or ಅಲಿಲಭುತ್.

14. But the following are exceptions to the above rules :—

(a) Monosyllabic bases which not being indeclinables end in ನ್ either may be left alone as abovesaid or have their ಿ *lopat*ed (Sid. II. 234). e. g., ಕುನ್ (from ಕ್ವನ್)=ಕುನ್-ಿ+ಣಿಚ್=ಕೌ+ಇ ; ಕಾವಿ or ಕುನ್+ಣಿಚ್=ಕುನಿ.

(b) Bases formed by ವಪು may be *samprasaran*ated or not before the ಿ is *lopat*ed, and when *samprasaran*ated before the ಿ is *lopat*ed, the letter ಉ of the letters ಉ. ಅ. ಸ್ into which ವಪು is to be resolved for the purpose of *samprasaran*ation may or may not be *vriddhi*ated, and made to unite by *sandhi* with the following.

ಅಸ್ before the *fi* is *lopated*. (Sid. II. 234). e. g., ವಿದ್ವಸ್=ವಿದ್ವಿ or ವಿದಾವಿ or ವಿದಿ .

(c) Bases ending in ಇಕ್ when they are appellative should not be *vriddhiated* before ಷಿಚ್. (Sid. II. 236). e. g., ಶ್ರೀ=ಶ್ರೀ (not ಶ್ರಾಯಿ).

(d) Bases which have originally been formed from roots ending in ಕ by the use of affixes beginning with ರೂಲ್ and which consequently have had the ಕ changed into ಥ may after the *lopation* of the *fi* be for the purpose of reduplication taken as ending in either ಕ or ಥ (Sid. II. 233). e. g., ಊಠಿ which was originally ಊಹ್+ತಿ+ಷಿಚ್+ಚಜ್=ಊಠಿ-*fi*+ಇ+ಚಜ್=ಊಠ್ or ಊಹ್+ಇ+ಚಜ್=ಊಠಿ or ಊಹಿ+ಚಜ್=ಔಜಿಠತ್ or ಔಡಿಠತ್. So ಊಠ (from ಊಹ್+ತ)=ಔಜಿಠತ್ or ಔಡಿಠತ್.

15. The noun roots, as regards their mode of conjugation, generally follow the ordinary rules, but the roots formed by ಕ್ಯವ್ may be conjugated in the *ātmanepadi* as well as in the *parasmaipadi* (I. 3. 90). e. g., ಪಟಪಟಾಯತಿ or ಪಟಪಟಾಯತಿ.

16. As regards the tense and personal affixes which the noun roots take, it may be said as a general rule that they are the same as those which other roots take. The exceptions are as follows :—

(a) Bases ending in short ಅ after being formed by ಕ್ಯವ್ in the 3rd and 1st person singular of the perfect take ಣಲ್ or ಔ (Sid. II. 226). e. g., ಕ್+ಕ್ಯವ್=ಚಕ or ಚಕಾ ; ಸ್ವ+ಕ್ಯವ್=ಸಸ್ವ or ಸಸ್ವಾ.

(b) Bases formed by ಷಿಚ್ in the reflective voice do not take ಯಕ್ but ಕವ್ in the present, imperative, imperfect, and optative, and they do not take ಬಿಚ್ but ಚಜ್ only in the aorist in the 3rd person singular. (Sid. II. 278). e. g., ಉತ್ಪುಚ್ಛಯತುಗಾಃ Aor. ಉಢ ಪುಚ್ಛತ.

17. Though the alterations which the noun-roots undergo

before the affixes they take after their formation are regulated generally by the same rules as those applicable to other ordinary roots, there are some peculiarities as follows:—

(a) The ಯ of ಕ್ಯಚ್ and ಕ್ಯಜ್ should be *lopated* optionally before *árdhadhātuka* affixes when they come after bases ending in consonants, and they after getting so *lopated* do not allow the light penultimate ಇಕ್ of their bases to be *gunated* (Sid. II. 221). e. g. ಸಮಿಧ್+ಕ್ಯಚ್+ಇತಾ=ಸಮಿಧಿತಾ or ಸಮಿಧಿಸ್ತಾ.

(b) Bases ending in ಇಕ್ after having taken the noun-root affix ಕ್ವಿಪ್ may before ಸಿಚ್ *gunate* or *vridddhiate* their final vowels at option. (Sid. II. 225). e. g., ಕವಿ+ಕ್ವಿಪ್ in the aorist may give ಅವಿ ಪಯಿೞತ್ or ಅಕವಾಯಿೞತ್.

18. The following are irregular noun-roots :—

A. Roots which are irregular in certain specified senses.

Irregular-Roots. Mode of conjugation. The senses in which the roots are irregular.

ಅಹನಾಯ	(ಕ್ಯಚ್) P “to be hungry” (VII. 4. 34).
ಉದನ್ಯ	(Id) P “to be thirsty.” (Id).
ಧನಾಯ	(Id) P “to be avaricious.” (Id).
ಅಕೃಷ್ಯ	(Id) P “to desire covering by a horse.” (VII. 1. 51)
ವೃದ್ಧಸ್ಯ	(Id) P “to desire covering by a bull.” (Id).
ಕ್ಷೀರಸ್ಯ	(Id) P “to desire to drink milk.” (Id).
ಲವಣಸ್ಯ	(Id) P “to desire to eat salt.” (Id).
ಕಷ್ಠಾಯ	(ಕ್ಯಜ್) A “to desire to do an evil.” (III. 1. 14).
ಸತಾ)ಯ	
ಕಷಾಯ	
ಕ್ಯಚ್ಛಾಯ	(Id) A “to desire to do an evil.” (Sid. II. 229).
ಗಹನಾಯ	
ರೋಮನ್ಥಾಯ	(ಕ್ಯಜ್) A “to ruminate.” (III. 1. 15).
ನಮಸ್ಯ	(ಕ್ಯಚ್) P “to worship” (III. 1. 19 ; Sid. II. 203).

ಪರಿವಸ್ಯ	(Id) P "to serve"	(Id).
ಚಿತ್ರೀಯ	(Id) P "to astonish"	(Id).
ವಿವೃಚ್ಛಾಯ	(ಣಿಜ್) A "to wag the tail in a crooked way"	(III. 1. 20).
ಉತ್ಪಚ್ಛಾಯ		
ಪರಿವೃಚ್ಛಾಯ		
ಭಾಂಡಾಯ	(ಣಿಜ್) A "to collect pots"	(Sid. II. 231).
ಬೇವರಾಯ	(ಣಿಜ್) A "to glean rags" or "to wear rags"	(Id).
ಮುಂಡೆಯ	(ಣಿಜ್) P "to shave"	(III. 1. 21).
ಮಿಶ್ರಯ	(Id) P "to mix"	(Id).
ಲವಣಯ	(Id) P "to salt"	(Id).
ಶ್ಲಕ್ಷಣಯ	(Id) P "to alleviate"	(Id).
ಹಲಯ	(Id) P "to carry on agriculture"	(Id).
ಕಲಯ	(Id) P "to fight"	(Id).
ಕೃತಯ	(Id) P "to appreciate kindness"	(III. 1. 21; Sid. I. 232).
ವಿತೂಸ್ತಯ	(Id) P "to disentangle" or "to deliver from sin"	(Id).
ಸತ್ಯಾದಯ	(ಣಿಜ್) P "to do right" or "to tell the truth"	(III. 1. 25 ; Sid. II. 232).
ಅರ್ಥಾದಯ		
ವೇದಾದಯ	(ಣಿಜ್) P "to extricate"	(Sid. II. 232).
ಪಾಕಯ	(Id) P "to see"	(Id).
ರೂಪಯ	(ಕೃಜ್) P "to practise ascetism"	(Sid. II. 229).
ತಪಸ್ಸಯ	(ಕೃಜ್) A "to shed tears"	(III. 1. 16; Sid. II. 230).
ಬಾಷ್ಪಾಯ	(Id) A "to burn"	(Id).
ಉಷ್ಮಾಯ	(Id) A "to bubble"	(Id).
ಫೇನಾಯ	(ಕೃಜ್) A "to sound"	(III. 1. 17 ; Sid. II. 230).
ಕಬ್ಬಾಯ	(Id) "to quarrel"	(Id).
ಕಲಹಾಯ	(Id) "to make a guttural sound"	(Id).
ಕಣ್ವಾಯ	(Id) "to hate"	(Id).
ವೈರಾಯ	(Id) "to render cloudy"	(Id).
ಅಭಾಯ	(Id) "to make cloudy"	(Id).
ಮೇಘಾಯ	(Id) "to make an auspicious day"	(Id).
ಸುದಿನಾಯ	(Id) "to make an adverse day"	(Id).
ದುರ್ದಿನಾಯ	(Id)	(Id).

ನಿಹಾರಾಯ	(Id)	"to freeze"	(Id).
ಲೋಕಿತಾಯ	(ಕೃಷ್ಣ)	A. or P (in the sense of ಚೈ understood (I. 2. 90; III. 1. 13; Sid. II. 228).	
ಭೃಕಾಯ	(ಕೃಷ್ಣ)	A	(III. 1. 12; Sid. II. 228).
ಶೀಘ್ರಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
ಮನ್ದಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
ಒಂಡಿತಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
ದುರ್ಮನಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
ಸುಮನಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
ಉನ್ಮನಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
ಶ್ಯಾಮಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
ದುಃಖಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
ಹರ್ಷಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
ಗರ್ವಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
ಸುಖಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
ಮುಞ್ಚಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
ವಿದ್ರಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
ಕೃಪಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
ಧೂಮಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
ಕರುಣಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
ನಿತ್ಯಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
ಚರ್ಮಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
ನಿಲಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
ಹರಿತಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
ಪೀತಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
ಮದ್ರಾಯ	(Id)	A	(Id)
(ಅನು) ವೀಣಾಯ	(ಣಿಚ್)	P "to sing with the musical instru- ment called "Veenay." (Sid. II. 232).	
(ಅನು) ತೂಲಾಯ	(Id)	P "to make a brush"	(Id).
(ಉಪ) ಶ್ಲೋಕಾಯ	(Id)	P "to praise in verse"	(Id).
(ಅಭಿ) ಸೇನಾಯ	(Id)	P "to advance with an army"	(Id).
(ಅನು) ಲೋಮಾಯ	(Id)	P "to rub over the tail"	(Id).
ತ್ವಚಾಯ	(Id)	P "to peel off the skin"	(Id).

ಸಂಚರ್ಮಯ	(Id)	P "to tie with a skin"	(Id).
ವರ್ಣಯ	(Id)	P "to colour"	(Id).
ಚೂರ್ಣಯ	(Id)	P "to pulverize"	(Id).

B. Roots which are irregular otherwise.

ಅವಗಲ್ಘ, ಕ್ಲೀಘ, ಹೋಡ (ಕ್ವಿಪ್). A. (Sid. II. 224); ತ್ವಾಪಯ  
or ತ್ವಾದಯ, ಮೂಪಯ or ಮೂದಯ (ಣಿಚ್). P. (Sid. II. 233); ತಿರಾಯಯ  
(ಣಿಚ್) P. (Sid. II. 235); ಭಾವಯ or ಬಹಯ (ಣಿಚ್) P. (Sid. II. 235).

20. Observations.

(1) The above irregular roots are conjugated in accordance with the several rules applicable to them, but the roots ಪಲಯ and ಕಲಯ in the aorist take ಚಜ್ only irregularly instead of ಚಜ್.ಸನ್ (Sid. II. 232).

(2) Though ಭೂ after taking ಕ್ವಿಪ್ will be found in the form of ಭೂ only it is to be declined only like an ordinary root ending in ಉ afterwards, not like the irregular root ಭೂ (Sid. II. 225).

(3) ದ್ರು and ಶ್ರೀ after taking ಕ್ವಿಪ್ likewise do not take ಚಜ್ in the aorist as the ordinary roots ದ್ರು and ಶ್ರೀ irregularly do. (Sid. II. 225).

21. Not only could verbs be formed from the noun-roots as already said, but also participles, gerunds, and the infinitive. And even nouns can again be formed from them. In all these cases they follow the general rules regarding the primitive affixes they take. And if we wish we may also form secondary nouns from these primitive nouns, following general rules in this respect. And in the declension of these nouns we have to be guided again only by the general rules relating to declension. Thus, from ಸಜ್ಞ we may by ಕ್ಯಚ್ derive the root ಸಜ್ಞಯ, and from this root by the primitive affix ಕ್ವಿಪ್ we may have the noun ಸಜ್ಞಿ. So from ಸುತ, ಲೂನ, and ಕ್ಲಾಮ by ಕ್ಯಚ್ and ಕ್ವಿಪ್ we may have ಸುತೀ, ಲೂನೀ, ಕ್ಲಾಮೀ, and all these nouns we



may then decline according to the rules already mentioned. The following nouns however are irregularly declined :—

(1) Base ಸಜೀ (from ಸಜೀ+ಕೃಚ್+ಕೃಪ್) ; (VI. 1. 112 ; Sid. 11. 20).

*Singular.*

N. ಸಜಾ. V. ಸಜೀ. A. ಸಜಾಯಂ. Abl. ಸಜ್ಯುಃ. G. ಸಜ್ಯುಃ.

*Dual.*

N. V. A. ಸಜಾಯೌ.

*Plural.*

N. V. ಸಜಾಯಃ. A. ಸಜ್ಯುಃ.

(2) Base ಸಜೀ (from ಸಜಿ+ಕೃಚ್+ಕೃಪ್). (Sid. I. 120).

*Singular.*

N. V. ಸಜೀ. A. ಸಜೀಂ. Abl. ಸಜ್ಯುಃ. G. ಸಜ್ಯುಃ.

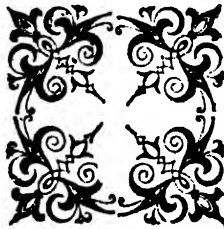
*Dual.*

N. V. A. ಸಜೌ.

*Plural.*

N. V. A. ಸಜ್ಯುಃ.

In the same way as (2) ಸಜೀ are declined ಲೂನೀ and ಕ್ಷಾಮೀ (Sid. I. 120).



## PART VI.

### SYNTAX.

#### Chapter I.

##### THE CASES OF NOUNS.

1. The case of a noun depends upon its general relation (ಸಂಬಂಧ) to another word, or upon its special relation to a word expressing an action. The word which has this special relation is called a ಕಾರಕಂ (I. 4. 23.)

2. The special relations of a noun are those of (1) ಕರ್ತಾ (2) ಕರ್ಮ (3) ಕರಣಂ (4) ಸಂಪ್ರದಾನಂ (5) ಅಪಾದಾನಂ and (6) ಅಧಿಕರಣಂ.

3. Whatever the speaker chooses as the independent principal source of an action is the ಕರ್ತಾ "agent" of that action. (I. 4. 54.) In the sentences, "the cook cooks rice," "fire cooks rice" and "fuel cooks rice" cook, fire, and fuel are respectively the "agent."

4. Whatever is intended to be most affected by the effect of the action of the agent is ಕರ್ಮ "object" (I. 4. 49, 50) e. g. In "he makes a pot," "he makes gold (into) an ear-ring," "he enters a village," pot, gold, ear-ring, and village are respectively the "object."

5. Whatever is especially auxiliary in the accomplishment of the action, is the ಕರಣಂ "instrument" (I. 4. 42) e. g. In "he cuts with a knife," knife is the instrument.

6. The noun signifying a person or thing to whom or to which the object of an action when it is that of giving accrues is called ಸಂಪ್ರದಾನಂ "the recipient." Also in the case of words denoting other actions, if the purpose of the action of the agent is to induce an action of another person or thing signified by a noun, this noun is called the *recipient* (Sid. I. 275). In "she sleeps

for her husband," husband is the recipient, because the purpose of the woman in sleeping is to induce the sleeping of the husband.

7. The noun which denotes the fixed point from which an action of departure or separation whether actual or imaginary is considered to take place, is called *ಅವಾಸಾನಂ*, "the point of ablation of that action." (I. 4. 24). e. g. In "he comes from the village," village is the point of ablation.

8. And the noun which denotes the place where the action takes place by reason of the agent or the object of the action being in that place is called *ಅಧಿಕರಣಂ*, "the locality of that action." (I. 4. 45.) e. g. In "he cooks rice in the house," the house is the locality where the cooking takes place by reason of the agent being in that place. In "he cooks rice in a pot," the pot is the locality of the action by reason of the object being in it. In both these examples, the connection between the locality and the action (*ಅಧಾರ*) is said to be "*ಔಪಕೇಷ*" "that of actual contiguity." In "the desire is in (for) salvation," salvation is the locality for the action denoted by "is." Here the connection between the locality and the action is "*ವೈಷಯಿಕ*," "that of objectiveness." In "all there is soul," "all" is the locality for the action denoted by "is." Here the connection between the locality and the action is "*ಅಭಿವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ*," "that of co-extensiveness."

9. The word denoting the action (which, be it remembered, may be either a verb or a substantive), involves generally in its own meaning the idea of "agent," or of "object," and so forth. Thus a transitive verb in the active voice involves the sense of agent, while in the passive voice it involves the sense of "object." So, in the word *ಸೇವಿತ* "worshipped," a primitive noun, the sense involves the idea of "object," while in the word *ಶತೈಃ* "bought by hundred," a secondary noun, the sense involves the idea of "object."

10. The rule now is that no meaning which has been once expressed by one word in a sentence should again be expressed by another word in the sentence. It is therefore necessary, in the case of the word denoting the action having expressed the sense of "agent," or of "object," and so on, simply to designate what is the crude noun which is considered as the "agent," or "object" &c., in any particular case.

11. The rule then is that a crude noun is used in the nominative case when it is intended to express no more of that noun than the sense which is constantly present with it, or, if any in addition, only its grammatical gender, its grammatical number, or its being that which is measurable by a measure (II. 4. 46.) *e. g.* (1) ಕೃಷ್ಣ (m), ಶ್ರೀ (f), and ಜ್ಞಾನಂ (n) in the nominative case mean no more than what is meant respectively by the crude nouns ಕೃಷ್ಣ (the God), ಶ್ರೀ (the Goddess), and ಜ್ಞಾನ (knowledge), including their gender, because their gender is invariably fixed. (2.) ತಟ-ತಟೇ-ತಟಂ "the bank of a river," in the nominative case mean what is meant by the crude noun ತಟ, with the addition only of its gender. (3.) ಏಕ, ದ್ವ, and ಬಹು in the nominative case mean no more than what is meant by the crude nouns ಏಕ, ದ್ವ, and ಬಹು, the only additional sense conveyed being that the grammatical number of ಏಕ is singular, that of ದ್ವ dual, and that of ಬಹು plural. (4.) In the sentence ದ್ರೋಣಃ ವ್ರಿಹಿಃ "rice, a drona", rice, which is in the nominative case, has, in addition to what is meant by the crude noun ವ್ರಿಹಿ, the sense of its being measurable by ದ್ರೋಣ which is a measure.

12. It is clear therefore that when in a sentence the verb is in the active voice the subject of the verb is in the nominative case and expresses the agent. *e. g.* ರಾಮಃ ರಾಜತಿ "Rama shines." ರಾಮಃ ಸಾಲಯತಿ "Rama preserves."

13. But when the verb being transitive is in the passive voice not being the reflective, the subject of the verb is likewise in the

nominative case but expresses the "object". *e. g.* ಸ್ತೇನಃ ರುದ್ಧತೇ, "A thief is punished". So also when the verb is in the reflective voice; for the sense involves that of the agent. *e. g.* ಫಲಂ ಫಲಂ "the fruit ripens of itself". ಭಿಕ್ಷುತೇ ಕಾಡ್ಯಂ "the wood splits of itself". ಅಸಾವೇ "it ripened of itself". ಅಬೇಧಿ "It split of itself."

14. It has been seen that an intransitive verb in the passive voice expresses the simple state of the action (ಭಾವಂ), and it is therefore clear that while a noun in the nominative case used along with the verb will not express the agent of the action and is therefore unnecessary, there is no need of using such a noun to express "the object" of the verb. Only the singular pronoun "it" may be understood as the subject of the verb so as to signify its impersonal character. *e. g.* ಸ್ಥಿಯತೇ "It is stayed."

15. When a verb involves the sense of identity in name or in form or a change in form, the verb refers to its subject as that which is identical or changed (ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ), at the same time that it refers to another word as that with which it is identical or into which it has been changed (ವಿಕೃತಿ). It becomes therefore necessary to designate the latter noun as well as the former noun, but as it is sufficient simply to designate them, as all the rest has been done by the verb, both the nouns must be in the nominative. (Sid. I. 247 note) *e. g.* ವೃಕ್ಷಃ ನೌಕಾ ಭವತಿ. "The tree becomes a boat" 'i, e, either in name as when it is simply used as it is to help one to cross a stream, or in form as where it is made into a dug-out for the purpose. ಏಷಸ್ತೇನೋಽಸಿ "this is thy resolution". ಸಃ ಪ್ರಭುರ್ಭವತಿ "he becomes the lord". ಪ್ರಿಯದರ್ಶನೇಯಮಾಲಕ್ಷ್ಯತೇ "she appears lovely" ಕುಕ್ಕುರೋ ವ್ಯಾಘ್ರಃ ಸ್ಯಾತ್ "May a dog become a tiger." ಅಹಂ ಪ್ರೇಷಿತೋಽಸ್ಮಿ "I am sent as an emissary". ವೇದಾಃ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಂ ಭವಂತಿ "The Vedas are the authority."

16. For a similar reason the word which is the predicate of an infinitive employed in the sense of a noun is of course put

in the nominative case. (Sid. I. 252) e. g. ಪವನ ಅಲಿಂಗಿತುಮ್ ಶಕ್ಯಮ್  
“To embrace the wind (is) possible.”

17. When such words as ಅಪಿ, ಇತಿ and so forth, are used along with a noun so as to specify what is intended to be asserted in regard to that noun, it is evident that whatever is to be done in respect of that word is merely to name the crude noun, and so it is put in the nominative case. (Sid. I. 252 note 21) e. g. ವಿಷ ವೃಕ್ಷೋಪಿ ಸಂವರ್ಧ್ಯ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಛೇತ್ತುಮಸಾಂಪ್ರತಂ. “Even (though it is) a poisonous tree, (yet) having nourished, (it ourselves) to cut (it) ourselves is improper.” Here ವಿಷವೃಕ್ಷ is in the nominative case. ಅಮುಂ ನಾಕರ ಇತಿ ಅಬೋಧಿಸಃ “This he recognized as *Nārada*.” Here, *Nārada* is in the nominative case.

18. So when it is intended to express a noun simply and absolutely, it is clear it must be in the nominative case. e. g. ಹಿತೋಪದೇಶಃ “the *Hitopadesa*”. ಭಟ್ಟಿ ಕಾವ್ಯ “the poem of *Bhatti*”.

19. When the sense is that of addressing, the vocative case is employed. (II. 3. 47)-e. g. ಹೇ ರಾಮ.

20. When the verb does not involve the sense of object as it may in the manner already mentioned, the noun which is the object of the action is in the accusative case. (II. 3, 1, 2.) So when the verb in a sentence is a transitive verb in the active voice, the object is put in the accusative case. e. g. ಹರಿಂ ಭಜತಿ “He worships *Hari*.”

21. Observe that in Sanskrit, verbs having the sense of “to speak,” or “to go” or “to move” are considered as transitive. In fact, they are equivalent to “to speak to” or “to go or move to.” e. g. ತಮಬ್ರವೀತ್ “he said to him.” ಇತಿ ಫಾಲ್ಗುನಮವಾಚ. “Thus he said to *Phalgun*.” ಸ ಗ್ರಾಮಮಗಚ್ಛತ್, “he went to a village.” ಗಂಗಾ ಸಾಗರಂ ದ್ರವತಿ. “The *Ganges* runs into the ocean.” ಭ್ರಮತಿ ಮುಖಂ “He wanders over the earth”. ಸರತಿ ತೀರ್ಥಂ ಮುನೀ, “The

holy man goes (in pilgrimage) to the holy water (the place containing the holy water).

22. And it should be noted that whether the going or moving to, or on, or over, referred to, be actual or figurative, it does not matter. *e. g.* ಸ ಕೀರ್ತಿಂ ಯಾತಿ "he goes to fame" (he acquires fame); ಸ ಮತಾಮ್ ಏತಿ, "he goes to equality" (he becomes equal); ತಯೋರ್ಮಿತ್ರತಾಮಾಜಗಾಮ, "he came to the friendship of those two" (he became a friend of those two); ಪಂಚತ್ವಂ ಗತಃ "he went to death" (he died). ವಿಪಾದಮಗಚ್ಛತ್ "he went to dismay" (he became dismayed). ಉಮಾಖ್ಯಾಂ ಜಗಾಮ "she went to the name of *Umad*" (she acquired the name of *Umad*); ವಾಚ್ಯತಾಂ ಯಾತಿ, "he goes to blame" (becomes censurable).

23. With verbs (not primitive words from) intransitive roots are employed some nouns are in the accusative case without changing their intransitive character. These nouns are those which are the names of countries, or which denote time or the distance to be travelled or the state of an action; and they when so used only qualify the action signified by the verbs by shewing that what is denoted by them is connected with the action as an attending circumstance. (Sid. I. 255.—note 37) *e. g.* ಕುರೋಸ್ವಪಿತಿ. Here the action meant by ಸ್ವಪಿತಿ "he sleeps" is simply said to include in its sense the sense of the accusative ಕುರೂಃ "the Kuru country," and so the sentence really means "he does the act of sleeping which is connected with the *Kuru* country;" or in other words, he does "*the Kuru-country-sleeping*." Or the root from which ಸ್ವಪಿತಿ has been given in this case may be taken as having been ಕುರೋಸ್ವಪಿ "to sleep in the Kuru country" and the verb finally from it, to be ಕುರೂಃಸ್ವಪಿತಿ "he sleeps in the Kuru country." So, ಮಾಸಮಾಸ್ತು "he sits a month", ಕ್ರೋಕಮಾಸ್ತು "he sits a coss", ಗೋದೋಹಮಾಸ್ತು "he sits doing the act of milking the cow."

24. For the same reason, when verbs include in their own

sense the sense of an object, such words are to be considered only as intransitive. (Sid. I. 259) e. g. ಕಬ್ಬಾಯತೆ "He makes a sound." Here the root ಕಬ್ಬಾಯ "to make a sound" is only intransitive.

25. When a verb involves in its sense the sense of identity in name or in form, or of a change in form, it refers to its object as that which is identical with or changed into another, and so this other also should be designated to complete the sense. And this other which may be called a factitive object in distinction from the direct object, is then of course put in the accusative case. So verbs signifying "to name," "to choose," "to make," "to appoint," "to call," "to know" "to consider" &c., govern thus two objects. e. g. ತ್ವಾಮನನ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಂ. "They consider thee to be Prakriti," ಜಾನಾಮಿ ತ್ವಾಂ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ವುರುದಂ "I know thee (to be) the chief person."

26. When the verbs are from roots signifying "to draw as milk" (ದೂಹ್); "to ask for" (ಯಾಚ್); "to cook" (ಪಚ್); to punish or to take as punishment" (ದಂಡ್); to obstruct to or confine (ರಢ್); "to ask" (ಪ್ರಲ್); "to collect" (ಚಿ); "to tell" (ಬ್ರ); "to instruct" (ಶಾಸ್); "to conquer" (ಜಿ); "to churn" (ಮಂಢ್); "to steal" (ಮುಷ್); "to lead" (ನೀ); "to take" (ಕ್ಯ); "to drag" (ಕ್ಯಪ್) "to carry" (ವಹ್), even nouns related to them otherwise than as object may optionally be put in the accusative. (I. 4. 5.; Sid I. 253). e. g. ಗೋಃ or ಗಾಂ ದೋಗ್ಧ ಪಯಃ "he milks the milk from the cow"; here ಗಾಂ = from the cow. So, ಬಲಿಂ ಯಾಚತೆ or ಭಿಕ್ಷತೆ ವಸುಧಾಂ "he begs the earth of *Bali*". ತಂಡುಲಾ ನೋದನಂ ಪಚತಿ "he cooks raw rice into *boiled rice*". ಗರ್ಗಾಸ್ ಕತಂ ದಂಡಯತಿ "he takes as a fine from the Gargas a hundred (pieces of money)". ವೈಜಮವರುಣದ್ಧಿಗಾಂ "he shuts up the cows in the cow pen" ಮಾಣವಕಂ ಪಂಥಾನಂ ಪ್ರಚ್ಛತಿ "he asks the boy *which is the road*."



ವೃಕ್ಷಮವಚಿನೋತಿ ಫಲಾನಿ " he gathers fruits from the tree". ಮೋ  
ವಕಂ ಧರ್ಮಂ ಬ್ರೂತೆ " he expounds virtue to the boy". ಮೋವಕಂ ಧ  
ರ್ಮಂ ಕಾಸ್ತಿ " he teaches the boy virtue". ಕತಂ ಜಯತಿ ದೇವದತ್ತಂ " he  
wins a hundred from Devadatta". ಸುಧಾಂ ಕ್ಷೀರ ನಿಧಿಂ ಮಥನಾತಿ " he  
churns out ambrosia from the ocean of milk". ದೇವದತ್ತಂಕತಂ  
ನುಷ್ಣಾತಿ " he steals a hundred from Devadatta". ಗ್ರಾಮಮಜಾಂ ನಯ  
ತಿ, or ಹರತಿ, or ಕರ್ಷತಿ, or ವಹತಿ " he leads or takes away or drags or  
carries the goats to the village".

27. The noun so optionally put in the accusative case is  
called ಗೌಣಕರ್ಮ, " the secondary object" in distinction from the  
necessary object which is called the ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕರ್ಮ " the principal  
object."

28. Intransitive roots and roots signifying " to move", " to  
eat", and " to know or to make known the knowledge imported  
not being a particular kind of knowledge such as that produced  
by some particular sense or by some particular operation of the  
mind, as well as ದೃಕ್, ಜಲ್ಪ್, ಭಾವ್, ಕರ್ಥ್, and other roots whose sense  
involves the sense of making a sound or some effort of speech,  
when changed into causative verbs, require that noun to be put  
in the accusative case, which, when verbs formed directly from  
them in their original form are used, are to be put in the nomi-  
native case, ( I. 4. 52 ). And the noun which, in the case of the  
verbs from such of the aforesaid roots as are transitive, will be  
in the accusative case, will still be in the same case. (Sid. I. 257  
note 42 ; Sid. I. 259) e. g. ಅಸ್ತ ಸಲಿಲೇ ಪೃಥ್ವೀ " the earth stood in  
water" becomes when changed as abovesaid ಅಸಯತ್ ಸಲಿಲೇ ಪೃಥ್ವೀಂ  
(accusative). " He caused the earth to stand in water." So  
ಕತ್ರವೋಗಮನ್ವಿಸ್ಸಂ. " The enemies went to paradise," becomes  
ಕತ್ರಾನಗಮಯತ್ ಸ್ವಿಸ್ಸಂ. " He caused the enemies to go to paradise."  
So, ವೇದಾರ್ಥಂ ಸ್ವಾನವೇದಯತ್. " He caused his people to know the  
meaning of the Vedas". ಅಕಯದಮೃತಂ ದೇವಾನ್ " He caused the

**Devas to eat ambrosia**". ಭಕ್ತಾರ್ಥ ಹರಿಂ ದರ್ಶಯತಿ", "He makes the devotees see Hari". ಜಲ್ಪಯತಿ, or ಭಾಷಯತಿ, or ಕಥಯತಿ, ಧರ್ಮಂ ಪುತ್ರಂ ದೇವದತ್ತಃ. "Devadatta causes his son to say his creed". ವೇದಮು ಧ್ಯಾ ಪಯದ್ವಿಧಿಂ. "He caused Brahma to learn the Vedas." "But in ದೇವದತ್ತಃ ಪುತ್ರಂ ಸ್ಮರತಿ, "Devadatta remembers his son"; and ದೇವದತ್ತಃ ಪುಷ್ಪಂ ಜಿಘ್ರತಿ, "Devadatta smells the flower", the change of the verbs into ಸ್ಮಾರಯತಿ and ಘ್ರಾಪಯತಿ will not require "Devadatta" to be put in the accusative case. And as only the noun which will be the subject of the verb from the original roots can thus be put in the accusative case, in such a sentence as "Vishnumitra causes Devadatta to cause Yagnadatta to go to a village," "Devadatta" cannot be put in the accusative case; for he will not be the subject of the verb "go" in the non-accusative form of the sentence as Yagnadatta will be. (Sid I 258.)

29. Observe that the above rule holds good also in the case of the verbs from intransitive roots which, without changing their intransitive character, cause, as we have seen, certain nouns connected with them in meaning to be put in the accusative case, and also in the case of roots which, as we have also seen, merely convey the sense of an object without losing their intransitive character on that account. (Sid. I. 259). e. g. ದೇವದತ್ತಃ ಮಾಸಮಾಸ್ತೇ may be changed into ಮಾಸಮಾಸಯತಿ ದೇವದತ್ತಂ. ದೇವದತ್ತಃ ಧ್ವನಾಯತಿ may be changed into ದೇವದತ್ತಂ ಧ್ವನಾಯಯತಿ.

30. But in the case of verbs from roots which are transitive in one sense and intransitive in another sense, the above change cannot take place. Nor can it take place in the case of verbs from roots whose sense is transitive, merely because we sometimes may use verbs without their object, as the meaning is evident. Thus ಕಿಂಕರಃ ಪಚತಿ "the servant cooks," may be used as a sentence, if we like, without the object; still it cannot

be changed into ಕಿಂಕರಂ ಪಾಚಯತಿ ; for the root "cook" is not intransitive merely on that account.

31. The noun which as denoting the direct agent of the action is put in the accusative case as above mentioned is called the ಪ್ರಯೋಜ್ಯಕರ್ಮ "the causative object," the real object of the action, when there is such an object, being called the ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕರ್ಮ "principal object".

32. The causative verbs from the following roots, however, are exceptions to the above rule requiring nouns to be put in the accusative case in connection with causative verbs :—

I. (1) ನಿ "to lead" ; (2) ವಹ "to carry," except when the causative verb from it refers to a charioteer or other driver of cattle as its subject. (Sid I. 258. note 43). e. g. In ಭೃತ್ಯಃ ಭಾರಂನಯತಿ, or ವಹತಿ, "the servant carries a load," "ಭೃತ್ಯಃ" does not admit of an accusative case, when ನಯತಿ or ಮುತಿ is changed into ನಾಯಯತಿ or ವಾಹಯತಿ to make it agree with a causative agent. But in ವಾಹಾಃ ರಥಂ ವಹಂತಿ, "the horses draw the chariot" as well as in ಬಲೀವರ್ಧಾಃ ಯವಾನ್ ವಹಂತಿ "the bulls carry the barley," ವಾಹಾಃ and ಬಲೀವರ್ಧಾಃ may, by being put in the accusative case, become ವಾಹಾನ್ and ಬಲೀವರ್ಧಾನ್, the sentences becoming respectively ವಾಹಾನ್ ವಾಹಯತಿ ರಥಂ and ಬಲೀವರ್ಧಾನ್ ವಾಹಯತಿ ಯವಾನ್ if the reference in them is to ಸೂತ "a charioteer" or any other driver of cattle.

II. (3). ಅಹ "to eat" (4) ಖಾದ "to eat." e. g. In ವಟುಃ ಅನ್ನಂ ಅತ್ತಿ or ಖಾದತಿ, "the boy eats (his) food", the change of the verbs into ಅಹಯತಿ and ಖಾದಯತಿ does not require ವಟು to be in the accusative case. (Sid. I. 258).

III. (5). ಭಕ್ಷ್ಯ "to eat" provided the eating is not to the injury of another's property. (Sid. I. 259) *e. g.* In ಭಕ್ಷ್ಯತಿ ಅನ್ನಂ ವೆಚು, the change of the verb into ಭಕ್ಷ್ಯಯತಿ will not put ವೆಚು in the accusative case if the causative agent referred to is the owner of the "food", but will cause it to be put in the accusative case if the food is another's property and the causative agent referred to causes it to be eaten by the boy without the owner's consent and therefore to his injury.

IV. (6). ಕಬ್ಬಾಯತಿ. (Sid. I. 259). *e. g.* In ದೇವದತ್ತಃ ಕಬ್ಬಾಯತಿ, "Devadatta makes a sound", the causative form of ಕಬ್ಬಾಯ will not require Devadatta to be put in the accusative case.

33. There are some roots as to which the rule requiring the accusative case on account of their change into causative verbs holds good only optionally, or holds good absolutely under certain circumstances and optionally under others; and these are as follows :—

**A. Rule optional or absolute according to circumstances.**

ದೃಕ್ in the *ātmanēpadi* optional, but ದೃಕ್ in the *parasmaipadi* absolute. (Sid. I. 259). *e. g.* ದರ್ಶಯತಿ ಹರಿಂ ಭಕ್ತಾನ್. "He makes the devotees see Hari", but ದರ್ಶಯತೇ ಹರಿಂ ಭಕ್ತಾನ್ or otherwise.

**B. Rule optional only.**

(1). ಕೃ, (2) ಕೃ, (3) ಅಭಿವಾದ್ in the *ātmanēpadi* (I 4 53. Sid. I. 260). *e. g.* ಹಾರಯತಿ or ಕಾರಯತಿ ಕಟಂಭತ್ಯಂ or otherwise. "He causes the servant to make a mat". ಅಭಿವಾದಯತೇ ಹರಿಂ ಭಕ್ತಂ or otherwise. "He makes the devotee bow down to Hari".

34. The above rules relating to verbs from roots are applicable also generally to primitive words from the roots. But there are exceptions. Firstly, the accusative case of nouns could not as we have already seen be employed with primitive words from intransitive roots, though they are the names of countries, or denote time, or distance to be travelled, as it may be in the case of those nouns with verbs from intransitive roots. Secondly, the following are such exceptions:—

*A. As to primitive nouns not formed by the passive.  
primitive affixes.*

- (1). Nouns should be put in the genitive case even when the relation between them and the action denoted by the primitive words governing them is the special relation of either agent or of the principal object. (II. 3. 65.) *e. g.* ಕೃಷ್ಣಸ್ಯ ಕೃತಃ “The work of Krishna.” ಈಶ್ವರಃ ಜಗತಃ ಕರ್ತಾ “God is the creator of the universe.”
- (2). And when the action is such as has more than one object, the secondary object may optionally be put in the genitive case (Sid. I. 300). *e. g.* ನೇತಾ ಅಶ್ವಸ್ಯ ಸ್ತುಘ್ನಂ or ಸ್ತುಘ್ನಸ್ಯ “The leader of the horse to (the city called) Srughna”.
- (3). But when both the words denoting agent and object are expressed along with the primitive word denoting the action, only the noun expressing the object should be put in the genitive case, the noun denoting the agent taking that case which is appropriate to it according to the rules to be given hereafter (II. 366.) *e. g.* ಅಕರ್ತಾ ಜಗತಃ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಂ ನಶ್ಯತಿ. “The creation of the universe without an author is not possible”; ಅಶ್ಚ ಯಃ ಸಮಂ ದೋಷೋ ಗೋಪೇನ. “The

milking of the cows without a cowherd is a wonder”.

- (4). The above restriction as to the object alone being put in the genitive case does not hold good however, when the primitive words are those formed by primitive affixes whose efficient expression is ಅ or ಅಕ, and which necessarily require the words to be used in the feminine gender only (Sid. I 301 ) ಭದಿಕಾ or ಬಿಭತ್ಸಾ ರುದ್ರಸ್ಯ ಜಗತಃ “The destruction or the desire of destruction of the universe by Rudra”.
- (5). And it has been said that even in the case of other primitive words the above restriction may be adhered to or not at option (Sid. I. 302). e. g. ವಿಚಿತ್ರಾ ಜಗತಃ ಕೃತಿರ್ಹರೇಃ or ಹರಿಣಾ. “The creation of the world by Hari is wonderful”. ಕಬ್ಬಾನಾಮನು ಕಾಸನ ಮೂರ್ತಾರ್ಥಣ or ಆಚಾರ್ಯಸ್ಯ. “ The exposition of the rules of words by the teacher”.
- (6). But no noun being an agent or object should take the genitive case, when the primitive words are the following :—
- (i). Words formed by ಕೃತ್ except when they are from the root ದ್ವಿಪ್, for in this case optionally the noun may be used in the genitive case (II. 3. 69). e. g. ಓದನಂ ಪಚನ್ ; ಮೌದಮಧೀಯನ್ ; but ಮುರಂ or ಮುರಸ್ಯ ದ್ವಿಪನ್.
- (ii). Words formed by affixes whose efficient portion is ಆನ or ಮಾನ (II. 3.69). ಓಧನಂ ಪಚಮಾನಃ or ಪೇಚಾನಃ, ಸೋ ಮಂಪವಮಾನಃ, ಆತ್ಮಾನಮ್ತಂಡಯಮಾನಃ.
- (iii). Words formed by the affix ಕೃಸು. (II. 3.69) e. g. ಓದನಂ ಪೇಚಿಸಾನ್.

- (iv). Words formed by the affix ಉ or ಇಮ್ಬುಟ್ (II. 3. 69).  
*e. g.* ಹರಿಂ ದಿದ್ವಕ್ಷುಃ or ಅಲಂಕರಿಮ್ಬುಃ.
- (v). Words formed by affixes whose efficient portion is ಉಕ್, unless the root is ಕಮಿ (II. 3. 69). *e. g.* ದೈತ್ಯಾಘಾತುಕಃ, but ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮ್ಯಾಘಾತುಕಃ.
- (vi). Words formed by affixes which make the primitive words indeclinables (II. 3. 69). *e. g.* ಜಗತ್ ಸೃಷ್ಟ್ವಾಽ. ಸುಖಂ ಕರ್ತುಂ.
- (vii). Words formed by the affix ಕ್ತವತು or its substitute ನವತ್ (II. 3. 69). ದೈತ್ಯಾನ್ವತವಾನ್.
- (viii.) Words formed by the affix ಕ್ತ or its substitute ನ except (1) when these affixes are used with the force of the present time, and (2) except when the words have been formed from roots having the sense of fixedness, motion, or eating, in such a manner as to express in addition to the agent the locality of the action (II. 3. 67 to 69) ; for in these cases, if the primitive word is from an intransitive root, the agent should be put in the genitive case and if the primitive word is from a transitive root both the agent and the object should be put in the genitive case (Sid I 194). *e. g.* ವಿಷ್ಣುನಾ ಹತಾದೈತ್ಯಾಃ. "The demons were destroyed by Vishnu" ; but ರಾಜಾಞ್ಚ ಮತಃ. "The intention of the king" ; ( what the king intends) ರಾಜಾಞ್ಚ ಬುದ್ಧಃ. "The knowledge of the king". ರಾಜಾಞ್ಚ ಪೂಜಿತಃ. "The respect of the king". ವಿಸಾ ಮಾಸಿತಂ "That in which these persons sit". ವಿಸಾಂ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಯಯಾತಂ "That in which these persons go to the village." ವಿಸಾಂ ಭುಕ್ತಂ ಓದನಸ್ಯ. "That in which these persons eat their food" (Sid I. 194).'

(ix). Words formed by ತೃನ್ *e. g.* ಕರ್ತಾಲೋಕಾನ್.

(x). Words formed by ಖಲ್ or ಯುಚ್ in the sense of ಖಲ್  
( Sid. I. 194 ) *e. g.* ಈಷತ್ಕರಃ or ಸುಕರಃ ಪ್ರಪಂಚಃ ಕರಿ  
ಣಾ. ಸುಪಾನಃ ಸೋಮಃ ಭವತಾ. ತೇನದುಷ್ಕರಃ. ತೇನದುಷ್ಪಾನಃ.

(xi). Words formed by ಣ್ವಲ್ in the sense of an infinitive  
affix (II. 3. 70). ಸತಃ ಪಾಲಕೋವತರತಿ "The protector  
of the righteous comes down" (into the world)

(xii) Words formed by the affix ಇನ್ having the sense of  
futurity, or of indebtedness. (II. 3. 70 ) ವ್ರಜಂ ಗಾಮಿನ್  
"The future goer into the cow-pen". ಕತಂಽಪಾಯಾ.  
"One who owes a hundred".

(B.) *As to primitive words formed by the passive primitive affixes.*

(1) The nouns denoting the agent of the action denoted  
by the primitive words are put optionally in the genitive case  
when they are governed by the latter words. ( II. 3. 71 ). *e. g.*  
ಮಯಾ or ಮಮ ಕರಿಃ ಸೇವ್ಯಃ "Hari should be worshipped by me".

(2) But the nouns denoting the object of the action should  
always be put in the accusative case. ( Sid. I. 305: note 204 ). *e. g.*  
ಗೇಯಃ ವಾಣಾವಕಃ ಸಾಮ್ನಾಂ. "The boy (is) the singer of the  
Sāmavédas".

(3.) No nouns denoting the agent or object should, if they  
are both expressed, be put in the genitive case, when governed  
by the primitive words in question. (Sid. I. 305.) *e. g.* ಸೇತವ್ಯಾ ವೃಜಂ  
ಗಾವಃ ಕೃಚ್ಛೇನ "The cows are to be taken to the cow-pen by  
Krishna".

35. When the sense of the agent is not involved in the sense  
of the word denoting the action, the noun signifying the agent  
of the action is put in the instrumental case (II. 3. 18.)



36. The expressions in which the instrumental case will rightly express the agent in connection with verbs are therefore those in which the verbs are in the passive voice and not in the reflective ; for, in the reflective voice, the verb involves the sense of the agent as has been already seen. e. g. ಸ್ತೋನೋ ದಂಡ್ಯತೇ ರಾಜಾ. "By the king the thief is punished". ಸ್ಥಾಯತೇ ಭವತಾ "It is stayed by thee" i. e. "you stay."

37. Another case in which the instrumental case will signify the agent of an action in connection with verbs is when the original action is signified by a causative verb, for inasmuch as the causative verb, though in its sense it includes the sense of the agent of an action, *includes not the sense of an agent of the original action, but the sense of the agent that is the cause of that action*, it falls within the scope of the rule e. g. ದೇವದತ್ತೇನ ಓದನಂ ಪಾಚಯತಿ. "He causes Devadatta to cook food"; ದೇವದತ್ತೇನ ಪುತ್ರಂ ಸ್ಮಾರಯತಿ. "He causes Devadatta to remember his son"; ದೇವದತ್ತೇನ ಪುಷ್ಪಂ ಘ್ರಾಪಯತಿ. "He causes Devadatta to smell the flower"; ಭೃತ್ಯೇನ ಭಾರಂ ನಾಯಯತಿ or ವಾಹಯತಿ. "He causes the servant to carry the load"; ವಟುನಾ ಅನ್ನಮಾದಯತಿ or ಖಾದಯತಿ. "He makes the boy eat food"; ಭೃತ್ಯೇನ ಕಟುಂ ಕಾರಯತಿ or ಹಾರಯತಿ "He causes the servant to make or take a mat"; ದರ್ಶಯತೇ ಅಭಿವಾದಯತೇ ಚಹರಿಂ ಭಕ್ತೇನ. "He causes the devotee to see and bow down to Hari; ಭಕ್ಷಯತಿ ಅನ್ನಂ ವಟುನಾ "He causes the boy to eat food" (which belongs to the causative agent himself) ; ಕದ್ವಾಯತೇ ದೇವದತ್ತೇನ "He causes Devadatta to make a sound".

38. Observe that with the exception of the root "ಕಬ್ಧಾಯ" no other intransitive roots when changed into causative verbs allow the instrumental case to be used to denote the agent of the action, as the agent will in their case be expressed only by the accusative case as has been already seen. So also in the case of those transitive roots which absolutely require the accusative under the same circumstances.

39. When the verb in the sentences which had two objects on account of the sense involving their identity or the change of one into another, is made into a causative verb, both the direct and factitive object will of course remain, the agent only being put in the instrumental case, and the causative agent in the nominative. *e. g.* ಈಶ್ವರಃ ತೇನತ್ಯಾನಾಮನಯತಿ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಂ. "God makes him consider you to be *"Prakriti"*. So also in the case of sentences which have one principal object and another secondary object in connection with the sixteen kinds of roots already mentioned. *e. g.* ರಾಮಃ ತೇನ ಧೇನುಂ ಪಯೋ ದೋಹಯತಿ. "Rama causes him to draw milk from the cow." ಈಶ್ವರಃ ವಾಮನೇನ ಬಲಿಂ ವಸುಧಾಂ ಯಾಚಯತಿ. "God makes Vamana ask Bali for earth." ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಗೋಪೇನ ಅಜಾಂ ನಗರಂ ಹಾರಯತಿ. "The master makes the cow-herd take the sheep to the town."

40. With regard to the causative verbs from those intransitive roots which require the noun denoting the direct agent of the action to be put in the accusative case, if the accusative agent is considered as being prompted by a third agent, *i. e.* by a second causative agent to cause the direct agent to do the act signified by the roots, only the first causative agent will be put in the instrumental case, the direct agent remaining in the accusative case. *e. g.* ತೇನ ಅಸಯತ್ ಸಲಿಶಃ ಪೃಥ್ವೀಂ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಂ. "The Luchmee caused him to cause the earth to stand in water." So also with regard to the transitive roots, the causative verbs from which require the direct agent to be put in the accusative case; only the accusative noun signifying the real object of the action will remain together with the accusative noun representing the direct agent. *e. g.* ಸಮಯತಿ ರಾಮಃ ಗ್ರಾಮಂ ಗೋವಿಂದಂ, becomes ಎಮ್ಮ ಮಿತ್ರಃ ಸಮಯತಿ ರಾಮೇಣ ಗ್ರಾಮಂ ಗೋವಿಂದಂ.

41. When sentences which had two objects on account of the sense implying their identity, or the change of one into another, are turned into sentences of passive construction, by putting the agent of the action in the instrumental case, and the direct object

as the nominative to the passive verb, it is clear that the factitive object also should be put in the nominative. e. g. ತ್ವಾಮಾಮನನ್ನಿ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಂ will be ತ್ವಾಮಾಮಸ್ಯೇತೇತನ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಃ. "You are considered by him as Prakriti".

42. As regards verbs from the sixteen kinds of roots which take a secondary object as well as a principal object, the rule is that the secondary object in the case of the first twelve roots and the principal object in the case of the last four should be put in the nominative case, the other object remaining the same as in the active construction, and the agent being put in the instrumental case. (Sid. I. 257. note 42.) e. g. ಸಫೇನುಂ (accusative) ಪಯೋ (accusative) ದೋಷ್ಠಿ becomes ತೇನ ಫೇನುಃ (nominative) ಪಯೋ (accusative) ದುಹ್ಯತೇ. ದೇವೈಃ ಸಮುದ್ರಃ (nominative) ಸುಧಾಂ (accusative) ಮಮನ್ಥೇ. But ತೇನ ಅಜಾ (nom) ಗ್ರಾಮಂ (accusative) ನೀಯತೇ, ಪ್ರಯತೇ, ಕೃಷ್ಯತೇ, or ಉಹ್ಯತೇ.

43. As regards sentences where there is a "causative object" this will in the passive construction be put in the nominative case, the principal object, when there is one, remaining as it is, and the causative agent being put in the instrumental case. (Sid. I. 258.) e. g. ಚೈತ್ರಃ ದೇವದತ್ತಃ ವಾಸಯತಿ becomes ದೇವದತ್ತಃ ಚೈತ್ರೇಣಾಸೃತಃ. "By Chaitra, Devadatta is caused to sit." ಗೋವಿಂದಃ ರಾಮಂ ಗ್ರಾಮಂ ಗಮಯತಿ which becomes ರಾಮಃ ಗೋವಿಂದೇನ ಗ್ರಾಮಂ ಗಮಯತಿ becomes then ರಾಮಃ ಗೋವಿಂದೇನ ಗ್ರಾಮಂ ಗಮ್ಯತೇ "By Govinda, Rama is caused to go to the village."

44. But in the case of the roots that signify knowledge, or eating, or an effort of speech, or a vocal sound, either the causative object or the other object may be put in the nominative case in the passive construction. (Sid. I. 258), e. g. ಯಜ್ಞದತ್ತಃ ಮಾಣವಃ ಕಂ ಧರ್ಮಂ ಬೋಧಯತಿ becomes ಮಾಣವಃ ಕಂ ಧರ್ಮಂ ಬೋಧ್ಯತೇ ಯಜ್ಞದತ್ತೇನ. "The boy is made to know his religion by Yagnadatta," or ಮಾಣವಕಂ ಧರ್ಮಃ ಬೋಧ್ಯತೇ ಯಜ್ಞದತ್ತೇನ. "Religion is made known to the boy by Yagnadatta". Of course, it is needless to

say that when the direct agent of an action in relation to a causative verb has been put in the instrumental case, this noun will in the passive construction appear in the nominative case, the causative agent being put in the instrumental case. *e. g.* ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಭುಕ್ತನ ಕಟಂ ಕಾರಯತಿ becomes ಭುಕ್ತಃ ಸ್ವಾಮಿನಾ ಕಟಂ ಕಾರಯತಿ. "The servant is made by his master to prepare a mat."

45. Observe that except as regards the nominative and accusative cases the rules applicable to verbs from roots are fully applicable also to primitive words from the same roots. *e. g.* ರಾಮೇಣ ಹತಃ ವಾಲೀ. "Váli was killed by Rama".

46. The instrumental case of a noun is also used when the noun denotes an instrument in respect of the action signified by the word denoting the action. (II. 3. 18.) *e. g.* ರಾಮೇಣ ಬಾಣೇನ ಹತಃ ವಾಲೀ. "Váli was killed by Rama with an arrow." ಅಕ್ಷೈ ದೀವ್ಯೈಃ. "He plays by (at) dice."

47. And a noun is put in the instrumental case when the noun is made to agree with words like ಸಹ, ಸಾಕಂ, ಸಾಧಂ, ಸಮಂ, whether expressed or understood, in the sense of "accompanied by," the person or thing signified by the noun not being the principal subject of the assertion. (II. 3. 19.) *e. g.* ಪುತ್ರೇಣ ಸಹ or ಪುತ್ರೇಣ ಅಸತಃ ಪಿತಾ. "The father came with his son". ತಿಲ್ಪೈಃ ಸಹ or ತಿಲ್ಪೈಃ ಮಾಮಾನ್ ವಪತಿ. "He sows black gram with rape seed."

48. And a noun denoting a member of the body by whose defect the person whose it is, is found defective in respect of his personal appearance, is put in the instrumental case to make it agree with the word signifying the bodily defect. (II. 3. 20) *e. g.* ಅಕ್ಷೌ ಕಾಣಃ "blind of one eye."

49. And a noun denoting whatever as a mere sign indicates that which is denoted by the word with which it is connected, is put in the instrumental case. (II. 3. 22) *e. g.* ಜಟಾಭಿ ಸ್ತಾಪಸಃ "he is an ascetic by matted hair." (i. e. he is one whose asceticism is to be inferred only from his matted hair)".

50. The instrumental case is also used in connection with a noun in agreement with such expressions as ಅಲಂ and ಕೃತಂ in the sense of "there is no use" and so forth. (Sid. I. 274). *e. g.* ಅಲಮತಿ ವಿಸ್ತರೇಣ. "Enough of prolixity." (*i. e.* there is no use of prolixity); ಕೃತಮಭ್ಯುತ್ಥಾನೇನ. "Enough of getting up." (*i. e.* spare this getting up). ಅಲಂ ಕಂಕಯಾ. "Away with fear or doubt".

51. The instrumental case is also used sometimes in respect of a noun expressing the manner of an action, when the word denoting the action is understood. (Sid. I. 274) ಕತೇನ ಕತೇನ ವತ್ಸಾನ್ ಸಾಯಯತಿ ಪಯಃ. "By hundreds he causes the calves to drink milk."

52. The instrumental case is further used to express the manner of certain actions and attributes in connection with the words ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ, ಪ್ರಾಯ, ಗೋತ್ರ, ಸಮ, ವಿಷಮ, ದ್ವಿ, ದ್ರೋಣ, ಸುಖ, ದುಃಖ, ನಾಮನ್, and ಚರಿತೆ, in such phrases as (1) ಪ್ರಕೃತ್ಯಾ ಬಾರು, (2) ಪ್ರಾಯೇಣ ಯಜ್ಞೇಕಃ, (3) ಗೋತ್ರೇಣ ಗಾಸ್ಥ್ಯಃ, (4) ಸಮೇಸ್ಥಿತಿ, (5) ವಿಷಮೇಷೈತಿ, (6) ದ್ವಿ ದ್ರೋಣೇನ ಧಾನ್ಯಂ ಕ್ರೇಣಾತಿ (7) ಸುಖೇನಯಾತಿ, (8) ದುಃಖೇನಯಾತಿ, (9) ನಾಮ್ನಾ ಸುತಿಷ್ಠ್ಯತಿ, (10) ಚರಿತೇನ ದಾಂತಃ (ಆಕೃತಿಗಣಃ) (Sid. I. 270. Note 90).

53. A noun denoting the recipient of an action is put in the dative case, when the word denoting the action does not involve in it the sense of recipient. (II. 3. 13; Sid. I. 275) *e. g.* ವಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಗಾಂ ದದಾತಿ. "He gives the cow to a brahmin." ಪತ್ನೇ ಶೀತೇ. "She sleeps for her husband". But in ದಾನೀಯಾ ವಿಪ್ರಃ "the brahmin is worthy of a gift", "ವಿಪ್ರಃ" is not in the dative case but in the nominative, because "ದಾನೀಯ" involves in it the sense of recipient.

54. The noun governed by the words ಹಿತ and ಸುಖ is also put in the dative case. (Sid. I. 280. note 127). *e. g.* ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಾಯ ಹಿತಂ ಸುಖವಾ. "Suitable or pleasant to a brahmin".

54. The nouns governed by words meaning "sufficient for" or "a match for", and by the words ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ, ಸ್ವಾಹಾ, ಸ್ವಧಾ, and ವಪಟ್ are put in the dative case. *e. g.* ದೈತ್ಯೇಭ್ಯಃ ಹರಿಃ ಪ್ರಭುಃ or ಸಮರ್ಥಃ or ಕರ್ತೃಃ or ಅಲಂ. "Hari is a match for the demons". ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ ರಾಮಾಯ "Hail to Rama". ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಭ್ಯಃ. "May happiness be for the people" ಅಗ್ನಯೇಸ್ವಾಹಾ. "this offerring to Agni". ಪಿತೃಭ್ಯಃ ಸ್ವಧಾ "this food to the Pitris". ಇಂದ್ರಾಯ ವಪಟ್, "this sacrifice to Indra".

55. The noun governed by the word ನಮಃ, when it is not an *upapada* of a word denoting an action, is put in the dative case. (II. 3. 16; Sid. I. 282). ಹರಯೇ ನಮಃ. "Salutation to Hari"; but ದೇವಾನ್. ನಮಸ್ಕರೋತಿ. "He salutes the gods"; for here "ನಮಃ" is an *upapada* to ಕರೋತಿ and so the case which the latter verb requires prevails. "ದೇವಾಯ ನಮಸ್ಕರೋತಿ" however, may be a good sentence if an infinitive of purpose such as "to propitiate" is taken as understood. Here the sense will be "he salutes (the God) to propitiate the God." (Sid. I. 281. note. 128; Sid. I. 282.)

56. The noun denoting that whose relation to an action is as the point of ablation is put in the ablative case. (II. 3. 28). *e. g.* ಗ್ರಾಮಾದಾಯಾತಿ. "He comes from the village," ಅಶ್ವಾತ್ಪತತಿ, "He falls from the horse."

57. And words from roots having the sense of "to shrink from in abhorrence" (ಜುಗುಪ್ಸಾ), "desist from" (ವಿರಾಮ), and "swerving from" (ಪ್ರವಾಹ), are joined with a noun in the ablative case. (Sid. I. 284), *e. g.* ಪಾಪಾಪ್ಜ್ಜುಗುಪ್ಸತೇ "He shrinks from sin." ಭಾವಣಾದ್ವಿರಮತಿ, "He desists from speaking," ಧರ್ಮಾತ್ಪ್ರವಾಹತೀ. "He swerves from duty."

58. And a noun denoting that which produces fear or danger is put in the ablative case in relation to words from roots denoting "to fear" or to "protect" (I. 4. 25). *e. g.* ಚೋರಾಭ್ಯಾಚೀತಿ "He is afraid of the thief". ಪಾಮನಾ ನರಕಾತ್, "save me from hell."

59. And a noun denoting that which is desired is put in the ablative case in relation to words from roots signifying "to ward off" (I. 4. 27). *e. g.* ಯವೇಭ್ಯಃ ಗಾಂ ವಾರಯತಿ "He wards off the cow from the barley".

60. And a noun denoting one whose sight one wishes to avoid is put in the ablative case, in relation to words from roots having the sense of "to conceal", provided there is an intention to conceal, though the intention has failed in effect. (I. 4. 28). *e. g.* ಮಾತುಃ ವಿಲೀಯತೇ ಕೃಷ್ಣಃ. "Kristna hides himself from his mother" ಬೋರಾನ್ನದಿ ದೃಶ್ಯತೇ. "He desires to be not seen by the thief".

61. And a noun denoting the person who teaches formally is put in the ablative case to govern words denoting the action correlative to teaching. (I. 4. 29). *e. g.* ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯಾದಘೀತ, "He learns from his preceptor".

62. A noun denoting that which makes one tired or weary of it is put in the ablative case to govern words from the root ಜಿ preceded by ಪರಾ, in the sense of "to be tired or weary of" (I. 4. 26) *e. g.* ಅಧ್ಯಯನಾತ್ಪ ರಾಜಯತೇ ಬಾಲಕಃ, "The boy is tired of studying".

63. A noun denoting a person or thing with whom or with which another person or thing is compared is put in the ablative case, in order to be governed by the word denoting the latter person or thing. (II. 3. 42.) *e. g.* ಗೋವಿಂದಾ ದ್ರಾಮೋ ವಿದ್ವತ್ತರಃ. "Rama is more learned than Govinda". ಚೈತ್ರ ರಥಾವಮೋನೈಬೃನ್ದಾವನೇ. "In Brindavananot inferior to Chaitraratha." ಸಮಾಜಾ ಜ್ಞಾನಮತಿ ರಿಚ್ಛತೇ " (Spiritual) knowledge is superior to (worldly) action".

64. A noun denoting that which is related to an action as the locality is put in the locative case in connection with the word denoting that action. (II. 3. 36), *e. g.* ಕಟಿ ಅಸ್ತೌ, "he sits in a mat". ಸ್ಥಾಲ್ಯಾಂ ಪಚತಿ, "he cooks in a pot". ಮೋಕ್ಷೇ ಇಚ್ಛಾಸ್ತಿ. "the desire is in (bent on)" salvation. ಸರ್ವಸ್ತುನಾತ್ಮಾಸ್ತಿ. "soul is in all."

65. Nouns denoting persons or things of whom or which one is distinguished from the others by its genus or species, (ಜಾತಿ) or attributes (ಗುಣ), or acts (ಕ್ರಿಯಾ) are put in the locative case in order to be governed by the noun denoting that one. (II. 3. 41), *e. g.* ನೃಪು ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠಃ. "Among men, the brahmin is the best". (ಜಾತಿ). ಗೋಮು ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ಒಳು ಶ್ರೀರಾ. "Among cows, the black is one producing much milk". ಛಾತ್ರೇಮು ಮೃತ್ಯು ವಟುಃ. "Among students Mitra is sharp".

66. A noun is put in the genitive case when it is intended only to express its general relation to another word, that is to say such a sense in connection with the noun as is different from that of what is called a special relation, and from that of the crude noun from which it has been formed, and a relation such as that between property and its owner. (II. 3. 50; Sid. I. 294). *e. g.* ರಾಜ್ಞಃ ಪುರುಷಃ "The king's man". ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಸ್ಯಕುರ್ವಾನ್. "The doer to the brahmin". ನರಕಸ್ಯ ಜಿಷ್ಣುಃ "The destroyer of the hell"

67. The genitive case is also used optionally with the locative case when the noun denotes persons or things of whom or which one is distinguished from the others by the genus or species or attributes or acts as has been already seen in connection with the locative case. (II. 3. 41.) *e. g.* ನೃಪಾಂ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠಃ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಃ; ಗವಾಂ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ಒಳು ಶ್ರೀರಾ; and ಛಾತ್ರಾಣಾಂ ಮೃತ್ಯು ವಟುಃ; as well as ನೃಪುಃ; ಗೋಮುಃ; and ಛಾತ್ರೇಮುಃ.

68. As exceptions to the above rules there are some peculiarities regarding the cases of certain classes of nouns as follows:—

**A.** Nouns denoting persons or things being the cause reason, purpose, or motive.

(1.) A noun which signifies whatever is connected with a thing as a cause is put in the instrumental case to make it governable by the word denoting that thing. (II. 3. 23; Sid. I. 274). *e. g.*



ದಂಡೇನ ಘಟಾ. "The pot is by a stick" (i. e. a stick is a generating cause of the pot which it should be noted is not an action).

(2.) And a noun which signifies whatever is connected with an action as a cause without being an instrument i. e. as a thing which being incapable of actual action produces it by other means is likewise put in the instrumental case to make it governable by the word denoting that action. (II. 3. 23). e. g. ಪುಣ್ಯೋನ ದೃಷ್ಟಃ  
"He was seen by fortune".

(3.) But a noun denoting that which is the material cause of production (ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಃ) in relation to words from the root ಜನ್ and a noun denoting the source in relation to words from the root ಭೂ is put in the ablative case. (I. 4. 31) e. g. ಹಿಮವತಃ ಸಂಗಾ ಪ್ರಭವತಿ.  
The Ganges takes its rise from the Himalayas '. ಪಾಪಾನಾಶ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಃ "Ruin results from sin".

(4.) And a noun denoting the purpose or motive of an action is put in either the instrumental or dative case. (II. 3. 23; Sid. I. 280). e. g. ಅಧ್ಯಯನೇನ ವಸತಿ. "He resides for education." ಮುಕ್ತಯೇ ಹರಿಂ ಭಜತಿ. "He worships Hari for salvation".

(5.) But when words denoting the action are from roots which have the sense of "to be fit, capable or designed", the noun signifying the result or fruit to accrue from the action is in the dative case. (Sid. I. 280) e. g. ಭಕ್ತಿರ್ಜ್ಞಾನಾಯ ಕಲ್ಪತೆ or ಸಂಪದ್ಯತೆ, or ಜಾಯತೆ. "Piety tends to knowledge." (Spiritual)

(6.) And a noun denoting that which is foreboded by a phenomenon is in the dative case to be governed by the word denoting the phenomenon. (Sid. I. 280). e. g. ನಾರಾಯ ಕಪಿಲಾ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್.  
"The blue lightning is for (forebodes) a hurricane."

(7.) A primitive noun which expresses the state or condition of the action signified by the root from which it has been formed, is put in the dative case when it has the sense of an infinitive expressing the purpose of another word denoting an action by the

same agent (II. 3. 15, Sid. I. 281). *e. g.* ಯಾಗಾಯ ಯಾತಿ. "He goes to offer a sacrifice."

(8). And a noun governed by a word denoting an action is put in the dative case, when it is the object of an action that is implied as a concomitant of that action and ought to have been, if fully expressed, expressed in the form of an infinitive of purpose. (II. 3. 14) *e. g.* ಫಲೇಭ್ಯಃ ಯಾತಿ "he goes for fruits". *i. e.* for gathering, bringing, eating, and so on.

(9). But a noun denoting that which is the thing sought for by an action "ಫಲಂ", if it is related to the object of that action either as a part (ಅವಯವ) is to the whole (ಅವಯವಿ), or as a thing in contact is to the thing with which it is in contact (ಸಂಯೋಗ), is put in the locative case. (Sid. I. 308. note 215). *e. g.* ಚರ್ಮಾಣಿ ದ್ವಿವಿನಂ ಹನ್ತಿ. "They kill the tiger for the sake of the skin". ಸೀಮ್ನ ಪುಷ್ಕಲಕಃ ಹತಃ. "The civet cat was killed for the sake of its scrotum". ದಂತಯೋರ್ಹನ್ತಿ ಕುಂಜರಂ. "They kill elephant for the sake of the tusks". ಕೇಶೇಷು ಚಮರೀಂ ಹನ್ತಿ. "They kill the Yak for the sake of the hair".

(10). And when the word ಹೇತು is used along with nouns:—

(a). if they are *sarvanāma* words, they are put either in the instrumental or genitive case (II. 3. 27);

(b). if they are not *sarvanāma* words they are put in the genitive case. (II. 3. 26);

(c). provided always that the word ಹೇತು itself should be put in the *same case* with them. *e. g.* ಕೇನ ಹೇತುನಾ or ಕ ಸ್ಯ ಹೇತೋರ್ವಸತಿ. "For what does he live". ಅನ್ಮ ಸ್ಯ ಹೇತೋರ್ವಸತಿ. "He lives for the sake of food".

(11.) When the word ನಿಮಿತ್ತ, or a word similar to it in sense is used along with them—

6D.

- (a). if they are *sarvanāma* they may be put in all cases (Sid. I. 295.)
- (b). if they are not *sarvanāma* they may be put in all cases except the nominative and accusative ; (Sid. I. 295).
- (c). provided that the word ನಿಮಿತ್ತ and other words of the like import used with them should be put in the *same case* with them (Sid. I. 295). *e. g.* ಕಿನ್ನಿಮಿತ್ತಂ (nom : or acc :) or ಕೇನ ನಿಮಿತ್ತೇನ, or ಕಸ್ಯ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಾಯ, or ಕಸ್ಯ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಾತ್, or ಕಸ್ಯ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಸ್ಯ, or ಕಸ್ಯ ನಿಮಿತ್ತೇ ವಸತಿ. "For what does he live. ಸಿಂ ಕಿಂಕಾರಣಂ or ಕಿಂಕಾರಣೇನ ಹೀಂ, ಕಿಂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಂ or ಕೇನ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನೇನ ಹೀಂ : but ಜ್ಞಾನೇನ ನಿಮಿತ್ತೇನ or ಜ್ಞಾನಾಯ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಾಯ ಹೀಂ, (not ಜ್ಞಾನಂ ನಿಮಿತ್ತಂ), ಹರಿ ಸ್ತೇವ್ಯಃ. "Hari is to be worshipped for spiritual knowledge".

(12.) And with a word from a root denoting a juridical obligation, a noun which is the cause of that obligation without being a causative agent of the action denoted by the root is put in the ablative case. (II. 3. 24). *e. g.* ಕತಾತ್ಪದ್ಧತಿ. "He is bound by a hundred" (pieces of money) i. e. to the amount of a hundred.

(13.) Generally a noun which is a non-feminine *guna* word, and which is the cause of an action is put in the ablative case optionally, (see below) to be governed by a word denoting that action (II. 3. 25 ; Sid. I. 292). *e. g.* ಮಮಸುದೈವಾತ್ or ಸುದೈವೇನ ಸೋತ್ರಾಗತಃ. "On account of my good fortune he has come here". ಸಲಾಲಾತ್ or ಲಾಲೈನ ಮಂಸಂ ಭಕ್ಷಯತಿ. "He eats flesh through greediness". But ಯುಕ್ತಾ ಪ್ರಮುಕ್ತಃ. "He was set free through a contrivance". We say generally, because in the sentence ನಾಸ್ತಿ ಘಟಾನುಪಲಬ್ಧಿಃ, the word ಅನುಪಲಬ್ಧಿ is put in the ablative case.

**B. Nouns denoting time or distance or space between two places. (ಅಧ್ಯಯನ).**

(1.) Nouns of the above description are put in the accusative case when in the connection with the time or space they signify there is involved through other words governing them the sense of continuity. (II. 3. 5). *e.g.* ಮಾಸಂ or ಕ್ರೋಶಂ ಅಧೀತೇ, "He studies for one month (uninterruptedly) or for (full) one *koss*"; ಮಾಸಂ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣೀ, "Prosperous during the month" (uninterruptedly); ಸಂವತ್ಸರಂ ಪುಷ್ಪಾಃ, "flowers during the month" (continually); ಕ್ರೋಶಂ ಕುಟಿಲಾನದೀ, "the river winding for one *koss* (without any break); ಕ್ರೋಶಂ ಸರ್ವತಃ, "The hill throughout one (full) *koss*."

(2.) But the instrumental case is used with the nouns aforesaid when the word connected with them is a word denoting action and the sense implied is that of the attainment of the object intended by the action (ಅಪವರ್ಗಃ *i. e.* ಫಲಸಾಪ್ತಿ). (II 3. 6) *e.g.* ಮಾಸೇನ ಕ್ರೋಶೈರಧೀತಃ, "It was perseveringly and effectually read by him the whole month and throughout the many *kosses*"; but ಮಾಸಂ ಕ್ರೋಶಂಚಾಧೀತಃ, "It was (in vain) read by him during the whole month and throughout the whole *koss*."

(3.) A word denoting time takes the locative case, while a word denoting distance takes either the nominative or locative when they govern words denoting the point of time or space from which a distance in time or space is measured, and which should be put in the ablative case (Sid. I. 288). *e. g.* ವನಾನ್ ಗಾಮಂ ಯೋಜನಂ or ಯೋಜನೇ, "The village is one *Yojana* (the distance of one *Yojana*) from the forest"; ಅನುವಾಸ್ಯಾ ಪೌರ್ಣಿಮಾಯಾಃ ಪಕ್ಷಃ, "New moon is one fortnight (at the interval of one fortnight) from full moon".

(4.) And a noun denoting time connected with asterisms without having reference to any particular division of time is put in the instrumental, or locative case, though it is related to

an action as a locality. (II. 3. 45.) *e. g.* ಮೂಲೆನ or ಮೂಲೆ ಆವಾಹ ಯೇದ್ದೇವಂ. "In the time of the asterism called *mūla*, the goddess should be called in (to receive offerings.)"

(5.) And a noun denoting time or space is put in the ablative or locative case, when the sense implied is that the time or space is the interval between one action and another action (II. 3. 7.) *e. g.* ಅದ್ಯ ಭುಕ್ವಾಯಂತ್ರೈಹಾತ್ or ತ್ರೈಹೇಭೋಕ್ವಾ. "Having dined to-day he will dine again after an interval of three days." ಇಹಸ್ತೋಯಂ ಕ್ರೋಕಾತ್ or ಕ್ರೋಣೇ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಂ ವಿದ್ಯತಿ. "Standing here, he will hit a mark at the distance of one *koss*".

(6.) A noun denoting time is optionally put in the genitive case to be governed by a word denoting an action, though the relation between the time and the action is locality, if, along with the noun, words formed by secondary affixes giving the sense of "times" are used. (II. 3. 64) *e. g.* ಪಂಚಕೃತ್ವಾಕ್ಷೇ or ಅಹ ನಿಭುಚ್ಛ್ರಮ. "He eats five times a day". ದ್ವಿರಸ್ತೋ or ಅಹನ್ಯದ್ಯಯನಂ. "Study twice a day".

C. Nouns being the common names of directions (ದಿಕ್) used in connection with time or space :—

Words which govern the nouns.	Cases in which the nouns are to be put.	Examples.
(1). Words formed by the secondary affixes ಆಚ್ and ಆಹ.	5th. (II. 3. 29)	ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಗ್ರಾಮಾತ್, ಉತ್ತರಾಗ್ರಾಮಾತ್, ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಹಿ, ಗ್ರಾಮಾತ್, ಉತ್ತರಾಹಿ, ಗ್ರಾಮಾತ್.
(2). Words formed by the secondary affix ಎನದ್	2nd and 6th (II. 3. 31.)	ಗ್ರಾಮಂ or ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಯ ದಕ್ಷಿಣೇನ; ಗ್ರಾಮಂ or ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಯ ಉತ್ತರೇಣ.

Words which govern the nouns.	Cases in which the nouns are to be put.	Examples.
(3). Words formed by the secondary affix ಅತಸ್ or other affixes having the same meaning as ಅತಸ್.	6th (II. 3. 30 ; Sid. I. 296. note 174.)	ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಯ ದಕ್ಷಿಣತಃ or ಪುರಃ or ಪುರಸ್ಕಾತ್ or ಉಪರಿ or ಉಪರಿಪಾಲ್ಪಾತ್ or ಪಕ್ಕಾತ್.
(4). Other words provided they do not signify parts.	5th (II. 3. 29 ; Sid. I. 288.)	ಗ್ರಾಮಾತ್ಪೂರ್ವಃ, ಚೈತ್ರಾತ್ಪೂರ್ವಃ, ಪುಗ್ಗಾಮಾತ್, ಪ್ರತ್ಯಗ್ಗಾಮಾತ್, ಪುರೈಷ್ಟಿತಾತ್ ; but ವುರ್ವಂ ಕಾಯಸ್ಯ "the front part of the body".

69. There are some words which govern the cases of nouns differently from the rules already given as follows :—

**A.** Words which thus require only one case.

*I. Particular Words.*

(a). Words which thus require the *accusative* case.

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Examples.
(1). Words from ಯಜ್ಞ "to sacrifice".	Receptient (Sid. I. 276)	ರುದ್ರಂಯಜತಿ. "He offers a sacrifice to Rudra".
(2). Words from the roots ಸೀ, ಸ್ಥಾ, and ಅಸ್ when preceded by ಅಧಿ.	Locality (I. 4. 46).	ಅಧೀಶೀ, ಅಧ್ಯಾಸ್ತ or ಅಧಿಶ್ವತಿ ವೈಕುಂಠಂ ಹರಿಃ. "Hari sleeps, sits, or stands supreme in heaven".

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Examples.
(3). Words from the root <i>ವಿಕ್</i> preceded by <i>ಅಭಿನಿ</i> (mostly)	Locality (I. 4 47).	<i>ಅಭಿನಿವಿಕತೇಸನ್ಮಾ ಸಂ.</i> "He abides fixedly in the good path, but in <i>ಸಾಪಿ</i> <i>ಅಭಿನಿವಿಕತೆ</i> , "In sin he dwells fixedly", <i>ಸಾಪಿ</i> is not in the accusative (Sid. I. 261).
(4). Words from the root <i>ವಸ</i> preceded by <i>ಉ</i> <i>ವ</i> , <i>ಅನು</i> , <i>ಅಧಿ</i> , or <i>ಅ</i> provided the sense of it is not "to fast".	Locality (I. 4. 48.)	<i>ಉಪವಸತಿ</i> , <i>ಅನುವಸತಿ</i> , <i>ಅಧಿವಸತಿ</i> , or <i>ಅವಸತಿ</i> <i>ವೈಕುಂಠಂ</i> <i>ಹರಿಃ</i> . "Hari dwells in the heaven". But in <i>ವನೇ ಉಪವಸತಿ</i> , "He feasts in the forest" <i>ವನೇ</i> is not in the accusative case.
(5). The words (1) <i>ಉಪರೈ</i> "Immediately above". (2) <i>ಅಧ್ಯಧಿ</i> "Immediately after", (3) <i>ಅಧೋಧಸ್</i> , "Just below" (4) <i>ಉಭಯತಃ</i> , (5) <i>ಅಭಿತಃ</i> , (6) <i>ಸರ್ವತಃ</i> , (7) <i>ಪರಿತಃ</i> , (8) <i>ಸಮಯಾ</i> , (9) <i>ನಿಕಟಾ</i> , (10) <i>ಹಾ</i> , (11) <i>ಪ್ರತಿ</i> , (12) <i>ಅನ್ತರಾ</i> , (13) <i>ಅನ್ತರೇಣ</i> , (14) <i>ಧಿಕ್</i> .	General relation. (Sid. I. 262; II. 3. 4).	<i>ಉಪರೈಪರಿಲೋಕಂ</i> . "Immediately above the world". <i>ಅಧ್ಯಧಿಸುಖಂ</i> . "Immediately after happiness". <i>ಅಧೋಧೋಲೋಕಂ</i> . "Just below the world". <i>ಉಭಯತಃ</i> or <i>ಅಭಿತಃ ಕೃಷ್ಣಂ</i> . "On both sides of Krishna". <i>ಸರ್ವತಃ</i> or <i>ಪರಿತಃ ಕೃಷ್ಣಂ</i> . "On all sides of Krishna". <i>ಗ್ರಾಮಂ ಸಮಯಾ</i> or <i>ನಿಕಟಾ</i> "near

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Examples.
		<p>the village". ಹಾಕ್ಕುಪ್ಪಾ ಭಕ್ತಂ "Alas for him who is not a worshipper of Kristna", ಬುಟ್ಟುಪ್ಪಿತನ್ನಪ್ರತಿಭಾತಿ ಕಿಂ ಚಿತ್. "To a hungry person, nothing occurs (to his mind)". ಹರಿಮನ್ತರಾ or ಅನ್ತರೇಣ ಕಥಂಸುಖಲಭ್ಯೇತ. "How can happiness be obtained without Hari". ಅಂತರಾತ್ವಾಂ ನಾಂ ಹರಿಃ "Hari is between you and me". ಭವನ್ತಮನ್ತರೇಣಕೇ ದೃಗೋಸ್ಥ್ಯಾನುರಾಗಃ. "How is her love towards you"; ಧಿಕ್ಕಪ್ಪಾ ಭಕ್ತಂ. "Fie upon him who does not worship Krishna".</p>
(6.) The particles called <i>Karmapravachaniyāḥ</i> except when the meaning is "more" (II. 3. 7) and except ನು and ಅಪಿ, and except ಅಪ and ಅಜ್	General relation (II. 3. 8).	<p>ಪಪಮನು, ನದೀ ಮನು, ಅನು ಹರಿಂ, ಉಪಹರಿಂ, ವೃಕ್ಷಮ್ಪ್ರತಿ, ವೃಕ್ಷ ಮನು, ವೃಕ್ಷಂಪರಿ, ಹರಿಮಭಿ, ಕುತೋದಿ, ಕುತಃ ಪರಿ, ಅತಿ ದೇವಾನ್,</p>



Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Examples.
(II. 3. 10) and ಪರಿ in the sense of "off" (Sid. I. 291), and except those which mean "in the room of " or "in exchange for" (II. 3. 11) or "the lord" (II. 3, 9.)	:	

(b). Words which thus require the *instrumental* case :—

words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Examples.
(7). Words from the root. ಯಜ್	object. (Sid. I. 276).	ಪಶುವಾ ಯಜತೇ " he sacrifices a cow".
(8). Words from the root, ದಾ (ದಾಣೆ) preceded by ಸಮ್ in the sense of "to give" with an unworthy motive or for an unworthy object.	Receptient (Kāś on I. 3. 55).	ಏಕಾ ಧೈ ಸಮ್ರಯಾಚ್ಛತೀ he gives presents to (his) female slave" (with whom he has unlawful intercourse).

(c). Words which thus require the *dative* case.

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Examples.
(9). Words from the root ಸ್ಪೃಹ್	"object".	ಪುಷ್ಪೇಭ್ಯಃ ಸ್ಪೃಹಯತೇ " he desires flowers".

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Examples.
(10). Words from the root ಕ್ಲಾಘ್, ಹ್ಮ, ಸ್ಥಾ and ಕಪ್ provided the sense implied in connection with the noun governed, involve the sense of persuading the person denoted by the noun.	General relation (I.4.34.)	ಗೋಷಿ ಸ್ವರಾತ್ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಯ ಕ್ಲಾಘತಿ, ಹ್ಮತಿ, ತಿಷ್ಠತಿ, or ಕಪತಿ.
(11). Words from the root ಧೃ "to owe", the noun governed denoting the person or thing to whom or to which the thing is owed.	General relation. (I.4.35.)	ರಾಮಾಯ ಧನಂ ಧಾರಯತಿ, "He owes money to Rāma". ಭಕ್ತಾಯ ಧಾರಯತಿ ಮೋಕ್ಷಂ ಹರಿಃ. "Hari owes salvation to the devotees".
(12). Words from the roots ರಾಢ and ಈಕ್ಷ್ in the sense of "to find out good or bad luck" as a fortune-teller, provided the sense implied in connection with the noun governed is that he has asked the fortune-teller to divine his fortune.	General relation. (IX. 3. 9)	ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಯ ರಾಢ್ಯತಿ or ಈಕ್ಷತಿ. "He (as a fortune-teller) deliberates for the sake of Krishna".

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Examples.
(13). Words from the root ಕೃ preceded by ಪ್ರತಿ or ಅ in the sense of "to promise", the noun governed being the word signifying the person to whom the promise has been made.	General relation. (I. 4. 40.)	ವಿಷ್ಣುಯ ಗಾಂ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ಯಣೋತಿ or ಅಕ್ಯಣೋತಿ "he promises the cow to the brahman".
(14). Words from the root ಸ್ತಾ preceded by ಅನು or ಪ್ರತಿ in the sense of "to repeat", the noun to be put in the dative case being the person who had said that which was repeated.	General relation (I. 4. 41.)	ಹೋತ್ರೇ ಅನುಸ್ಯಣಾತಿ or ಪ್ರತಿಸ್ಯಣಾತಿ. "He repeats after the Hotri" (i. e. he repeats in a sacrifice that which was said by the priest called Hotri).

(d). Words which thus require the *ablative* case.

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Examples.
(1) ಆರಾತ್, ಮುತೆ, ಪ್ರಭೃತಿ, ಅರಭೃತಿ, ಏಹಿ.	General relation (II. 3. 29. Sid. I. 290.)	ಆರಾದ್ವನಾತ್, ಮುತೆಕೃತ್ವಾತ್, ಭವಾತ್ಪ್ರಭೃತಿ, ಭವಾದಾರಭೃತಿ, ಗ್ರಾಮಾದ್ಭಿ.

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Examples.
(2). ಅವ and ಅಜ್ when they are <i>Karmapravachaniya</i> and ಪರಿ when it is a <i>Karmapravachaniya</i> in the sense of "off".	General relation (Sid. I. 291. II.3. 10.)	ಅವಹರೇ, ಪರಿಹರೇ, ಅಮು ಕ್ಷೇ, ಅನಕಲಾತ್.
(3). The <i>Karmapravachaniyah</i> which have the sense of "in the room of" or of "in exchange for".	General relation (II. 3. 12.)	ಪ್ರದ್ಯುಮ್ನಃ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾತ್ ಪ್ರತಿ. "Pradyumna is in the room of Krishna"; ತಿಲೇಭ್ಯಃ ಪ್ರತಿಯಚ್ಛತಿ ಮಾಸಾನ್. "He gives the black gram in exchange for rape seed"

(e). Words which thus require the *locative* case.

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them	Examples
(1). ಇಷ್ಟಿ, ಪೂರ್ತಿ, ಉಪಾಸಾದಿತಿ, ನಿಗದಿತಿ, ಪರಿಗದಿತಿ, ಪರಿವಾದಿತಿ, ನಿಕಥಿತಿ, ನಿಷಾದಿತಿ, ನಿಪಾತಿತಿ, ಸಜ್ಜಿತಿ, ವಿತಿ, ಪರಿಕವಿತಿ, ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿತಿ, ಪರಿರಕ್ಷಿತಿ, ಅರ್ಜಿತಿ, ಗಣಿತಿ, ಅವಕೇಶಿತಿ, ಅಯುಕ್ತಿ, ಗೃಹಿತಿ, ಅನ್ನೂತಿ, ಕೃತಿ, ಅಧೀತಿ, ಅವ	"Object" not being time or distance to be travelled. (Sid. I. 676; Sid. I. 308. note 21).	ಅಧೀತಿ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣೇ. "He who reads Grammar", but ಮಾಸಂ or ಕ್ರೋಢಂ ಅಧೀತಿ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣೇ. "He who reads Grammar for a month or throughout a full <i>Koss</i> ."

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Examples.
<p>ಧಾನೀ, ಅಸೇವಿತೀ, ಅ ವಧಾರಿತೀ, ಅವಕಲ್ಪಿ ತೀ, ನಿರಾಕೃತೀ, ಉಪ ಕೃತೀ, ಉಪಾಕೃತೀ, ಅ ನುಯುಕ್ತೀ, ಅನುಗಣಿ ತೀ, ಅನುಪರಿತೀ, ವ್ಯಾ ಕೃತೀ.</p>		
<p>(2) ಸಾಧು and ನಿವೃಣ when the sense implied with the noun is of "in the service of" and provided the word ಪ್ರತಿ, ಪರಿ, or ಅನು is not used along with the noun.</p>	<p>General relation (II. 3. 43).</p>	<p>ಮಾತೃಸಾಧುಃ or ನಿವೃಣಃ "He is excellent in (the service of) his mother"</p>
<p>(3). ಸಾಧು in other cases than the above ; also ಅಸಾಧು.</p>	<p>General relation (Sid. I.308).</p>	<p>ಮಾತೃ ಸಾಧುಃ ಮಾತುಲೇ ಅಸಾಧುಃ. "Good to his mother and bad to his uncle".</p>
<p>(4). Words called <i>Karmapravachani- yāh</i> when the sense in respect of the noun governed by them is "more than".</p>	<p>General relation.</p>	<p>ಉಪಪರಾರ್ಥೇ ಹರೇರ್ಗುಣಾಃ "The attributes of Hari are more than a hundred thousand billions".</p>
<p>(5). Words called <i>Karma- pravachanīya</i> when the sense in connec- tion with the noun governed by it is "being as lord to" or "to have as lord".</p>	<p>General relation (II. 3. 9 Sid. I. 315.)</p>	<p>ಅಧಿಭುವಿರಾಮಃ "Rāma is lord in relation to the earth" ಅಧಿರಾಮೇ ಭೂಃ "The earth has Rām<sup>a</sup> as lord".</p>

(f). Words which thus require the *genitive case*.

Words	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Examples.
(1). ಪ್ರೇಷ್ಯ or ಬೂಸು, when used in making offerings to gods or goddesses, the noun governed denoting sacrificial food.	"Object" (II. 3. 61.)	ಅಗ್ನಯೇ ಛಾಗಸ್ಯ ಹವಿಮೋ ವಪಾಯಾಃ ಮೇದಾಃ ಪ್ರೇಷ್ಯ or ಅನುಬೂಸು.
(2) Words from ನಾಥ್ಯ when this root has the sense of "to solicit".	"Object" (II. 3. 55).	ಸರ್ಪಿಷಃ ನಾಥತೆ.
(3). Words from ದಿವ್ when it means "to deal or bargain" or "to play".	"Object" (II. 3. 58).	ಕತಸ್ಯ ದೀವ್ಯತೆ.

II. *Classes of Words.*(a). Words which thus require the *dative case* :—

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Examples.
(1). Words from roots which signify "to please" such as ರುಚ್.	"Object" (I. 4. 33)	ಹರಯೇ ರೋಚತೇ ಭಕ್ತೀ. "Devotion pleases Hari" ಮಹ್ಯಂಫಲಂ ರೋಚತೆ. "Fruit pleases me".
(2) Words from roots which signify "to get angry," "to hate," "to envy," "to calumniate," and not preceded by an <i>upasarga</i> , such as ಕ್ರೂಢ್, ದುಹ್, ಈರ್ಷ್ಯ, ಅಸೂಯ್.	"Object" (I. 4. 73—33.)	ದೇವದತ್ತಾಯ ಕ್ರೂಢ್ಯತಿ, ದ್ರಷ್ಟ್ಯತಿ, ಈರ್ಷ್ಯತಿ, ಅಸೂಯತಿವಾ. "He gets angry with, hates, envies, or calumniates, Dévadatta". But ದೇವದತ್ತೇ ಅಭಿಕ್ರೂಢ್ಯತಿ ಅಭಿ ದ್ರಷ್ಟ್ಯತಿವಾ. "He gets angry with or hates Dévadatta".

(b). Words which thus require the *ablative* case:—

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them	Examples.
(1). Words which have between them and the noun they govern such a connection in sense as would require the assumption that the latter is the object of a gerund formed by ಲ್ಯವ್ that is understood.	General relation (Sid. I. 288)	ಪ್ರಾಸಾದಾತ್ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷತೆ. "he sees from the temple" (i. e. having got on the tower of the temple). Here the word ಅರುಹ್ಯ may be considered as the word understood.
(2). Words meaning "other than" or "different from," such as ಅನ್ಯ, ಭಿನ್ನ, ಪರ, ಇತರ, ವಿರುದ್ಧ.	General relation (II. 3. 29. Sid I. 238).	ಕೃಷ್ಣಾದನ್ಯಃ or ಭಿನ್ನಃ or ಪರಃ or ಇತರಃ or ವಿರುದ್ಧಃ.

(B). Words which thus require *more than one* case.

## I. Particular Words.

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Cases require	Examples.
(1) ಜ್ಞಾ preceded by ಸಮ್.	"Object" (II. 3. 22.)	3rd and 4th.	ಪಿತೃ or ಪಿತರಂ ಸಂಜಾನೀತೆ. "He knows his father".
(2). Words from the root IV ಮಾ provided the sense implied is of contempt and the nouns being factitive objects denote inanimate beings other than	"Object" (II. 3. 17)	2nd or 4th.	ತ್ವಣಾಯ or ತ್ವಣಂ ಮಾತ್ಸರಲಂ ಜಗತ್. "having looked upon the whole world as a straw." ನ ತ್ವಾತ್ವಣಾಯ or ತ್ವಣಮನ್ಯೆ. "I do not consider thee as envy a straw"

Words;	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Cases Required	Examples.
ನೌ and ಅನ್ನಂ, or animals other than ಕಾಕ, ಕುಕ, and ಕೃಗಾಲ.			
(3) Words from ದಿವ	"Instrument" (I. 4. 43).	2nd or 3rd.	ಅಕ್ಷಾನ್ or ಅಕ್ಷೈಃದೀವೃತಿ "He plays at dice"
(4) Words from root ಕ್ರೀ preceded by ಪ್ರ.	"Instrument" (I 4. 44)	3rd and 4th.	ಕತಾಯ ಪರಿಕ್ರೀಣಾತಿ. "He hires by hundred" (pieces of money).
(5) ಪ್ರಥಕ್, ವಿನಾ, and ನಾನಾ.	"General relation". (II. 3. 32)	2nd, 3rd, and 5th.	ಪ್ರಥಕ್ or ವಿನಾ or ನಾನಾ ರಾಮಂ, or ರಾಮೇಣ, or ರಾಮಾತ್.
(6) ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಕುಶ್ವರ, ಅಧಿ ಪತಿ, ದಾಯಾದ, ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ, ಪ್ರತಿಭೂ, ಪ್ರಸೂತೃ.	General relation (II. 3. 39)	6th and 7th.	ಸವಾ or ಗೋಮುಸ್ವಾಮಿ &c.
(7) ಕುಶಲ and ಆಯುಕ್ತ in the sense of "engaged".	General relation (II. 3. 40).	6th and 7th.	ಹರಿ ಪೂಜನೇ or ಹರಿ ಪೂಜ ನಸ್ಯ ಆಯುಕ್ತಃ ಕುಶಲೋ ವಾ. "Engaged or happy in the worship of Hari".
(8) ಪ್ರಸೀತ, ಉತ್ಸುಕ.	General relation (II. 3. 44.)	3rd and 7th.	ಪ್ರಸೀತಃ or ಉತ್ಸುಕಃ ಹರಿ ಣಾ or ಹರೌ.
(9) ಅಧಿಕ.	General relation Sid I. 314.	5th and 7th.	ಲೋಕೇ or ಲೋಕಾದಧಿ ಕೋ ಹರಿಃ "Hari is great in the world".
(10) Words from ದ ಯ್ and ಈಕ್.	"Object" (II. 3. 52).	2nd and 6th	ಸರ್ವಮೇ or ಸರ್ವರ್ದಯತೆ. ಸರ್ವಮೇ or ಸರ್ವರೀಪ್ಯೆ.



Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Cases required.	Examples.
(11) Words from ಕೃಷ್ಣ when this root has the sense of "to alter".	"Object" (II. 3. 53).	2nd and 6th.	ವಿಧೋದಕಸ್ಯ or ವಿಧೋದಕಮುದಸ್ಯ ರುತೇ.
(12) Words from the roots ಪಣ or ಪಣ or from ಕೃ preceded by ವಿ+ಅವ (ವ್ಯವ), these roots signifying "to deal or bargain" or "to game".	"Object" (II. 3. 75).		ಕತಸ್ಯ or ಕತಂ ವ್ಯವಹರತಿ or ಪಣತೆ.
(13) Words from ದಿವ when it means "to deal or bargain" or "to play" if preceded by <i>upasargah</i> .	"Object" (II. 3. 59).	2nd and 6th.	ಕತಸ್ಯ or ಕತಂ ಪ್ರತಿ ದೀವ್ಯತಿ.
(14) Words from (1) ಜಸು, (2) ಹೃ pre- ceded by either ನಿ or ಪ್ರ or ಪ್ರ+ನಿ or ನಿ+ಪ್ರ, (3) ನಟ (4) ಕ್ರಾಢ, and (5) ಪಿನ್.	"Object" (II. 3. 59).	2nd and 6th.	ಬೋರಸ್ಯ or ಬೋರಮು ಜ್ಞಾನಯತಿ or ನಿಹಂತಿ or ಪ್ರಹಂತಿ or ಪ್ರಣಿಹಂತಿ or ನಿ ಪ್ರಹಂತಿ or ನಾಟಯತಿ or ಕ್ರಾಢಯತಿ or ಪಿನ್ಯು.
(15) Words from ಜ್ಞಾ when the root has not the sense of "to know".	(Instrument II. 3. 51).	3rd and 6th.	ಸೂರ್ಮಿ or ಸೂರ್ಮಾಜಾನಾ ತಿ but ಸ್ವರೇಣ ಪುತ್ರಜಾ ನಾತಿ.

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Cases Required.	Examples.
(16) Words from roots signifying motion, if actual motion is intended and the nouns denoting the objects denote not a way.	"Object": (II. 3. 12; Sid L. 283)	2nd or 4th.	ಗ್ರಾಮಂ or ಗ್ರಾಮಾಯ ಗಚ್ಛತಿ. "He goes to the village" but ಮನಸಾ ಹರಿಂ ವ್ರಜತಿ. "He mentally goes to Hari". So ಧಾನಂ ಗಚ್ಛತಿ.
(17) Words denoting distance or nearness.	General relation (II. 3. 34).	5th or 6th.	ದೂರಂ or ನಿಕಟಂ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಯ or ಗ್ರಾಮಾತ್. ವಿಪ್ರಕೃಷ್ಣಂ ಗ್ರಾಮಾತ್ or ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಯ. ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಂ ಗ್ರಾಮಾತ್ or ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಯ.
(18) Words having the sense of (1) ಆಯುಷ್ಯ, (2) ಧೈರ್ಯ, (3) ಮದ್ರ, (4) ಕುಶಲ, (5) ಸುಖ, (6) ಅರ್ಥ, and (7) ಹಿತ. such as ಚಿರಂಜೀವಿತಂ, ನಿರಾಮಯಂ, ಕಮ್, ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಂ, ಪಥ್ಯಂ, and so forth, when the sense conveyed in connection with them is that of a blessing, the person or thing referred to as the recipient of the blessing being expressed by the noun governed by them.	General relation (II. 3. 73.)	4th or 6th.	ಆಯುಷ್ಯಂ or ಚಿರಂಜೀವಿತಂ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಯ or ಕೃಷ್ಣಸ್ಯ ಭೂಯಾತ್. "May happiness attend Krishna".

Words.	Relation between the words and the nouns governed by them.	Cases required.	Examples.
(19) Words having the sense of "equal to" except the words ತುಲಾ and ಉಪಮಾ.	General relation (II. 3. 72.)	3rd or 6th.	ತುಲ್ಯಾ or ಸದೃಶಾ or ಸಮಾ or ಸಂಕಾಶಾ ಕೃಷ್ಣೇನ or ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಸ್ಯ, but ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಸ್ಯತುಲಾ or ಉಪಮಾ.
(20) Words having the sense of "to remember."	"Object" (II. 3. 52.)	2nd or 6th.	ಮಾತುಃ or ಮಾತಾರಂಸ್ಮರತಿ or ಅಧ್ಯೇತಿ.
(21) Words from roots having the sense of "to afflict" except (1) ಜ್ವರ್ and (2) ತೆ preceded by ಸಂ, provided the agent of the action denoted by the words is denoted by a word denoting the state or condition of the particular roots from which they have been formed.	"Object" (II. 3. 54.)	2nd or 6th.	ರೋಗಾ ಚಾರಸ್ಯ or ಚಾರಂ ರುಜತಿ; ಚಾರಸ್ಯ or ಚಾರಂ ಅನುಯತಿ ಅನುಯಾ; but ಚಾರಂ ಜ್ವರಯತಿ ಜ್ವರಾಃ or ಸಂತಾಪಯತಿ ತಾಪಾಃ.

70. There are some nouns which when governed by words may be in more cases than one, as follows:—

### I. Particular Nouns.

Nouns.	Relation between the nouns and the words by which they are governed.	Cases.	Examples.
ಸ್ತೋತ್ರ, ಅಲ್ಪ, ಕೃಚ್ಛ and ಕತಿಪಯ, when not used as adverbs or as nouns qualifying such other	General relation (II. 3. 33; Sid. I 294.)	3rd and 5th.	ಅಶ್ವೇನ, ಸ್ತೋತ್ರೇನ, ಅಲ್ಪಾತ್, or ಸ್ತೋತ್ರಾನ್ಮುಕ್ತಾಃ, "He was released with

Nouns.	Relation between the Nouns and the words by which they are governed	Case.	Examples.
nouns as denote substances (ದ್ರವ್ಯ).			a little" (effort). ಕೃಚ್ಛೇಣ or ಕೃಚ್ಛಾನ್ಮುಕ್ತಃ. "He was released with great pains". ಕತಿವಯೇನ or ಕತಿವಯಾನ್ಮುಕ್ತಃ. "He was released by a few" (endeavours).

## II. Classes of Nouns.

Nouns having the sense of "distance" or "nearness" and used in the abstract (ಪ್ರತಿಪದಿಕಾರ್ಥವೇ ಮತ್ತೇ) without qualifying other nouns. (ಅಸತ್ವವಚನಸ್ಯ.)	General relation (II. 3. 35. 36.)	2nd, 3rd, 5th, and 7th.	ಸನ್ತಿದೂರಂ ದೂರೇಣ ದೂರಾತ್ or ದೂರೇ or ಅನ್ತಿಕಂ ಅನ್ತಿಕೇನ ಅನ್ತಿಕಾತ್ or ಅನ್ತಿಕೇ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಯ. "They are far from or near to the village"; but ದೂರಃ or ಅನ್ತಿಕೇ ವನ್ದಾಃ "a distant or near road. ದೂರಾಯ or ಅನ್ತಿಕಾಯವಥೆ. "To a distant or near road", and so on. (Here the cases of the nouns are regulated by those of the nouns qualified by them.)
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### The Locative and Genitive Absolute.

71. When an action indicates the time of another action by being either simultaneous with it (ಸ್ವಾಧಾರಕಾಲೇನ ಪರಿಚ್ಛೇದನಂ) or immediately subsequent to it, (ಸ್ವಾಧಾರಕಾಲಾ ವ್ಯವಹಿತೋತ್ತರ ಕಾಲೇನ ಪರಿಚ್ಛೇದನಂ), or immediately antecedent to it, (ಸ್ವಾಧಾರಕಾಲಾ

ವ್ಯಮಿತ ಪೂರ್ವ ಕಾಲೀನ ಪರಿಚ್ಛೇದನಂ), the noun expressing the person or thing to whom or to which the first action is related as the agent or object is put in the locative case as well as the word denoting the action, in agreement with the word denoting the second action. (IL. 3. 37; Sid. I. 309 Note 216) *e. g.* ಗೋಮು ದುಷ್ಯವಾನಾಸು ಆಗಚ್ಛತಿ. "The cows being getting milked (as the cows are being milked), he comes". Here the action of coming is simultaneous with the action of getting milked. ಗೋಮು ಧೋಕ್ಷ್ಯವಾಣಾಸು ಆಗಚ್ಛತಿ. "The cows being about to get milked, he comes." Here the action of coming is immediately antecedent to the action of getting milked". ಗೋಮು ದುಗ್ಧಾಸು ಆಗಚ್ಛತಿ. "The cows having been milked, he comes". Here the action of coming is immediately subsequent to the action of getting milked.

72. And when an action is related to another action by contrast as an action proper to fit persons or things is to the action proper to unfit persons or things, or as an action improper to fit persons or things is to an action improper to unfit persons or things, the words denoting the persons or things related to one action as an agent or object are put in the *locative* case in agreement with the word denoting the other action. (Sid. I. 310) *e. g.* ಸತ್ಸು ತರತ್ಸು ಅಸಂತ ಅಸತೆ. "Good people crossing over, the bad people remain". ಅಸತ್ಸು ತಿಷ್ಠತ್ಸು ಸಂತಸ್ತರಂತಿ. "Bad people sitting quiet, the good people cross over". ಸತ್ಸು ತಿಷ್ಠತ್ಸು ಅಸಂತಸ್ತರಂತಿ. "Good people sitting quiet, the bad people cross over." ಅಸತ್ಸುತರತ್ಸು ಸಂತಸ್ತರಂತಿ. "Bad people crossing over, the good people sit quiet."

73. And when an action is so related to another action that the sense in respect of the latter is that it has taken place in spite of the former action, the word denoting the agent or the object of the former action as well as the word denoting the action itself is put either in the *genitive* or *locative* case. (IL. 3. 38) *e. g.*

ರುದತಃ ಪುತ್ರಸ್ಯ or ರುದತಿ ಪುತ್ರಃ ಪ್ರಾವ್ರಜೀತ್. "The son crying, (notwithstanding that the son was crying), he became a recluse." ನಂದಾಃ ಪಶವ ಇವಹತಾಃ ವಶ್ಯತೋರಾಕ್ಷಸಸ್ಯ. "The Nandas were killed like beasts, the Râkshasa looking on."

## Chapter II.

### *The Tenses of Verbs.*

1. The present tense is used to express present time. (III. 2. 123) ಪಚತಿ "He cooks"

2. The general sense conveyed by the imperfect, perfect, and aorist is that of past time. (ಭೂತ) But while in the imperfect and the perfect the past time implied is not of the current day (ಅನದ್ಯತನ), it is indefinite in the aorist, and must of course be some past time of the current day if we wish to preserve the distinction between it and the other tenses of the past time. And though the past time is the same in the imperfect and the perfect there is this distinction between these tenses viz. that the imperfect expresses an action that has been witnessed by the speaker or writer, (ಅಪರೋಕ್ಷ) while the perfect expresses it as not having been perceived by the speaker or writer. (III. 2. 110, 111, 115). And while the aorist should, even when the time is not of the current day be used if the additional sense implied is that of continuousness or of recentness of the action, (III. 3. 135) the perfect should be used always to denote past time simply whether of the current day or otherwise and whether the action has been witnessed personally or not, if the sense is total denial (ಅತ್ಯಂತಾಪಕ್ಷವ) of the action (Sid II. 281. note 5) e. g. ತಮಕರೋತ್ "(I saw that) he did it (not recently)." ತಂಜಿಕಾರ. "(I have heard that) he did it (not recently)". ಅಕಾರ್ಷೀತ್ "He did it (recently)." And ಯಾ ವಜೀವ ಮನ್ನಮದಾತ್. He gave food throughout his life "

ಯೋಯಂ ಪಾರ್ಣಮಾಸ್ಯೈತಿ ಕ್ರಾಂತಾತಸ್ಯಾಂಸೋಮೇನಾಯಪ್ಪ. "On the last full moon day, he performed the Soma sacrifice". Question ಕಲಿಂಗೇಷ್ವವಾತ್ಸೀ. "You lived in the Kalinga country." Answer. ನಾಹಂ ಕಲಿಂಗಾನ್ ಜಗಾಮ. "I did not (do even so much as to) go to the Kalinga country." But, Question. ಕಲಿಂಗೇಷ್ವಗಾಃ. "You did not go to Kalinga." Answer, ನಕಲಿಂಗೇಷ್ವಸಚ್ಛಂ "I did not go to Kalinga". (Here there is only a denial, but not such a total denial as is implied in denying that which is a necessary preliminary to the action imputed.)

3. It is evident that the imperfect should not be used in the first person, i. e. when the agent of the action is the speaker or writer himself; for it is impossible that the action should not have been witnessed by him. But if by reason of some distracted, unconscious, or absent state of mind, it is possible for the agent to speak of the action as one of which he was not a conscious witness the imperfect may be used even in the first person (Sid. I. 281), ಸುಪ್ತೋಽಹಂ ಕಿಲಿಲಾವ, "Indeed *I prated while asleep*". ಒಹಂ ಜಗದ ಪುರಸ್ತಾ ತ್ತಸ್ಯ ಮತ್ತಾಕಿಲಾಹಂ, "Being frenzied, forsooth I prated much before him".

4. Both the first future and second future express future time, but while in the first future the sense is that the time is not of the current day, the second future conveys simply the idea of futurity (III. 3. 13, 15.) e. g. ಕರಿಷ್ಯತಿ "he will do it" but ಶ್ವೇಕರ್ತಾ "he will do it to-morrow".

5. The second future should however be used even when the time is not of the current day,

- (a.) when continuousness or immediate futurity of the action is implied (III. 3. 135). e. g. ಯಾವಜ್ಜೀವ ಮನ್ನಂಜಾಸ್ಯತಿ. "He will give food throughout his life". ಯೋಯಂ ಅಪಾರ್ವಾಸ್ಯಾ ಗಾಮಿನೀತಸ್ಯಾಂ ಸೋಮೇನ ಯಕ್ಷ್ಯತೆ. "On the next new moon day, he will perform the Soma sacrifice".

(b). When the word ಅವರ in the sense of "west" or "posterior" is used together with a word signifying that which is a limit in regard to that word provided that this word does not give the sense of "day" or "night" (III. 3. 136, 137). e. g. "ಯೋಯಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನಮ್ನಾ ಆಪಾಟಲಿ ಪುತ್ರಾತ್ಮಸ್ಯ ಯದವರಂ ಕೋಶಾಂಬ್ಯಾಸ್ತತ್ರೋದನಂ ಭೋಕ್ತವ್ಯಮಹ". On the west road from the city of Kosambi to (the city of) Pataliputra, we will dine. ಯೋಯಂ ವತ್ಸರ ಆಗಾಮಿತಸ್ಯ ಯದವರಮಾಗ್ರ ಹಾಯಣ್ಯಾಸ್ತತ್ರಯುಕ್ತಾಃ ಅಭ್ಯೇಪ್ಯಾಮಹೆ. "In (the month of) Chaitra the year after next we shall read together," but, ಯೋಯಂ ಮಾಸ ಆಗಾಮಿ ತಸ್ಯಯೋವರಃ ಪಂಚ ದಶರಾತ್ರಃ ತತ್ರ ಅಭ್ಯೇತಾಸ್ಮಹೇ (first futuro). "In the fortnight after the next month we shall read."

(c). Optionally when the word ಪರ is used under the same circumstances as above (III. 3. 138). ಯೋಯಂ ಸಂವತ್ಸರ ಆಗಾಮಿ ತಸ್ಯಯತ್ಪರ ಮಾಗ್ರಹಾ ಯಣ್ಯಾಸ್ತತ್ರಾಭ್ಯೇಪ್ಯಾಮಹೇ or ಅಭ್ಯೇತಾಸ್ಮಹೇ. "We will read in the month of Chaitra, the year after next."

6. The imperative and optative give in connection with the verb the sense of (1). commanding or directing (ವಿಧಿ) (2). requesting or inviting. (ಸಿಮನ್ತ್ರಣಂ). (3) suggesting (ಆಮನ್ತ್ರಣಂ. ಕಾಮಚಾರಾನುಜ್ಞಾ) (4) expressing a wish for, by way of showing regard, (ಅಭೀಷ್ಟಂ) (5) enquiring (ಸಂಪ್ರಶ್ನಂ) and (6) entreating (ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನಾ). (III. 3. 161, 62). ಕಟಂಕುರ್ಯಾತ್ "make the mat" ಕೃಣುತಮಾಣವಕ "Listen you boy" ಇಹಭವಾನ್ಘಂಜೀತ or ಭುಜ್ಞಾತುಂ "Please take food here" ಅಮುತ್ರ ಭವಾನಾಸೀತ or ಆಸ್ತುಂ "Your honor may sit here" ಅಧೀಚ್ಛಾ ಮೋ ಭವಂತಂಮಾಣವಕ ಭವಾನಧ್ಯಾಪಯೇತ or ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಯತು. "We wish that your honor may teach the boy" ಕಿಂವ್ಯಾಕರಣಮಧಿಯಾಯ or ಅಧ್ಯಯೈ "What, do you study grammar" ಭವತಮೆಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನಾ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ



ಮಧಿಯಾಯ or ಅಧ್ಯಯೈ "My entreaty is that you should study grammar".

7. But though the sense is that of commanding or suggesting, not the optative but the imperative only should be used if in addition to that sense it is intended to convey the sense that the time proper for the action (ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಕಾಲ) is come, provided words having the sense of "after an Indian hour" (ಉರ್ಧಮೌಹೂರ್ತಕ) and the word ಸ್ಯ are not used along with the verb. (III. 3. 163 to 165, Sid II. 292.) e. g. ಭವಾನ್ ಯಜತಾಂ. "Let your honor perform the sacrifice" (for the proper time is come). ಉರ್ಧಮೌಹೂರ್ತಕ ಭವಾನ್ ಯಜತಾಂ ಸ್ಯ "Let your honor perform the sacrifice after an Indian hour, (for then is the proper time). But ಉಪರಿಮೂಹೂರ್ತಸ್ಯ ಭವಾನ್ ಯಜತಾಂ or ಯಜೋತು.

8. And even when the sense is that of expressing a wish by way of shewing respect, if the word ಸ್ಯ is used along with the verb, only the imperative not the optative should be used (III. 3. 166.) e. g. ಭವಾನ್ ಸ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಯ. "May your honor teach."

9. Again both the optative and the imperative may be used when words having the sense of "hope" are employed along with the verb, provided the hope is of the speaker or writer and the action denoted by the verb is of another. But in the above case, if the hope and the other action are of the same person, then only the optative should be used. (III. 3. 157, 159) e. g. ಇಚ್ಛಾಮಿ or ಕಾನುಯೇ or ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಯೇ ಭುಂಜೀತ or ಭುಂಜ್ಯಾಂತು ಭವಾನ್ "I hope your honor will dine;" but ಭುಂಜೀಯೇತ್ಯಂತಿ "He hopes to dine".

10. And the optative is used even when no words having the sense of "hope" are used along with the verb, provided the word ಕಚ್ಛಿತ್ which indirectly conveys the sense of hope is not used along with the verb (III. 3. 353.) e. g. ಭುಂಜೀತ ಭವಾನ್. "(I hope) your honor will eat," but ಕಚ್ಛಿತ್ ಜೀವತಿ ("I hope) he lives" ಕಚ್ಛಿತ್ ದೃಢಾ ಸ್ಮರಣಿ. "(I hope) you remember your master"

11. And the optative is used when expectation of a person or thing being able or competent (ಅಲಂ) to do or suffer the action denoted by the verbs is implied or expressed by any other word used along with them than ಅಲಂ (III. 3. 154.155). e. g. ಅಪಿಗಿರಿಂ ಶಿರಸಾಭಿಂಧ್ಯಾತ್. "(I expect) he will break even the hill with his head" ಸಂಭಾವಯಾಮಿ, or ಅವಶಲ್ಪಯಾಮಿ ಗಿರಿಮಪಿ ಶಿರಸಾಭಿಂಧ್ಯಾತ್. "I expect he will break even the hill with his head" ಸಂಭಾವಯಾಮಿ ಯದಭುಂಜೀತ ದ್ರೋಣಸಾಕಂ ಭವಾನ್. "I expect you will eat away even a *Drona* of cooked food".

12. And when the words ಕಾಲ or ಸಮಯ or ವೇಳಾ together with the word ಯತ್ are used along with the verb the optative is used (III. 3. 163). e. g. ಕಾಲಃ or ಸಮಯಃ or ವೇಳಾಯದ್ಭುಂಜೀತ ಭವಾನ್. "It is time that your honor should eat".

13. And when "fitness" or "ability" is indicated in connection with the action denoted by the verb, the optative is used. (III. 3. 169. 172). e. g. ತ್ವಮಿದಂ ಸತ್ಕೃತ್ಯಂ ಕುರ್ಯಾಃ. "You are fit to do this good". ತ್ವಮಿದಂ ಭಾರಂವಹೇಃ. "You are able to bear this burden".

14. When the words ಉತ and ಅಪಿ in the sense of "certainly" are used along with the verb, the optative should be used. (III. 3. 152) e. g. ಉತ or ಅಪಿಹನ್ಯಾದಘಂಕರಿಃ. "Hari certainly kills sin".

15. And when a future condition is expressed by one verb and the consequence by another verb, both verbs are put in the optative. (III. 3. 156). e. g. ಕೃಷ್ಣಂ ನಮಸ್ತೇ ಛೇತ್ ಸುಖಿಯಾತ್. "If he worships Krishna, he will attain happiness".

16. The conditional is used whenever the optative is to be used under the above rules if the sense is that the action denoted by the verb did not happen, if past time is understood, and would not happen, if future time is understood. (III. 3. 139. 140)

೬. ೨. ತಸ್ಯ ಅಜ್ಞಾತ್ವಮಕಟ ಮಕರಿವ್ಯಃ. "His order (was or will be in vain) that you should make a mat." ಮಮ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನಾ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ ಮಧಿ ಯಿವ್ಯತ್. "My outreaty (was or will be in vain) that he should study grammar." ಸಂಭಾವಯಂ ಯದ ಭುಂಜಮ್ಯತ ದೋಷಪಾಕಂ ಭವಾನ್. "I expected (in vain) you would eat up a *Drona* of cooked food." ಕಾಲಃ ಯದಭುಂಜಿಮ್ಯತ ಭವಾನ್. "It was or will be time that you should eat" (but you failed or you will fail to eat. ತ್ವಮಿದಂ ಸತ್ತ್ವತ್ಯಮಕರಿವ್ಯಃ. "You (were or will be) fit to do this good" (but you failed or will fail to do so). ತ್ವಮಿದಂ ಭಾರಮಮವ್ಯಃ. "You (were or will be) able to bear this burden" (but you failed or will fail to bear it). ಉತ or ಅಪ್ಯಕರಿವ್ಯತ್ ದೇವದತ್ತಃ. "Devadatta certainly should have done it or should do it" (but he failed or will fail to do it). ಕೃಷ್ಣಮನ ಮಿವ್ಯಶ್ಚೇತ್ ಸುಖಮಯಾಪ್ಯಃ. "If you had worshiped or should worship Krishna, you would have attained or would attain happiness" (but as you did not worship you did not attain happiness or as you will not worship you will not attain happiness.) ಸುವೃಷ್ಟಿಶ್ಚೇದಭವಿಷ್ಯದ್ವರ್ಷಿಹಂ ನಾಭವಿಷ್ಯತ್. "If there had been good rain (which there was not) there would have been no famine (which there was)" ಯದಿಸುರಭಿಮವಾಪ್ಸ ಸ್ತನ್ಮುಖೋ ಚ್ಛಾನ್ವಿಸಗಂಧಂ ತವರತಿರಭವಿಷ್ಯತ್ಪ್ರಾಡರೀಕೇ ಕಿಮಸ್ಮಿನ್. "If you had obtained the fragrant smell of her breath, would you have had any liking for this lotus?" (but you clearly have not obtained it and hence your liking for the lotus).

17. The benedictive, when used in the first person, expresses the wish of the speaker or writer, and when used in other persons, a blessing in connection with the action, the sense affecting sometimes the agent of the action as the object of the blessing and sometimes as the source according to the context.

೬. ೨. ಕೃತಾರ್ಥಾಭೂಯಾಸಂ. "May I become successful." ವೀರಪ್ರಸವಾ ಭೂಯಾಃ. "May you give birth to a warrior". ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಭೂಯಾತ್. "May he be happy." ವಿಧೇಯಸುರ್ದೇವಾಃ ಪರಮ ರಮಣೀಯಾಂ ಪರಿಣತಿಂ. May the gods make the end very pleasant".

18. But sometimes the benedictive, is also used to express an imprecation. *e. g.* ಅಜೀವನಿಸ್ತೇ ಭೂಯಾತ್. "May there be loss of life to thee".

19. It is to be observed however, that when primitive words are joined with verbs so as to qualify them, the time of the verbs being mainly the time that controls the sentence, any time denoted by the primitive affixes by which the former words have been formed will be subordinate to and regulated by, but need not be corresponding to, the time of the verbs, so far as the form of those words is concerned. (III. 4. 1). *e. g.* ತತ್ರವಸನ್ ದರ್ಶ. "Living there, he saw". Here though the time of the action of living denoted by ವಸನ್ is present, this action is present only in relation to the action of seeing, and though because the latter action is past the former action also is past with reference to the speaker or writer, this circumstance does not affect the form of ವಸನ್ which therefore may remain as it is. So in ಸೋಮಯಾಜೇ ಅಸ್ಯ ಪುತ್ರಃ ಭವಿಷ್ಯತಿ, "His son will become a performer of the Soma sacrifice", ಸೋಮಯಾಜೇ will not change its form though the time expressed by its form is only present time and the time of ಭವಿಷ್ಯತಿ is future.

20. There are some cases in which, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the above rules, certain tenses are to be used absolutely or optionally in preference to others.

21. We may in this connection first notice a peculiar use of the imperative in cases in which the sense of frequency or intensity is understood in connection with the action, this sense not being included in that of the verb as it may be in the case of a verb from frequentative roots.

22. The rules on this subject are as follows :—

- (1). Use the imperative (III. 4. 2).
- (2). Consider the personal affixes of the imperative to

have been replaced by the personal affixes of the second person singular of the same tense but only optionally when the personal affixes concerned are ತ and ಧ್ವಂ (III; 4.2).

(3.) Double the verbs so formed. (Sid. I. 738).

(4.) Use the word ಇತಿ or ಇತ್ಯೇವ after the doubled verbs.

(5.) Use, after the verbs so doubled, a verb from the same root from which the verb so doubled has been formed, this third verb being in its proper tense, number, and person, according to the time, number, and person of the agent of the action. (III. 4. 4. Sid. II. 295). *e. g.* ಯಾಹು ಯಾಹೀತಿ ಯಾತಿ. "He goes frequently or much." So instead of ಯಾತಿ, we should use ಯಾತೇತಿ, ಯಾನ್ತಿ, ಯಾಸಿ, ಯಾಥೇತಿ, ಯಾಥ, ಅಯಾಸೀತ್, ಯಾಸ್ಯತಿ &c. according to circumstances. So, ಲಾ ನಿಹು ಲಾನೀಹೀತಿ ಲಾನಾತಿ &c. But ಯಾತ ಯಾತೇತಿ or ಯಾಹು ಯಾಹೀತಿ ಯಾಥ; ಲಾನೀತ ಲಾನೀತೇತಿ or ಉನೀಹು ಲಾನೀಹೀತಿ ಲಾನೀಥ. And ಅಧೀಷ್ಟು ಅಧೀಷ್ಟೀತಿ ಅಧೀತೇ or ಅಧೀಯಾತೇ or ಅಧೀಯತೇ or ಅಧೀನೇ or ಅಧೀಯಾಥೇ or ಅಧೀವತೇ &c. But ಅಧೀಧ್ವಂ ಅಧೀಧ್ವಮಿತಿ or ಅಧೀಷ್ಟು ಅಧೀಷ್ಟೀತಿ ಅಧೀಧ್ವೇ.

23. And when there are many actions spoken of together the imperative is optionally used in the same manner as above with this exception however that no doubling of the verbs denoting those actions takes place. (III. 4. 3. Sid. II. 296) and that the verb that is made to follow the verb should be such as has the sense common to all those verbs (III. 4. 5) when the verbs are different in their form. *e. g.* ಸಕೃತ್ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತುಮ್ or ಪಿಬತಿ, ಧಾನಾಃ ಪಾದೇ or ಪಾದೇತೀತ್ಯಭ್ಯವಹರತಿ; ಅನ್ಮಂಭು ಜ್ಞಾನಮ್ or ಭುಜ್ಞೇದಾಧಿಕಮಾಸ್ವಾದಯಸ್ವ or ಆಸ್ವಾದಯತೀತ್ಯಭ್ಯವಹರತಿ. But ಸಕೃತ್ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತುಮ್ or ಪಿಬ or ಪಿಬಥ, ಧಾನಾಃ

ಖಾದತ or ಖಾದ or ಖಾದಥೇತ್ಯಪ್ಯವಕರಥ; ಅನ್ನಂಭುಜಗ್ಧ್ಯಂ or ಭುಜ್ಯಮಿ or ಭುಜ್ಗ್ಧ್ಯ, ದಾಧಿಕಮಾಸ್ವಾದಯಧ್ಯಂ or ಅಸ್ವಾದಯಸ್ವ or ಅಸ್ವಾದಯಧ್ಯೇತ್ಯ ಭ್ಯ ವಕರಥ್ಯೆ. ಸಿಂ,ಭ್ರಾಪ್ತ್ಯ ಮಹ or ಅಹತಿ, ಮಠಮಹ or ಅಹತಿ, ಖದೂರ ಮಹ or ಅಹತಿ, ಸ್ಥಾ ಲ್ಯಪಿಧಾನಮಹ or ಅಹತೀಸ್ತೇಷಾಯ ಮಹತಿ &c. ಛಂದೋಧೀಷ್ಟ or ಅಧೀತೆ, ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ ಮಧೀಷ್ಟ or ಅಧೀತೆ, ನಿರುಕ್ತಮಧೀಷ್ಟ or ಅಧೀತೇತ್ಯ ಯಮಧೀತೆ. In the two last examples, ಅಹತಿ and ಅಧೀತೆ are used as they are not differnt in form.

24. Observe that in the case of verbs from F. P. roots, when we consider them as denoting intensity, we may use the imperative as abovesaid in connection with them also in order to denote frequency and that likewise, when we consider them only as denoting frequency, we may, by using the imperative in regard to them, make them take the sense of intensity. (Sid I. 738).

25. The other cases to be noticed are as follows :—

(i). *When the sense of censure in connection with the action is understood use*

(a). the present tense whatever be the time of the action in preference to the tense required by the time if the word ಅಪಿ or ಜಾತು is used along with the verb. (III. 3. 142). e. g. ಅಪಿ or ಜಾತು ಜಾಯಾಂತ್ಯಜಸಿ. "Fie you abandon (or abandoned or will abandon) your wife".

(b). the present or optative whatever be the time of the action alternatively with the tense required by the time if the word ಕಥಂ is used along with the verb. (III, 3. 143). e. g. ಕಥಂ ಧರ್ಮಂತ್ಯಜೇ or ತ್ಯಜಸಿ, or ಕಥಂ ಧರ್ಮಂ ತ್ಯಜಸಿ or ಅತ್ಯಜಾ or ತ್ಯಜಿಷ್ಯಸಿ or ತ್ಯಜಿತಾಸಿ. &c., as the case may be. "Why do you (or did you or will you) give up duty fie".

(c) the present or optative or the conditional under the same circumstances as above if past

time as well as the non-completion of the action is understood. (III. 3. 141, 143). *e. g.* ಕಥಂಧರ್ಮಂ ತ್ಯೇಜಃ or ತ್ಯೇಜಸಿ or ಅತ್ಯೇಜಿಷ್ಯತಿ. "Why did you (attempt to) give up your duty"

- (d) the conditional under the same circumstances as above, if future time as well as the non-completion of the action is understood. (III. 3. 139 143). *e. g.* ಕಥಂಧರ್ಮಂ ಅತ್ಯೇಜಿಷ್ಯತಿ. "Why will you (attempt to) give up your duty".
- (e) the optative or the 2nd future if interrogative pronouns are used along with the verb, and the optative, if the word ಯಚ್ಚ or ಯತ್ರ is used whatever be the time of the action, in preference to the tense required by the time. (III. 3. 144, 149). *e. g.* ಕತಃ or ಕತಮಃ ಹರಿಂನಿನ್ದೀತ್ or ನಿನಿಷ್ಯತಿ. "Who does (or did or will) blaspheme Hari". ಯಚ್ಚ or ಯತ್ರ ತ್ವಂ ಹರಿಂ ನಿನ್ದೀತೆ ತದ್ಗರ್ಹಮಿ. "That you should blaspheme Hari is an abhorrence to me".
- (f) the optative, the 2nd future, or the conditional if interrogative pronouns are used along with the verb, and the optative or conditional, if the word ಯಚ್ಚ or ಯತ್ರ is used when past time as well as non-completion of the action is understood. (III. 3. 144. 141). *e. g.* ಕಃ or ಕತಃ or ಕತಮಃ ಹರಿಂನಿನ್ದೀತ್ or ನಿನ್ದಿಷ್ಯತಿ or ಅನಿನ್ದಿಷ್ಯತ್. "Who did blaspheme Hari?" ಯಚ್ಚ or ಯತ್ರ ತ್ವಂ ಹರಿಂನಿನ್ದೀತಃ or ಅನಿನ್ದಿಷ್ಯತಿ
- (g). the conditional under the same circumstances as above if future time as well as the non-completion of the action is understood. (III. 3. 144, 129) *e. g.* ಕಃ or ಕತಃ or ಕತಮಃ ಹರಿಂ ಅನಿನ್ದಿಷ್ಯತ್. "Who will blaspheme Hari?" ಯಚ್ಚ or ಯತ್ರ ತ್ವಂ ಹರಿಂ ಅನಿನ್ದಿಷ್ಯತಿ and so on.

(ii). *When the sense of wonder in connection with the action is understood use*

(a.) the 2nd future if words other than ಯದಿ and also ಯಚ್ಚ and ಯತ್ರ are used along with the verb, (III. 3. 151). e. g. ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯಂ or ಚೇತ್ರಂ or ಅದ್ಭುತಂ ಅನೋದಿನಾ ಮ ಕೃಷ್ಣಂ ದೃಶ್ಯತಿ. "It is a wonder that a blind man should see Krishna"

(b.) the optative or the 2nd future if the word ಯಚ್ಚ or ಯತ್ರ is used along with the verb, the tense being used as in the case of (e), (f) and (g) of (i). (III. 3. 150). e. g. ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯಮೇತತ್ಯಾದ್ or ಯತ್ರತ್ವಂ ಕೂದ್ರಂ ಯಾಜಯೇ or ಅಯಾಜಯಿಷ್ಯ. "It is a wonder that you should (have attempted to) make a Súdra perform a sacrifice". ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯಮೇತತ್ಯಾದ್ or ಯತ್ರತ್ವಂ ಕೂದ್ರವಯಾಜಯಿಷ್ಯ. "It is a wonder that you should (hereafter attempt to) make a Súdra perform a sacrifice;" but ಯದಿಸೋಯಾ ಜಯತಿ ಕೂದ್ರಂ ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯಮೇತತ್ . "If he causes a Súdra to perform a sacrifice, it is a wonder". So ಯದಿಸೋಯಾಜಯಿಷ್ಯತಿ, ಯಾಜಯಿಷ್ಯತಾ, ಅಯಾಜಯತ್ and so on.

(iii). *When the sense is that the action is not believed or is not to be tolerated use*

(a.) the optative, 2nd future, or conditional, if the word ಕಿ or ಕಿಲ or ಅಸ್ತಿ or ಭವತಿ or ವಿದ್ಯತೆ or ಜಾತು or ಯದಿ or ಯಚ್ಚ or ಯತ್ರ or ಯದಾ is not used along with the verb, the tenses alluded to being here also used as in the case of (e), (f) and (g) under (i). (III. 3. 145, 141, 139)



- (b). the optative, or conditional, if the word ಜಾತು or ಯದಿ or ಯದಾ or ಯದ್ or ಯಚ್ಚ or ಯತ್, is used along with the verb, the tenses alluded to being here too used as in the case of (e), (f), and (g) under (i). (III. 3. 147, 141, 139. Sid. II. 289)
- (c). the 2nd future if the word ಕಿಂ or ಕಿಲ or ಅಸ್ತಿ or ಭವತಿ or ವಿದ್ಯತೆ is used along with the verb, (III. 3. 146)
- (a). e. g. ನಾವಕಲ್ಪಯಾಮಿ or ನಸಂಭಾವಯಾಮಿ or ನಕೃದ್ಧಯೆ-  
ನಮರ್ಮ ಯೇವಾಭವಾನ್ ಹರಿಂನಿವೃತ್ or ನಿಂದಿಷ್ಯತಿ. " Nei-  
ther do I believe nor do I tolerate that you do (or  
did or will) blaspheme Hari. So, ಕಃ, or ಕತಃ or  
ಕತಮಃ ಹರಿಂನಿವೃತ್ or ನಿಂದಿಷ್ಯತಿ. ನಸಂಭಾವಯಾಮಿ ಹಿಂ  
ನಮರ್ಮಯೆ ಹರಿಂನಿವೃತ್ or ನಿಂದಿಷ್ಯತಿ or ಅನಿಂದಿಷ್ಯತಿ.  
" Neither do I believe nor do I tolerate that you  
did (attempt to) blaspheme Hari". ನಸಂಭಾವಯಾಮಿ  
ಹಿಂ. ಅನಿಂದಿಷ್ಯತಿ. " Neither do I believe nor do I  
tolerate that you will (attempt to) blaspheme  
Hari".
- (b). e. g. ಜಾತು, or ಯದ್, or ಯದಾ, or ಯದಿ, or ಯಚ್ಚ ತ್ವಾ  
ದೃಃ ಹರಿಂ ನಿವೃತ್ ನಾವಕಲ್ಪಯಾಮಿ ಹಿಂ. ನಮರ್ಮಯಾಮಿವಾ  
" Neither do I think nor do I tolerate that  
one like you should blaspheme Hari". ಜಾತು ಹಿಂ.  
ತ್ವಾದೃಃ ಹರಿಂನಿವೃತ್ or ಅನಿಂದಿಷ್ಯ ನಾವಕಲ್ಪಯಾಮಿ  
ಹಿಂ. ನಮರ್ಮಯಾಮಿವಾ. " Neither do I believe nor  
do I tolerate that one like you did (attempt to)  
blaspheme Hari".
- (c). e. g. ಕಿಂ, ಕಿಲ, ಅಸ್ತಿ, ಭವತಿ, or ವಿದ್ಯತೆ ಧರ್ಮಂ ತ್ಯಜಿಷ್ಯಸಿ. "Is  
it possible that you do (or did, or will,) give up  
your duty?"

26. The following are *exceptional* uses of the tenses :—

**A. The present is used**

- (1) instead of the imperfect and the perfect, when the particle ಸ್ತ is used in the sentence (III. 2. 118 ; 119). ಯಜತಿಸ್ತ ಯುಧಿಷ್ಠಿರಃ “Yudhisthira did perform a sacrifice” ವಿನಂಸ್ಮ ಪಿತಾಬ್ರವೇತಿ. Thus did the father say”
- (2) instead of the aorist in a reply to an interrogation
  - (a) *absolutely*, if the particle ನನು is used in the sentence. (III. 2. 120.) e. g. ಅಕಾರ್ಪೀಕಿಮ್. “Did you do it?” ನನುಕರೋಮಿಭೂ. “O, yes, I did,” and
  - (b) *optionally*, if the particle ನ or ನು is used (III. 2. 121) e. g. ಅಕಾರ್ಪೀಕಿಮ್. “Did you do it?” ನಕರೋಮಿ or ನಾಕಾರ್ಪಂ. “No, I did not”. ಅಹನ್ನುಕರೋಮಿ or ಅಹಂನ್ವಕಾರ್ಪಂ. “What of that, I did”
- (3) instead of the imperfect and the 2nd future optionally when the sense understood is that the action has just taken place or will immediately take place. (III. 3. 131). e. g. ಕದಾ ಅಗತೋಸಿ? ಅಯಮಾ ಗಚ್ಛಾಮಿ or ಅಗಮಮ್. “When did you come?” “I have just come” ಕದಾಗಮಿಷ್ಯಸಿ? ವಿಷಗಚ್ಛಾಮಿ or ಗಮಿಷ್ಯಾಮಿ. “When will you go?” “Here, I go immediately”
- (4) instead of the 1st and 2nd future
  - (a) *absolutely* when the particles ಯಾವತ್ and ಪುರಾ are used in the sentence (III. 3. 4.) e. g. ಯಾವತ್ or ಪುರಾ ಭುಜ್ಞೇ. “He will just eat”
  - (b) *optionally* when the word ಕದಾ or ಕರ್ಹ is used (III. 3. 5.) e. g. ಕದಾ or ಕರ್ಹ ಭುಜ್ಞೇ or ಭೋಹ್ಯೇತಿ or ಭೋಕ್ತಾ. “When will he eat?”

- (c) optionally when the sense implied is that the person using the sentence is desirous of obtaining the benefit of the action denoted by the verb (ಲಿಪ್ಪಾ), if the word ಕತರ or ಕತಮ is used, or if the benefit obtainable by the action is expressed in the sentence (III. 3. 7.) *e. g.* ಕತರಂ or ಕತಮಂ ಭೋಜಯಸಿ or ಭೋಜಯಿಷ್ಯಸಿ or ಭೋಜಯಿತಾಸಿ "Whom will you feed" ಯೋನ್ನಂದತಾತಿ or ದಾಸ್ಯತಿ or ದಾತಾ ಸೋಸ್ವರ್ಗಂ ಯಾತಿ, ಯಾಸ್ಯತಿ, or ಯಾತಾ. "He who gives food goes to Paradise"
- (d) optionally when the action denoted by the verb is related to another action denoted by another verb in the imperative, as a sign (ಲಕ್ಷಣ) is to the thing indicated (ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ) (III. 3. 8.) *e. g.* ಕೃಷ್ಣೇದಾಕಚ್ಛತಿ or ಆಗಮಿಷ್ಯತಿ or ಆಗನ್ಮಾತ್ಸ್ಯಂಗಾಶ್ಚಾರಯ. "If Krishna comes, you had better graze the cows."

**B. The present or the aorist is used**

- (1) instead of the imperfect and the perfect, optionally when the expression ಪ್ರರಾ is used in the sentence, provided the word ಸ್ಮ is not used (III. 2. 122 ; Sid. II. 282) *e. g.* ವಸಸ್ತೀಕ ಪ್ರರಾ, or ಅವಾತ್ಸ್ಯ, or ಅವಸನ್, or ಲಾಮು. "Formerly they lived here". But ಯಜ ತಿಸ್ಮ ಪ್ರರಾಯಾಭಿಷ್ಮಿರಾ. "Yudhisthira did perform a sacrifice formerly"
- (2) instead of the 2nd future optionally when the action denoted by the verb is, besides being future, also wished by the speaker or writer, provided words having the sense of "soon" are not used along with the verb. (III. 3. 132 ; 133.) *e. g.* ದೇವಕೇದವರ್ಷಾತ್ or ವರ್ಷತಿ or ವರ್ಷಿಷ್ಯತಿಧಾನ್ಯಮವಾಪ್ನುತಿ

or ವಸಾಮಃ or ವಸ್ಸಾಮಃ. "If God were to send rain we would sow corn", but ದೇವಕ್ಕೆ ದ್ವೈಪಿಷ್ಯತಿ ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ರಂ, ಶೀಘ್ರಂ, ಅಕು, or ತ್ವರಿತಂ ಧಾನ್ಯಂ ವಸ್ಸಾಮಃ". If God were to send rain soon, we would sow corn soon."

C. The present or the optative is used instead of the 1st and 2nd future optionally when the action denoted by the verb is related to another action denoted by another verb in the imperative as a sign is to the thing indicated, provided the future time is future by an Indian hour, or a thirtieth part of a day or night (ಮುಕೂರ್ತ) (III. 3. 9). e. g. ಮುಕೂರ್ತಾದುಪರಿ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯಃ ಕ್ಷೇದಾಕಚ್ಛೇತ್ or ಅಕಚ್ಛತಿ or ಅಕಮಿಷ್ಯತಿ or ಅಕನ್ತಾ ಅಥ ತ್ವಂ ಭನ್ಯೋಭೀಷ್ಯ. "If the teacher comes after an Indian hour, you had better read the Vedas".

D. The optative is used

- (1) instead of the present optionally when the verb has the sense of "desire" (III. 3. 160). ಇಚ್ಛೇತ್ or ಇಚ್ಛತಿ and ಕಾಮಯೇತ್ or ಕಾಮಯತೇಥನು. "He desires wealth,"
- (2) instead of the 1st and 2nd future when words having the sense of "wish" are used along with the verb (III. 3. 134). ಸುಕುಕ್ಷೇದುಪೇಯಾಪಾಂಸೇಧೀಯಾ ಯಃ ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ರಮಧೀಯಾ ಯವಾ. "If the teacher comes, I hope you will read or you will read soon".

E. The imperfect is used optionally instead of the perfect

- (1) when the particle ಕ or ಶಕ್ಯತ್ is used along with the verb (III. 2, 116.) e. g. ಕ ಅಕರೋತ್ or ಚಕಾರ. "Alas, he did it." ಶಕ್ಯಚಕರೋತ್ or ಚಕಾರ. "Again and again, he did it".

- (2) when the past time referred to is recent and the sentence is interrogative. (III. 2. 117) *e. g.* ಅಜ್ಞಾತಿಂ or ಜಗಾಮಕಿಂ "Did he go?"

**F. The 2nd future is used**

- (1) instead of the 1st future when words having the sense of "soon" are used along with the verb (Sid. I. 285) ಕೃಷಿ ಶೀಘ್ರಂ ಧಾನ್ಯಂ ವತ್ಸ್ಯಾಮಃ. "We will soon sow corn to-morrow"
- (2) instead of the imperfect when the verb is dependent upon another verb which has the sense of "recollection" (ಅಭಿಜ್ಞಾ ವಚನಂ)
- (a) optionally provided the first verb is related to another verb used in the same sentence as a sign (ಲಕ್ಷಣ) is to that which is indicated by the sign (ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ) (III. 2. 114). *e. g.* ಸ್ಮರಸಿ, ಅಭಿಜಾನಾಸಿ, ಬುದ್ಧ್ಯಸಿ, or ಬೇತಯಸ್ಯ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ವನೇ ಅವಸಾಮ or ವತ್ಸ್ಯಾಮ ಸ್ಮತ್ರ ಗಾಶ್ಚ ರಯಿಷ್ಯಾಮಃ or ಅಚಾರಯಾಮ "Do you recollect, Krishna, we lived (sign) in the forest and there did graze (indicated action) the cows"
- (b) absolutely otherwise, provided the word ಯದ್ is not used in the sentence. (III. 2. 112. 113.) *e. g.* ಸ್ಮರಸಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಗೋಕುಲೇ ವತ್ಸ್ಯಾಮಃ. "Do you remember Krishna we did live in Gokula." But ಅಭಿಜಾನಾಸಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣಯದ್ವನೇ ಅಭಂಜಾಮಹಿ. "Do you recollect Krishna we did eat in the forest"
- (3) instead of the optative when expectation of a person or thing being able or competent to do or suffer the action denoted by the verb is expressed
- (a) absolutely if it is expressed by the word ಅಲಂ used along with the verb (III 3. 155) *e. g.* ಅಲಂ ಕೃಷ್ಣಃ

ಗರಿಮಪಿ ಶಿರಸಾಭೇದಿಷ್ಯತಿ. "Enough Krishna, he will break even the hill with his head "

- (b) optionally if it is expressed by words having the sense of "to expect" provided the word ಯದ್ is not used along with the verb (III. 3. 155). e. g. ಸಂಭಾವಯಾಮಿ ಗರಿಮಪಿ ಶಿರಸಾಭೇದಿಷ್ಯತ್ or ಭೇದಿಷ್ಯತಿ. "I expect he will break even the hill with his head" but ಸಂಭಾವಯಾಮಿ ಯದ್ಗರಿಮಪಿ ಶಿರಸಾಭೇದಿಷ್ಯತ್
- (c) optionally when a future condition is spoken of by one verb and the consequent by another verb. (III. 3. 156). e. g. ಕೃಷ್ಣಂನಮಸ್ಯತಿ or ನಮೇತ್ ಚೇತ್ಸುಖಿ ಯಾಸ್ಯತಿ or ಯಾಯಾತ್. "If he worships Krishna, he will attain happiness."

## Chapter III.

### *Reiteration of Words.*

1. Words whether verbs or substantives are in some cases reiterated. Thus, verbs and primitive indeclinables are doubled to express frequency when this has not been expressed by the verbs being formed from F roots or by their having been put in the imperative form as has been already said. (VIII. 1. 4. Sid. I. 735). e. g. ಪಚತಿ-ಪಚತಿ, ಭುಕ್ತಾ-ಭುಕ್ತಾ.

2. Words other than verbs and primitive indeclinables are also doubled

- (i). to express the sense of the word "every" (ಎಲ್ಲಾ, or the idea of successiveness (ಆನು ಪೂರ್ವ್ಯ) in connection with the persons or things denoted by them. (VIII. 1. 4.) e. g. ಗ್ರಾಮೇ-ಗ್ರಾಮೇ ರಮಣೀಯಃ. "Every village is pleasant." ವೈಕುಂಠಂ ವೈಕುಂಠಂ ಸಿಂಚತಿ.

"He waters every tree." ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಾಯ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಾಯ  
ಶತಂ ದೇಯಂ "To every Brahman a hundred is to be  
given." ಮೂಲೆ ಮೂಲೆ ಸ್ಥೂಲಃ. "It is large in its  
successive roots"

- (ii). to express at the beginning of a sentence, (a) de-  
traction from, (b) assent to, (c) anger, (d) contempt  
the words being in the vocative case (VIII. 1. 8.) e.  
g. ಸುಂದರ ಸುಂದರ ವೃಥಾತೆ ಸೇಂದಯಃ. "O thou, the  
beautiful, the beautiful, thy beauty is in vain".  
ದೇವದೇವವಂದ್ಯೋಽಹಿ "O God, God, thou art (truly)  
worthy of worship". ತುವಿನೀತ ದುವಿನೀತ  
ಇದಾನೀಂಜ್ಞಾಸ್ಯಸಿ. "Thou, impertinent, impertinent  
now thou wilt know". ಧಾನುಷ್ಠ ಧಾನುಷ್ಠ ವೃಥಾತೆಧನುಃ.  
"Archer, archer, your bow is in vain". ಚೋರ  
ಚೋರ, ಘಾತಯಿಷ್ಯಾಮಿತ್ವಾಂ "Thou thief, thief, I  
shall kill thee"
- (iii). to express anguish of body or mind, the first word  
in the doubled expression being reduced to the  
masculine form if feminine and being deprived of  
its case affixes (VIII. 1. 10) e. g. ಸತ ಸತಃ, ಸತಸತಾ.  
"He is gone, gone". "She is gone, gone"
- (iv). to express a slight incompleteness in the sense  
denoted by the words, the words being such as  
denote simple qualities, or persons or things poss-  
essing qualities, and the first words in the doubled  
expression being reduced to the masculine form if  
feminine and being deprived of its case affixes  
(VIII. 1. 12, 11 ; Sid. I 737). e. g. ಕುಕ್ಲ ಕುಕ್ಲಂ "a  
little white" (simple quality). ಪಟುಪಟು, "he who  
is (almost but not fully) sharp". ಪಟುಪಟ್ಟೇ "Sho  
who is (almost but not fully) sharp".

3. And words may be repeated two or more times to express *anxiety, eagerness, regard, haste, fear or confusion*, (ಸಂಭ್ರಮ.) (Sid. I. 738). e. g. ಸರ್ಪಃ ಸರ್ಪಃ, or ಸರ್ಪಃ, ಸರ್ಪಃ, ಸರ್ಪಃ and so on. "Snake, snake" or "snake, snake, snake" and so on.

4. The word ದ್ವಂದ್ವ (neuter or masculine) is an anomalous word formed by being doubled in the manner above mentioned (VIII. 1. 9). ದ್ವಂದ್ವಂ ಮನ್ತ್ರಯತೆ. "He consults secretly."





# CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

## A. TEXT.

(Line b = Line from bottom.)

## PART I.

### PAGE.

- 2 Line 8. *For stying read styling.*  
,, Line 14. *For ಸಂದ್ಯ read ಸಂಧ್ಯ.*  
3 Line 17. *For ಅಂತಸ್ಥಾಃ read ಅಂತಸ್ಥಾಃ.*  
,, Line 18. *For ಉಪ್ಪಾಣಃ read ಉಪ್ಪಾಣಾಃ.*  
4 Line b 10. *For 42 read 43.*  
,, *For lines b 8 to 1 read as follows :—1 ಅಣ್, 2 ವಿಜ್, 3 ಯಾಜ್, 4 ಛವ್, 5 ಅಬ್, 6 ರೂಪ್, 7 ಭವ್, 8 ಅಕ್, 9 ಇಕ್, 10 ಉಕ್, 11 ಅಣ್, 12 ಇಣ್, 13 ಯಣ್, (these three are formed by the ಣ of the 6th aphorism) 14 ಅಮ್, 15 ಯಮ್, 16 ಜಮ್, 17 ಅಬ್, 18 ಇಬ್, 19 ವಿಜ್, 20 ಐಜ್, 21 ಯಯ್, 22 ಮಯ್, 23 ಝಯ್, 24 ಖಯ್, 25 ಯರ್, 26 ಝರ್, 27 ಖರ್, 28 ಪರ್, 29 ಕರ್, 30 ಅಶ್, 31 ಕಶ್, 32 ವಶ್, 33 ರೂಶ್, 34 ಜಶ್, 35 ಬಶ್, 36 ಅಲ್, 37 ಕಲ್, 38 ವಲ್, 39 ರಲ್, 40 ಝಲ್, 41 ಕಲ್, 42 ಪಯ್, 43 ರ (Sid. I. 2 note 5).*  
5 Line b 5. *For 21 read 21 A.*  
6 Line 15. *After (I. 1. 9.) insert provided they are all vowels or are all consonants (I. 1. 10).*  
7 Line 11. *For slight read the slight.*  
,, Line 15. *For complete read the complete.*  
,, Lines 18. & 19 *For Letters read Letter, and for ಸಂವೃತಾಃ read ಸಂವೃತಃ and for samvṛitāḥ read samvṛitah.*  
10 Line 4. *For two consonants read two or more consonants.*  
,, Line 5. *For conjunctian read conjunction.*

## PAGE.

- 14 Line 23. *For* when followed *read* when preceded or followed.
- 16 Line 19. *For* ಭಾವಂ *read* ಭಾವ.
- 17 Line 21. *For* ಕ್ರಿಯಾವದಾಃ *read* ಕ್ರಿಯಾವದಾನಿ.
- 18 Last line. *For* ಉತಾ *read* ಉತಿ; and below ಉಪ, next to, *insert* ಆ Ah. Oh. (particle of exclamation) (Sid. I. 56).
- 19 *For* ಸ.ವೃ. *read* ಸುವೃ. and *for* ಇನ್ *read* ನಜ್.
- 20 *For* ಮಿಧ್ಯಾ *read* ಮಿಧ್ಯಾ.
- 21 Line 2. *For* ಅಭೀಕ್ಷಣಂ *read* ಅಭೀಕ್ಷಣಂ.
- „ Line 13. *After* do not *insert* (ಅಕೃತಿಗಣಃ).
- „ Line 16. *For* ಉಪಪರಿ *read* ಉಪಪ್ರಪರಿ.
- „ Line 19. *After* ಪ್ರಿಯಪ್ರಿಯೇಣ *insert* or ಪ್ರಿಯೇಣ and *after* ಸುಖ ಸುಖೀನ *insert* or ಸುಖೀನ.
- „ *After* para 24 *insert* the following :—
- 24 A. The feminine affixes are attached to crude nouns to denote their feminine gender; (IV. 1. 3.) but some nouns though feminine do not take them.
- 23 Lines 17 & 18 *For* ಪದಾಃ and *padáh* *read* ಪದಾನಿ and *padáni*.
- 24 Line 29. *For* V *read* IV.
- „ Line 21. *For* because *read* because of.
- „ Lines 2 & 3 *Omit* and also when it is used as a mere expletive.
- 25 Line 8. *For* when it means *read* when it is used as a mere expletive and also when it means.
- „ Line. 18 *After* are *insert* also.
- „ *After* para 39 *insert* the following :—
- 39 A. Observe that ಅವ and ಆಪಿ when treated as *upasarga* may optionally lose their ಅ (Sid I. 205). e. g. ಅವಗಾಹ = ವಗಾಹ. ಆಪಿಧಾನ = ಪಿಧಾನ.
- 26 Line 13. *For* ಅನುಚರತಃ *read* ಅನ್ಯಚರತಃ.
- „ *After* para 41 *insert* the following :—
- 41 A. But if there is any operation to be performed on the root on account of an *upasarga*, some whose

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authority is well established say that this operation should be performed first on the root though others deny this (Sid. II. 103) *e. g.* ಪರಿ + ಸ್ಕಂಧ್ + ನ = ಪರಿಷ್ಕಂಧ್ + ನ, (because by a rule which will be noticed hereafter the ಸ of ಸ್ಕಂಧ್ should after ಪರಿ be changed into ಷ) and then = ಪರಿಷ್ಕಂಞ, (because ನ coming after ಷ should be changed into ಣ according to another rule which requires the change of ನ into ಣ when it comes after ಷ in the same *pada*); but according to others, ಪರಿ + ಸ್ಕಂಧ್ + ನ = ಸ್ಕಂಧ್ + ನ = ಸ್ಕಂಞ first, and then = ಪರಿ + ಸ್ಕಂಞ = ಪರಿಷ್ಕಂಞ.

„ After para 42 insert the following:—

42 A. Still the *gati* prefixes should never be placed apart from the verbs. In fact, like the bases and affixes which are always placed together (ಸಂಘತಾ), and like the elementary words in compounds which likewise must never be separated from each other, the prefixes and the verbs also should never stand apart:—ಸಂಘತ್ರಿಕಪದ್ಯನಿತ್ಯಾ | ನಿತ್ಯಾಧಾತೂಪಸರ್ಗಯೋಃ | ನಿತ್ಯಾ ಸಮಾಸೇವಾಕ್ಯೇತು | ಸಂವಿವಕ್ಷಾಮಪೇಕ್ಷೇತೇ || (Sid. II. 22.)

29 To the end of line 10 add the following:—It must however be remarked that in the modern lists of roots, the proper mode of conjugation is indicated not by accent but by other means.

„ Line b 6. After (I. 1, 2, 3.) insert viz ಎ substituted for ಇ and ಈ; ಁ substituted for ಉ and ಊ; ಅಃ substituted for ಋ and ೠ; and ಅಌ substituted for ಒ.

„ Line b 4. After (I. 1, 1, 3.) insert viz ಐ substituted for ಇ and ಈ; ಔ substituted for ಉ and ಊ; ಆಃ substituted for ಋ and ೠ; and ಆಌ substituted for ಒ.

„ Last line After 108) insert *e. g.* ಜ್ಯಾ = ಜಿ. ಆ = ಪಿ. ವ್ಯಧ್ = ವಿ. ಅಧ್ = ವಿಧ್. ವ್ಯಚ್ = ವಿ. ಅಚ್ = ವಿಚ್. ವ್ಯಯ್ = ಉ. ಅಯ್ = ಉಯ್. (the substitute of the root ವ್ಯ, ವ್ಯಾಃ.) ವಚ್ = ಉ. ಅಠ್ = ಉಠ್. ವಚ್ = ಉ. ಅಚ್ = ಉಚ್. ಸ್ವವ್ = ಸು.

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- 29 ಅಪ್ = ಸುಪ್. ಜ್ವರ್ = ಜ್. ಅರ್ = ಜರ್. ತ್ವರ್ = ತು. ಅರ್ = ತುರ್. ಪ್ರಕ್ = ವ್ಯ. ಅಕ್ = ವ್ಯಕ್. ಗ್ರಹ್ = ಗೃ. ಅಹ್ = ಗೃಹ್. ಪ್ರಚ್ಛ್ = ಪೃ. ಅಚ್ಛ್ = ಪೃಚ್ಛ್. ಭ್ರಸ್ = ಭೃ. ಅಸ್ = ಭೃಸ್.
- 30 Line 9. *Omit a. g.*
- „ *Omit lines 10 to 22.*
- 33 Line b 5. *For ಬಹಿರಂಗಮಂಅನ್ತರಂಗಸಿದ್ಧಂ read ಬಹಿರಂಗಮನ್ತರಂಗೇ? ಸಿದ್ಧಂ.*
- 35 Line 5. *For an elongation read prolongation.*
- 36 Line b 10. *For ಪ್ರಥಿಮಾ read ಪ್ರಥಿಮಾ.*
- 38 Lines b 9 & 8. *For under the rule already mentioned read under a rule to be mentioned.*
- 42 Line b 8. *For ಯಾಕ್ read ಯಾಜ್,*
- 43 Line b 8. *For root ವಿ read root ವೀ.*
- „ Line b 7. *For and which is read which makes it.*
- „ Line b 6. *For ವಿ+ವಿ read ವಿ+ವೀ.*
- „ Line b 5. *For ವಿ read ವೀ.*
- 44 Line 1. *For second ವಿ read second ವೀ.*
- 45 Line 12. *For as being read as not being.*
- „ Line 14. *For ನೀರೋಃ read ನೀರೋಃ.*
- 46 Line 18. *For ಋಡಿ read ಋಡಿ.*
- „ Line 19. *For ಋಡಿ read ಋಡಿ.*
- „ Line 20. *For ಠ read ಠ and for ಡಿ read ಡಿ.*
- „ Line 22. *For ಋಠ್ಠಿ read ಋಠ್ಠಿ.*

## PART II

*Before para 3 insert the following :—*

- 2 A. It appears that ಸ coming after any consonant though coming before a consonant followed by ಋಠ್ಠಿ may be optionally retained (Sid. II. 127.) e. g. ಸಂಸ್ + ತಿ = ಸಂತ್ + ತಿ = ಸಂ+ತಿ = ಸಂತಿ; or ಸಂಸ್ + ತಿ = ಸಂಸ್ತಿ.

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- 1 2 B. It has been also stated that ಯಮ್ letters following consonants when the former are followed by corresponding ಯಮ್ letters may be optionally *lopated* (VIII. 4. 64.) e. g. ಆವಿತ್ಯ + ಯ = ಆದಿತ್ + ಯ or ಆದಿತ್ಯ + ಯ.
- „ Last line. *For* ಜಘೈಫ *read* ಜಘಫ.
- 3 Line 5. *For* ಉರ್ಕ್ *read* ಉರ್ಕ್.
- „ Line b 8. *For* ರಗ್ only *read* ರಷ್ only.
- 5 Line 6. *For* ವುನಃ *read* ವುನಃ
- „ Line 7. *For* ವಿವಕ್ = ವಿವಿಕ್ಕ್ *read* ವಿವಕ್ = ವಿವಿಷ್.
- „ Line b 5. *For* proceded *read* preceded.
- 6 Table, col. 5. *For* vewels *read* vowels.
- 7 Line 7. *For* uppor *read* upper.
- „ Line 18. *For* ಅಪಹುನ್ನ್ತೆ *read* ಅಪಹುನ್ ೨ ತೇ.
- „ Line b 5. *After* word *insert* preceded by a short vowel.
- „ Last line. *For* vowel *read* vowels.
- 8 Line 4. *Omit* (5) ದರ್ಕ್.
- „ Line 13. *For* ಗೃಹ್ಣಿಷ್ಯ *read* ಗೃಹ್ಣೀಷ್ಯ.
- 9 Line 12. *Omit* followed by the letters ರ and ಲ respectively.
- „ Line 15. *After* shortened *insert* optionally.
- „ Last line. *For* tin *read* in.
- 10 Line 1. *For* Table II *read* Table.
- „ Line 1. *Opposite to* ಅ N Fin *for* ಅ *read* ಅ.
- „ Line 2. *Opposite to* ಅ Fin *for* ... *read* ಏ | ... | ಔ | ...
- „ Line 2. *Opposite to* ಅ Fin *for* ಅಮ or ... *read* ಅಮ or ಆಮ and *for* ಅಃ or ... *read* ಅಃ or ಆಃ.
- 11 Line 1. *For* Table II *read* Table.
- „ Line 1. *Opposite to* ಋ, ೠ *for* ಲ್ *read* ರ್.
- „ Line 1. *Opposite to* ಌ *for* ರ್ *read* ಲ್.
- 12 Line 1. *For* Table II *read* Table.
- 13 Line 5. *For* ತ್ಯಜೇಪ್ಸಾಂ *read* ತ್ಯಜೇಪ್ಸಾಂ.
- „ Line 14. *For* ತದೇಚಾ *read* ತದೇಚ್ಛಾ.
- „ Line b 11. *For* ಔಚಿತ್ಯೇ *read* ಔಚಿತಿ
- „ Line b 9. *Omit* ಬಿಭಿ + ಅತಿ = ಬಿಭೃತಿ.
- „ Line b 8. *For* ಮತಿ + ಎ = ಮತ್ಯೇ *read* ಪತಿ + ಎ = ಪತ್ಯೇ.

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- 14 Lines 5 & 6. *Before ನದೀ insert ಬಿಭೀ + ಅತಿ = ಬಿಭೃತಿ and for ಗೌರಿ ಔ read ಗೌರಿ + ಔ.*
- „ Line 13. *For ಜ್ಞಾನಿ read ಜ್ಞಾನೀ*
- „ Line b 10. *For ಕುಮಾರಿಬಿಖತಾವಾಣೀ read ಕುಮಾರಿಬಿಖತ್. ವಾಣೀ.*
- „ Line b 9. *After ಔಚಿತ್ಯಂ insert =*
- „ Line b 4. *For ವಸುಅಪಯತಿ read ವಸುಅಪಯತಿ.*
- 15 Lines 3 & 4. *For ಸ್ಮಶ್ರು + ಐಧತ = ಸ್ಮಶ್ರೈಧತ or ಸ್ಮಶ್ರುಐಧತ read ಸ್ಮಶ್ರು + ಐಧತ = ಸ್ಮಶ್ರೈಧತ or ಸ್ಮಶ್ರುಐಧತ and for ಅನ್ವೈಚೈಃ read ಅನ್ವೈಚೈಃ.*
- „ Line 8. *For ವಧೂ + ಎ = ವಧೈ read ವಧೂ + ಐ = ವಧೈ.*
- „ Line 11. *For ಅನೂ + ಈಶ್ವರಃ = ಅನ್ವೀಶ್ವರಃ read ಚಮೂ + ಈಶ್ವರಃ = ಚವೀಶ್ವರಃ.*
- „ Line 12. *For ಭೂಃ read ಭೂ.*
- „ Line b 8. *For ಭ್ರಾತೃತ್ವಾದ್ಧಿಃ read ಭ್ರಾತೃತ್ವಾದ್ಧಿಃ.*
- „ Lines b 7 & 6. *For ಹೋತ್ವಾಕಾರಃ read ಹೋತ್ವಾಕಾರಃ; For ಮಾತ್ರ + ವಿಷಣಾ read ಮಾತ್ರ + ವಿಷಣಾ; for ಮಾತ್ರೇಷಣಾ read ಮಾತ್ರೇಷಣಾ; and for ಸ್ತೃತ್ಯ read ಸ್ತೃತ್ಯ.*
- 16 Line 16. *For ಭುಕ್ತಾ read ಭುಕ್ತ್ಯಾ.*
- „ Line 27. *For ಪ್ಯಸೆ read ಪ್ಯಥಾಃ.*
- 17 Line 8. *For fo read for.*
- „ *After para 11 insert the following:—*
- 11 A. It has been said that when ಋ is followed by ಯ (short) or ಳ, the former may optionally be allowed to remain unchanged, and this, even in compound words. (VI. 1. 123. Sid. I. 52. Note 64.) e. g. ಹೋತ್ಯ + ಯದ್ಧಿಃ or ಳಕಾರಃ = ಹೋತ್ಯಯದ್ಧಿಃ, ಹೋತ್ಯಾಕಾರಃ as well as ಹೋತ್ವಾದ್ಧಿಃ, ಹೋತ್ವಾಕಾರಃ.
- 11 B. It has been also said that when ಋ is followed by ಮ or ಳ there may be ರೃ instead of the said ಋ + ಮ and ಲೃ instead of ಋ + ಳ, the letters ರೃ and ಲೃ being considered equal to two *mātrās* in quantity. (Sid. I. 49, 50.) Thus, ಹೋತ್ಯ + ಯಕಾರ may be written as ಹೋತ್‌ರೃಕಾರ as well as ಹೋತ್ಯಯಕಾರ or

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ಹೊತ್ತೈಕಾರ; and ಹೊತ್ತೈ + ಳಕಾರ may be written as ಹೊತ್ತೈಲಕ್ಕಾರ as well as ಹೊತ್ತೈಳಕಾರ or ಹೊತ್ತೈಕಾರ.

- 11 C. It has been further said that when ವಿಚ್ final in a *pada* becomes ಅಯ್, ಆಯ್, ಅವ್, and ಆವ್ optionally the close ಯ and ವ in these expressions may be pronounced optionally indistinctly (ಲಘುವ್ರಯತ್ನತಃ) (VIII. 3. 18)
- 18 Line 22. After (VIII. 3. 19.) insert though it is to be treated as present so far as the *sandhi* of the vowels brought in contact by the *lopatio*n is concerned (Sid. I. 42); and even when not *lopatel* being capable of being pronounced indistinctly (ಲಘುವ್ರಯತ್ನತಃ) (VIII. 3. 18)
- 19 Line 6. After ಛ insert not being followed by ರುಲ್.
- „ Line b 2. After ರು insert which becomes ಸ and has the preceding vowel.
- 20 Line 6. After para (iv) insert the following:—  
(iv a). And in the room of the letter ಸ following ಚ there should be ಜ (VIII. 4. 40.)
- „ Line 15. For letters being read letter ಸ being.
- 21 Line 11. After 64) insert this rule however not including ತ derived by the change of the augment ಧಟ above mentioned into ತ before ಸ under the rules relating to the change of ರುಲ್ into ಜರ್ (Sid. I. 130.)
- „ Line b 15. For should read may.
- „ Line b 11. After 28) insert the ಕ of ಕುಕ್ and ಟ of ಟುಕ್ when they are attached to ಙ and ಣ at the end of a *pada* not being changed into ಣ and ಢ (Sid. I. 64.)
- 22 Line 2. Omit nasalized.
- „ Lines 15 & 16. For followed by read before.
- „ Line 18. For or read and ; and after ಫು letters insert and it is not preceded by ಇ or ಉ.
- „ Line 26. For V showing read for.
- 26 Line 5. For\*ಲ read ಲ.



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- 27 Line 8. For =  $\frac{\text{ಟ or ತ}}{\text{... or ಟ}}$  read =  $\frac{\text{ಟ}}{\text{... or ತ್ಸ.}}$
- 28 line 3. For =  $\frac{\text{ಜ or ಜ್ಞ or ಜ್ಞ or ಜ್ಞ}}{\text{... or ಟ}}$  or  $\frac{\text{ಜ್ಞ}}{\text{...}}$  read =  $\frac{\text{ಜ or ಜ್ಞ}}{\text{... or ಟ}}$  or  $\frac{\text{ಜ್ಞ}}{\text{...}}$
- 29 Line 1. For =  $\frac{\text{... or ಟ್ಞ or ಟ್ಞ}}{\text{... ಟ}}$  read  $\frac{\text{... or ಟ್ಞ}}{\text{... or ಟ}}$  or  $\frac{\text{ಟ್ಞ}}{\text{...}}$
- 30 Line 3. For =  $\frac{\text{ಞ or ಞ್}}{\text{... or ಟ}}$  read  $\frac{\text{ಞ or ಞ್}}{\text{... or ಟ}}$
- 32 Line 4. Omit N, and for + ಕ ಖ ಚ ಟ ಟ ತ ಥ ವ ಫ + ಕರ  
read + ಚ ಟ ಟ ತ ಥ ವ ಫ + ಕರ.
- 35 Lines b 4 & 3 For ಡಂ, read ಡಂ and after ಡೋಡಂಕ್ಷಿ and  
ಡೋಡುಜ್ಞ respectively insert or.
- 36 Line 1. For ತೂಣ read ತೂಣ್.
- „ Lines b 13 & 12 For ಕ್ಲೇ read ಕ್ಲೆ.
- 37 Line 7. For ಜಜ್ಞೈದ್ವೆ read ಜಜ್ಞೈದ್ವೀ.
- „ Line b 5. After ಧಿಪ್ಸತಿ insert ಕ್ಲೇ + ನಾತಿ = ಕ್ಲೇಶ್ವಾತಿ.
- 41 Line 5. For ಪಾತರ್ಥಿನೋತಿ read ಪಾತ್ರರ್ಥಿನೋತಿ.
- 45 Line b 7. For ಕ್ಷಿರಪಾಣಿ read ಕ್ಷೀರಪಾಣಿ.
- 46 Line b 12. For ನಾದ್ read ನಾಧ್.
- „ Line b 11. For ನದ್ read ನಂದ್ and for ನೈ read ನೈ.
- „ Line b 10. For ನದ್ read ನಂದ್.
- 48 Line 2. For ಗಾತ್ read ಗಾಂ.
- „ Line 15. For ದೇ read ಧೇ; and after (11) ವಾ insert (except  
II. ವಾ Sid. II 120.)
- 49 Line b 9. For ಪಿಪತಿ read ಪಿಪತಿರ್ and for ದೋಷ = ದೋಸ read  
ದೋಷ್.
- 50 Line 4. After ಸುಮ್) insert ಸುಹನ್ + ಸು = ಸುಹಂಸು (not from  
ಸ of ಸುಮ್.)
- „ Line 7. For and this even though read unless.
- 50 Lines 8 & 9 For ಯ is an affix having ಸುಕ್ as an  
augment read ಸುಕ್ is an augment of ದಧಿ; and after  
ದಧಿವ್ಯೆ insert but ವಿಧ್ + ಇಸೀಯುಟ್ + ಸುಟ್ + ತ (in which  
ಇಸೀಯುಟ್ + ಸುಟ್ is an augment of the affix ತ) is  
ವಿಧಿವ್ಯೆ.

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- 50 Line b 15. *After ಸ insert* except in the case of ಪ್ಲಕ್ and ಪ್ಲವ (Sid. II. 44.)
- „ Line b 14. *After it insert* (1) is not followed by ರ (2).
- „ Line b 13. *After pada insert* and (3) does not belong to the roots ಸ್ಯಪ್, ಸ್ಯಜ್, ಸ್ಯುಕ್ and ಸ್ಯುಹ್.
- „ Line be 12. *After but insert* (ಪ್ಯಕ್) ಪ್ಯಕ್ತೇ (ಪ್ಲವ್ of the 1st class, see below) ಪ್ಲೇವತಿ (ಪ್ಲವ್ of the 4th class, see below) ಪ್ಲೇವ್ಯತಿ.
- „ Line b 8. *For ಸ್ಯಕ್ಕ್ read* ಪ್ಯಕ್ಕ್ *and for* ಸುದ್ *read* ಸ್ಯದ್.
- „ Line b 6. *For* immediately *read* immediately.
- „ Line b 5. *For* ಸ್ಯೈ *read* ಸ್ಯೈ.
- 51 Line 6. *For* ಪ್ರತಿಪಿಪ *read* ಪ್ರತಿಪಿಪ.
- „ Line 7. *For* ಸ *read* the vowel ಇ which is the cause.
- „ *Omit* paras (x) *and* (xi).
- 52 *After the first para insert the following:—*  
 (1 a) And it has been said that even after bases ending in other consonants the ಧ of the above affixes when they take the augment ಇಟ್ may be optionally changed into ಧ (Sid. II. 28.) e. g. ಐಧ್ + ಇ + ಧ್ಯಂ = ಐಧಿಧ್ಯಂ or ಐಧಿಧ್ಯಂ.
- „ Line b 11 *After* ಧೃಘಾಸ್ *insert* ಗಾಸ್ (ಸ್ from ನಿಜ್) + ತಾಂ = ಗಾತಾಂ.
- „ Line b 10. *For* substitutes *read* substitute and augment.
- „ Line b 9. *For* substitue *read* substitute.
- „ Line b 6. *For* substitute *read* augment.
- „ Lines 4. and 3 *For* ಇಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಯ *read* ಈಕ್ಷಿಪ್ಯ *and for* ಲ + ಉಜ್ಜೀತ್ = ಲೇಜ್ಜೀತ್ *read* ಲ + ಉಬ್ಜೀತ್ = ಲೇಬ್ಜೀತ್.
- 53 Line 9. *For* considerng pro *read* corresponding.
- „ Line 15. *For* hereafter *read* hereafter.
- „ Line b 2. *For*-situted *read*-stituted.
- 54 Line 6. *For* begining *read* beginning.
- „ Line 7. *For* following *read* preceding.
- „ Line b 13. *For* ಉಪ + ಇತ್ = ಉಪೇತ್ *read* ಉಪ + ಇತಃ = ಉಪೇತಃ *and for* ವಿತ *read* ವಿತಃ.

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- 54 Line b 12. *For ಇತೆ read ಇತಃ and ಉಪೇತೆ read ಉಪೇತಃ.*  
 „ After para (v) insert the following :—  
 (v a). The vowel of the root ಸಹ when followed by such ಝಲ affixes as should cause its final ಹ to be *lopatēd* on account of its becoming ಛ before them according to the rules already stated is changed into ಉ and the vowel of ವಹ is changed likewise into ಉ under the same circumstances but only when it does not get its ವ changed into ಊ (technically called ಊಹ) according to rules to be mentioned hereafter (VI. 3. 112) e. g. ಸಹ and ವಹ + ತಾ or ತುಮ or ತವ್ಯಂ = ಸುಹ and ವುಹ, + ತಾ &c. But ಊಹ (from ವಹ @ ಊ [ಊಹ] for the initial ವ) + ತಾ and ತವತ್ = ಊಹ + ತಾ and ತವತ್.
- 55 Line 9. *After ಅಹ insert* (the substitute of ಬ್ರೂ, see below.)  
 „ Lines 16 & 17. *For ಯುಂಜ್* (from ಯುಜಿ) *read* ಯುಜ್ (from ಯುಜಿರ್).
- 56 Line 5. *Before e. g. insert* and that it does not matter if the ಝಪ್ alluded to is derived by the change of a consonant that was not such at first according to the rules on the subject (Sid. I. 147.)
- 58 *After para (ii) insert the following :—*  
 (iia). The final short ಇಹ vowels of *upasargāḥ* should be lengthened before ದಾ (from the root ದಾ [ದಾಣ], III ದಾ, and ದೇ) when this appears as ತ irregularly according to the rules to be mentioned hereafter (VI. 3. 124.) e. g. ನಿ or ವಿ or ಪರಿ + ತ (from ದಾ) = ನೀತ etc.
- „ Line 15. *For Words read* The final letters of words.
- „ Line b 13. *After ಟ insert* and when followed by ಝಲ not being liable to be changed into the corresponding ಕಾ letter though it should be changed into ಛ when the following letter is ಖರ.
- „ Line b 11. *After ಪ್ರಾಟ್ insert* ನಿತ್ + ಸು = ನಿಚ್ಚು or ನಿಟ್ಟು. ಪ್ರಾಢ್ + ಸು = ಪ್ರಾಚ್ಚು or ಪ್ರಾಟ್ಟು.

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- 58 Line b 9. *For* than as read than by; *and after* root *insert* or by having consonants following it *lopated* under the rules relating to the simplification of a *pada* ending in conjunct consonants.
- 59 Line 7. *After* ಸೃಜ್ *insert* as well as ಅಸೃಜ್ though from the root ಸೃಜ್.
- „ Line 10. *Before* at *insert* otherwise.
- „ *After* para (vii) *insert the following* :—  
(vii a). The ಜ of the noun ಪರಿವಾಜ್ when at the end of a *pada* is changed into ಡ (Sid. I. 166.) e. g. ಪರಿವಾಜ್ = ಪರಿವಾಡ್ or ಪರಿವಾಟ್.
- „ Line b 13. *After* ಉ *insert* (sub for ಉದ್).
- 60 Line 1. *After* ತಾದ್ಯಗ್ *insert* or ತಾದ್ಯಖ್.
- „ Line 2. *After* ಯಾದ್ಯಗ್ *insert* or ಯಾದ್ಯಖ್.
- „ Line 3. *After* ವಿತಾದ್ಯಗ್ *insert* or ವಿತಾದ್ಯಖ್.
- „ Line 4. *After* ಕಾದ್ಯಗ್ *insert* or ಕಾದ್ಯಖ್.
- „ Line 5. *After* ಕೇದ್ಯಗ್ *insert* or ಕೇದ್ಯಖ್.
- „ Line 6. *After* ಸದ್ಯಗ್ *insert* or ಸದ್ಯಖ್.
- „ Line 7. *After* ಅನ್ಯಾದ್ಯಗ್ *insert* or ಅನ್ಯಾದ್ಯಖ್.
- „ Line 8. *After* ಅಮೂದ್ಯಗ್ *insert* or ಅಮೂದ್ಯಖ್.
- „ Line 9. *Before* word *insert* non-monosyllabic.
- „ Line 17. *After* ಪಟತಿ *insert* But ಕ್ರದ್ + ಇತಿ = ಕ್ರದಿತಿ.
- 61 Line 1. *For* letter read vowel.
- „ *Before* the last para *insert the following* :—  
Observe that in calling a person from a distance even a vowel not at the end of the name of that person may be optionally prolated if the vowel is other than ಷ (short) and is heavy. (VIII. 2. 86; Sid. I. 54.)  
e. g. ದೇಶಿವದತ್ತ or ದೇವದೇಶಿ ತ್ತ, or ದೇವದೇಶಿ. But only ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಶಿ.
- 62 *After* the first para *insert the following* :—  
Observe that the use of a vowel with a prolated length optionally takes place also in formally making a return salutation to any male not of the *sudra* caste by employing at the end of the sentence a word



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- 65 Line 8. *For ಕಾನ್ಯಾನ್ read ಕಾ\*ನ್ಯಾನ್* (ಅ in ಕಾ of the latter word is nasalized).
- „ Line 11. *After* (VIII. 3. 6). *insert* except before words derived from the root ಖ್ಯಾ the substitute for ಚಕ್ಷ (see below) (II. 4. 54; Sid. I. 68.)
- „ Line b 15. *After* (B. 112.) *insert* but when followed by ಸ, being *lopatad* optionally (Sid. I. 66.)
- „ Line b 13. *After* ಸಮ *insert* ಸುಟ್.
- „ Line b 10. *After* ಅಮ) *insert* ಪುಮ+ಖ್ಯಾಸಂ=ಪುಂಖ್ಯಾಸಂ.
- „ Line b 4. *After* ಲಾರಿಕಾ *insert* and ; and *omit* and ಅಗ್ರೆ.
- „ Last line. *Omit* and ಅಗ್ರೆವಣಮ್.
- 66 Line 6. *For* ಪ್ಯವಣ *read* ಪ್ಯವಣ, and *for* ಪ್ರಿಯಾಕ್ಷಾವಣ *read* ಪೀಯಾಕ್ಷಾವಣ.
- „ Line 13. *For* ವನಂ *read* ವನಂ.
- „ Line 17. *Omit* ತಿಮಿರಕಾ.
- „ Lines b 8 & 7. *Omit* ದೀರ್ಘ + ಅಪ್ಪೀ=ದೀರ್ಘಾಪ್ಪೀ ; and *after* ದೂರಕ್ಷೀ *insert* ಪರಾ+ಅಪ್ಪೀ=ಪರಾಪ್ಪೀ.
- 67 Line 13. *For* signifies *read* signifies
- „ Line b 15. *For* ಅರ್ಜಯಾಸ *read* ಅರ್ಜಯಾಸ.
- „ Line b 5. *For* ನಾಸಿಕ *read* ನಾಸಿಕಾ.
- 68 Line 16. *After* by *insert* the expression ಅಂತರ್ or
- „ Line b 10. *After* below) *insert* So ಅಂತರ್ಹಣಸ; but ಅಂತರ್ಹಣಸ (means country).
- „ Line b 3. *For* affixes *read* affixes and *for* and *read* into.
- 69 Line 1. *For* ಪ್ರನಿಂದಸಂ *read* ಪ್ರನಿಂದಸಂ.
- „ Line b 15. *Before* e. g. *insert* and this, though the ವ has subsequently been changed into any other letter. (Sid. II. 140.)
- „ Line b 13. *Before* But *insert* (here ಸಮ್ has afterwards become ಸಜ್ಞ owing to its contact with ಸ್ಯತಿ which is an affix, see below.)
- „ Line b 5. *For* ಪರಿಂದಿ *read* ಪರಿಂದಿನ.
- „ Line b 3. *Omit* ಇರಿಕಾವನಂ.
- 70 Line 1. *Omit* ನಿರಿಸದೀ.

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- 70 *Below the first three lines insert the following :—*  
 (xxxii a). So the ಸ should not be changed into ಁ in ಯುವನ್ and some other words (Sid. 1. 483.) e. g. ರಮ್ಯಯುವನ್ + ಆ = ರಮ್ಯಯುವನ್ + ಆ. ಪರಿವಕ್ಷ್ಯಾ + ನುಮ್ + ಇ = ಪರಿವಕ್ಷ್ಯಾನಿ. But what those other words are should be ascertained by study, as they have not been mentioned fully anywhere.
- „ Line 7. *Omit* or is followed by ಝಲ್.
- „ Line b 2. *For* ಷು *read* ಸು (ಷು).
- 71 *For* ಷು, ಷೂ, ಷೋ, ಷ್ವಭ್, ಷ್ಠಾ, ಷಿಚ್, ಷಂಜ್, ಷ್ವ, ಷ್ಯಂಜ್, ಷದ್, ಷೇವ್, ಷಿನ್, ಷಹ್, wherever they occur *read* ಸು (ಷು), ಸೂ (ಷೂ), ಸೋ (ಷೋ), ಸ್ತುಭ್ (ಷ್ವಭ್), ಸ್ಥಾ (ಷ್ಠಾ), ಸಿಚ್ (ಷಿಚ್), ಸಂಜ್ (ಷಂಜ್), ಸ್ತು (ಷ್ವ), ಸ್ಯಂಜ್ (ಷ್ಯಂಜ್), ಸದ್ (ಷದ್), ಸೇವ್ (ಷೇವ್), ಸಿನ್ (ಷಿನ್), ಸಹ್ (ಷಹ್).
- „ Line 7. *For* ಷೇಧ್ *read* ಸಿಧ್ (ಷಿಧ್) (not of the 4th class, see below).
- „ Line 9. *For* ಸೇಧ್ *read* ಸಿಧ್ (ಷಿಧ್).
- „ Line 11. *Before* from *insert* not.
- „ Line 14. *For* ಷಿದ್ *read* ಸದ್ (ಷದ್).
- „ Line b 3. *For* ಷೇಧ್ *read* ಸಿಧ್ (ಷಿಧ್)
- 72 Line b 10. *For* notwithstanding *read* notwithstanding.
- „ Last line *For* ಷೇಧ್ *read* ಷಿಧ್.
- 73 Lines 2 & 16. *For* ಷೇಧ್ *read* ಷಿಧ್.
- 74 Line 17. *For* ವಿಸ್ತುಸ್ತುಮ್ *read* ವಿಸ್ತುಸ್ತುಮ್.
- „ Lines b 3 & 2. *For* ಸ್ಯಾರ್ *read* ಸ್ಯಾತ್ and *for* ಪ್ರಾದುಸ್ + ಸ್ತು *read* ಪ್ರಾದುಸ್ + ತು.
- 75 Line 6. *After* ದಾಪುಪ್ತು *insert* ಸುಪುಪತುಃ; but ಸು + ಪ್ಪಾಪ (from ಸ್ವಪ್ of ಷ್ವಪ್, not ಸುಪ್ of ಷ್ವಪ್) = ಸುಪ್ಪಾಪ.
- „ Lines 11 to 13. *For* ಸಿತು and ನಯು *read* ಸಿತ and ನಯ.
- „ Line 14. *After* ಸುಪ್ *insert* (see below).
- „ *After* para (liv) *insert* the following :—

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- (liv a). A ಸ followed by the vowel ವಿ and following ಇಣ್ or ಕು without the intervention of a ರ is changed into ಷ if the word in which it occurs is appellative, optionally when the word is preceded by a word denoting *asterisms* and absolutely otherwise (VIII. 3, 99, 100 ; Sid. I. 474 note 29). e. g. ಹರಿಷೇಣ, ರೋಹಿಣೀಪೇಣ or ರೋಹಿಣೀಸೇನ. But ಪೃಥುಸೇನ (not appellative). ವಿಷ್ಣು ಕ್ಸೇನ (ರ intervenes). ಸರ್ವಸೇನ (no ಇಣ್ or ಕು).
- 75 Line b 3. After ಸ್ತುತೆ insert or ಸೋಮೌ and after ಅಗ್ನಿ ಪೃತ್ವಿತ್ insert ಅಗ್ನೀಮೋಮೌ (ಇ irregularly lengthened).
- „ Line b 2. For ಸಕ್ಥಿಃ read ಸಕ್ಥಿಃ and for ಗೌರಿವಕ್ಥಿಃ read ಗೌರಿವಕ್ಥಿಃ.
- 76 Line 4. For ದುಂದುಭಿಪೇವನಂ read ದುಂದುಭಿಪೇವಣಂ.
- „ Line 6. For ಭಿರುಷ್ಠಾನಂ read ಭೀರುಷ್ಠಾನಂ.
- „ Line 10. For ಸ್ತು, ಸುಪ್ಪ and ದುಪ್ಪ read ಸ್ತು, ಸುಪ್ಪ and ದುಪ್ಪ respectively.
- „ Omit line 11.
- „ Line 12. For ನಿ and ದು read ನಿರ್ and ದುರ್ and for ನಿಪಾವನಾ and ದುಪಾವನಾ read ನಿಪಾವನಾ and ದುಪಾವನಾ.
- „ Line 13. For ನಿ and ದು read ನಿರ್ and ದುರ್ ; and for ಸೇದಃ, ಸುಪೇದಃ, ನಿಪೇದಃ, and ದುಪೇದಃ read ಸೇಧಃ, ಸುಪೇಧಃ, ನಿಪೇಧಃ, and ದುಪೇಧಃ.
- „ Line 14. For ನಿ and ದು read ನಿರ್ and ದುರ್ and for ನಿಷಂಧಿಃ and ದುಷಂಧಿಃ read ನಿಷಂಧಿಃ and ದುಷಂಧಿಃ.
- „ Line b 6. For ಪಿತುಸ್ತಸಾ read ಪಿತುಃಸ್ತಸಾ.
- 77 Last line. After 97) insert ಪ್ರತಿಪ್ತು, ನಿಪ್ತು (VIII. 3. 114). ಸವನೇ ಸವನೇ, ಸೂತೇ ಸೂತೇ, ಸಾಮೇ ಸಾಮೇ, ಸವನಮುಖೇ ಸವನಮುಖೇ, ಕಿಂಸ, ಅನುಸವನಂ, ಗೋಸನಿಂ, ಅಕ್ಯಸನಿಂ, ಬೃಹಸ್ಪತಿಸಂ, (appellative) ಕಕುನಿಸವನಂ, ಸೋಮೇಸೋಮೇ, ಸಂವತ್ಸರೇ ಸಂವತ್ಸರೇ, ಕಿಂಸಂ ಕಿಂಸಂ, ಮುಸಲಂ ಮುಸಲಂ, ಗೋಸನಿಮಕ್ಯಸನಿಂ (VIII. 3. 110.)



## PART III.

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- 4 Line b 2. *For ಇಜ್ read ಇಜ್.*
- 6 Line 1. *For the list read the modern lists.*
- „ *After para 12 insert the following :—*
- 12 A. Observe also that generally roots ending in ಅಽ  
i e. ಮ with penultimate ಅ have indicatory ಮ (Sid.  
II. 85.)
- „ Line 6. *For belong read belonging.*
- „ Line b 12. *Before some roots insert such sanction is specially given in Paṇini's Grammar in the case of certain roots ; thus ಅಹ್ (ಅಹ್ 'to occupy' or 'to collect') and ತಹ್ (ತಹ್) are, according to the list, roots of the first class, but according to Paṇini may be taken as roots of the fifth class also (III. 1, 75, 76). And in the case of the root ಯಽ we find it stated that it, when preceded by the particle ಸಮ as a prefix and also when not preceded by any prefix may be treated as belonging to either the first or the fourth class, though when preceded by any other prefix than ಸಮ, it is a root only of the fourth class (III. 1. 72.) Even without such sanction in either the list or the Grammar.*
- 7 Line 19. *For ಯಜ್ ದತ್ತ read ಯಜ್ ದತ್ತ.*
- 8 Line b 7. *For ಮೂರ್ವತಿ read ಮೂಮೂರ್ವತಿ.*
- 10 Line b 10. *Before and insert or is ಹಽ, ಜಲ್ಘ, or other similar root which refers to making some particular kinds of sounds (ಹಸಪ್ರಕಾರಾಃ ಕ್ವುಕ್ರಿಯಾಃ) provided that the root meaning to "injure" is not ಹ್ಯ (Sid. II. 240).*
- „ Last line. *After injure) insert ವ್ಯತಿಹಂತಿ, ವ್ಯತಿಜಲ್ಪಂತಿ. Still ಸಮ್ಪ್ರಹರಣೀರಾಜಾನಃ.*
- 11 Line 16. *After class insert if it is marked in the list of roots as conjugable only in the átmanépadi (Sid. II. 172, 176.) and in other cases.*

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12 Line 9. *For ನಿಗ್ಯ read ನಿಗ್ಯಾ.*

13 Line b 12. *For ಹಬ್ಬ read ಹಬ್ಬೇ.*

14 Line b 13: *For ಸ್ವಾಯನ್ನಿರೋಕ್ಷಸಂಧೀ read ಸ್ವಾಯನ್ನಿರೋಕ್ಷ  
ಸಂಧಿ.*

„ *Before para 29 insert the following:—*

28 A. The roots are, as has been already mentioned (1) Intransitive and (2) Transitive. And it is to be noted here that roots naturally transitive may be treated as intransitive if the effect of the action denoted by them can be seen perceptibly in their objects, or in other words, if the objects can be considered to have had their origin from the action (ನಿರ್ವತ್ಯು) or to have suffered a perceptible change in their condition, situation, or position, owing to the action (ವಿಕಾರ್ಯ). For, in these cases the objects may be looked upon as a kind of agent for the active process involved in the production of the effect. Thus, for example, cooking, with reference to the food produced by the cooking is a constructive process, while splitting is with reference to what is split, say wood, for instance, is a process showing a change of its previous condition. So, we may regard the action of cooking as that of the food and the action of splitting as that of the wood, and say 'the food cooks' and 'the wood splits.' As in such use of transitive roots the original ordinary agent is entirely kept out of sight, the roots become intransitive having no object different from the assumed agent upon which the action can be considered to operate. The assumed agent, however, may be viewed as only an agent or as having taken the character of an agent without losing fully its original nature as an object. Thus instead of saying 'the food cooks' and 'the wood splits' we may say 'the food cooks itself' and 'the wood splits itself.' So, we may say 'the pot

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makes itself.' But it should be remembered that the rule relating to such use of transitive verbs excludes entirely roots whose sense does not include the production of a perceptible effect upon their objects as in the cooking and the splitting. So, transitive roots which denote 'attempt' (ಯತ್ನ), knowledge (ಜ್ಞಾನ), and desire (ಇಚ್ಛಾ) as well as roots such as "to touch" which denotes an action whose sense necessarily requires some object for it to operate upon are excluded. Nor can the rule apply to those roots which, as we shall see hereafter, admit of two objects being used along with them. Thus, the rule does not apply to "to lead" as this is one of such roots. In the sentence "ಅಜಾನ್ತ್ರಮಂ ನಯತಿ" "he leads the sheep (to) the village," besides the "sheep" which is the real object, the verb takes "the village" as another object in the sense of "to the village." Here even when one object is treated as agent, another object will remain undisposed of. So, here we cannot apply the rule. But it has been said that in the case of a desiderative root if the original root admits of a reflective voice, the desiderative from this root can be used in the same voice. (Sid. II. 274 to 277. notes 1, 2, 6, 7 and 12).

- 28 B. Now as to the use of the voices it is to be added that the intransitive roots whether primary or derived from transitive roots in the manner above mentioned admit of the impersonal voice. (Sid. I. 274). But it appears that though primary intransitive roots can be used in the active voice the *quasi* intransitive roots cannot be so used. On the other hand, it appears that transitive roots reject not only the impersonal voice but also the reflective voice, unless they become *quasi* intransitive roots. In fact, these *quasi* intransitive roots can be used only in the impersonal voice, when the object is

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viewed as an agent, and in the reflective voice when the object is viewed as an agent as well as an object (Sid. I. 274, 276). The result therefore is that—

- (1). the active voice is proper for intransitive roots and for transitive roots except when they are looked upon as *quasi* intransitive roots ;
- (2). the passive voice is proper only for transitive roots except when they are regarded as *quasi* intransitive roots ;
- (3). the impersonal voice is proper for intransitive roots whether primary or derived from transitive roots ; and
- (4). the reflective voice is proper only for *quasi* intransitive roots.

15 Line 15. *For* regularly *read* irregularly.

„ *After* para 30. *insert the following:—*

„ 31 A. The roots ದಾ (ದಾಡ್), III ದಾ, ದೈ, ದೋ, ಧಾ and ಧೇ are called ಘು (*ghu*) (I. 1. 20).

16 Line 11. *For* I *read* (1).

17 *Opposite to* viii roots. *Omit* (1) ವ್ substituted for ಉ *and for* (ii) & (iii) *respectively read* (i) & (ii).

„ Article (2) col. 2. *After* 67) *insert* (ii) ಕ್ವ (Sid. II. 278). *and before* ಯಕ್ *insert* (i).

„ Article (3) col. 2. *For* 4 ಕ್ವ *read* ಕ್ವ; *for* 4 ಸಿವ್ *read* ಅವ್; *for* 4 ಸಿವ್<sub>1</sub> *read* ಸಿವ್<sub>1</sub>; *omit* (viii) ಸಿವ್<sub>1</sub>; *for* (ix) *read* (viii); *and for* (x) *read* (ix).

„ Article (4). *After* ತಾನ್ *insert* (ತಾನ್).

18 Article (1). *In the column relating to the 2nd person for* ಫೈ<sub>2</sub> *read* ಫೈ<sub>3</sub>.

„ Article (2). *For* ಅತೈ *read* ಅತೈ<sub>1</sub>.

19 Article (7) *Omit the first two of the three lines opposite to* (ii) A.

„ Article (9) *For* 4 ತೈ *read* 1 ತೈ.

20 *For* ನವತೈ, ನೈ, ಲೈವೈ, *respectively read* ನವತೈ<sub>1</sub>, ನೈ<sub>1</sub>, and ಲೈವೈ<sub>1</sub>.

22 *For* ಆತಾಮ *and* ಆಫಾಮ *read* ಆತಾಮ್ *and* ಆಫಾಮ್; *for* ಧೈಮ *read* ಧೈಂ *and for* ನೈ *and* ನವತೈ *read* ನೈ<sub>1</sub> *and* ನವತೈ<sub>1</sub>.

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- 23 Line 6. *For ವಸು read ಕ್ವಸು.*  
 „ Line b 13. *After concerned insert not being roots meaning “to adorn” and used in the reflective voice (Sid. II. 277.)*  
 „ Line b 9. *For personal affixes ತ and ಥಾನ್ read ತ and ಥ of the personal affixes ತ, ಥಾನ್, ಆತಾಂ and ಆಫಾಂ.*  
 24 Lines 9 & 10. *For ಸ್ವಯಾತಾಂ and ಸ್ವಯಾಥಾಂ read ಸ್ವಯಾನಾಂ and ಸ್ವಯಾನಾಂ.*  
 „ Lines 17 & 21. *For ಖಾ read ಖಾ.*  
 „ Line b 11. *For ವಸು read ಕ್ವಸು.*  
 28 *Opposite to ದಿಹ್, for to swear read to smear.*  
 „ Para 6, line 5. *For short ಅ read ಅ (short).*  
 30 Line 20. *Omit other.*  
 31 Line 1. *Omit I.—Prāptavibhāsha.*  
 „ *Omit lines 9 to 19.*  
 32 *After para 14 insert the following :—*  
 14 A. And likewise there are some E[and E· roots which respectively reject or admit the augment in the *ātmanepadi* before the tense affixes of the aorist and the personal affixes of the benedictive which as we have seen take the augment ಸ್ವಯಾನ್ and then appear as affixes beginning with ಸ, the affixes in both cases appearing as affixes having indicatory ಕ, when the augment has been rejected, though without this indicatory letter otherwise. These roots are :—  
 (1). roots ending in ಷ and beginning with conjunct consonants (E· roots) (VII. 2. 43 ; I. 2. 12).  
 (2). roots ending in ಋ (E roots) (VII. 2. 42 ; I. 2. 12).  
 33 Line 6. *After roots insert and take into consideration the rule relating to the optional augmentation of roots having indicatory ಲಾ which appears to apply to the affixes of the perfect also (VII. 2. 44).*  
 „ Line 10. *After ಥಲ್ insert optionally if they have indicatory ಲಾ (I. of list B.), and absolutely, otherwise*

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- 33 Line b 14. *Before the insert or roots having indicatory ಁ (I. of list B.) (VII. 2. 44).*
- „ Line b 2. *Omit (iv) Roots.*
- „ Last line. *Before which insert (3) (i) Roots.*
- 34 Line 1. *For (v) read (ii).*
- „ Line 5. *For (vi) read (iii).*
- 35 Line b 7. *Omit e<sup>12</sup>.*
- „ Line b 5. *Omit e<sup>3, 12</sup>.*
- „ Last line. *Omit eo<sup>3, 6</sup>, and for e<sup>3, 4, 6, 9, 14, 15</sup>. read e<sup>4, 9, 14, 15</sup>.*
- 36 Line b 13. *Omit e<sup>5, 8</sup>.*
- 38 Line 19. *For a vowel read a short vowel.*
- 39 Line 1. *Before by insert immediately.*
- „ Line 21. *For for bases read to bases.*
- 40 Lines 13, 14 & 15. *Omit or by an árdhadhatuka affix beginning with ಯ and distinguished by an indicatory ಕ or ಙ, if it is not a primitive one.*
- „ Lines 17 & 18. *Omit ಪಿಪರಿಷ್+ಯಕ್ or ಯಜ್=ಪಿಪರಿಷಾಯ.*
- „ Lines 19 & 20. *Omit ಕೈ + ಯ of ಲೈಪ್ (primitive affix) = ಕೈ + ಯ.*
- „ Lines 21 & 22. *Omit other than the above.*
- 41 Line 3. *For ಬೆಫಿದಿತುಂ read ಬೇಫಿದಿತುಂ.*
- „ Line b 11. *After ಕ insert or ಙ.*
- 42 Line 4. *For ತೈ read ತೈ.*
- „ Line 7. *Before having insert and.*
- „ In section (vi) *read clause (a) as clause (b) and vice versa.*
- 43 Line 8. *For But read And.*
- „ Line 12. *Before + ಕ್ಷಃ insert (ರಂಫ).*
- „ Line b 9. *For bases read roots.*
- „ Line b 7. *For base read root.*
- „ Lines b 5 & 4. *Omit of which the base is formed.*
- 44 Line 2. *For bases read roots.*
- 45 Line 2. *For thy read they.*
- „ Line 3. *For ಉರ್ read ಉರ್.*
- „ Line 4. *For ಕರ್ read ಇರ್.*
- „ Line 6. *After before insert ಅಜ್ and.*

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- 45 Line 8. For ಕೀರ್ + ಕ = ಕೀರ read ಕಿರ್ + ಕ = ಕಿರ.  
 „ Line 9. After ಕರತಾಃ insert ಜ್ಞಾ + ಅಜ್ = ಜರ್ + ಅಜ್.  
 „ Line 19. For ಕೈ read ಚಿ or ಸ್ತು.  
 „ After section (xx) insert the following :—  
 (xx a). And final ಉ and ಲೂ before primitive affixes beginning with ಯ should be changed into ಅಽ if the affixes have not an indicative ಕ or ಣ and ಅಽ if they have an indicative ಣ (VI. 1. 80.) e. g. ದ್ರು + ಯತ್ = ದ್ರವ್ಯ. ದ್ರು + ಣ್ಯತ್ = ದ್ರಾವ್ಯ. ಭೂ + ಯತ್ = ಭವ್ಯ. ಭೂ + ಣ್ಯತ್ = ಭಾವ್ಯ.  
 46 Line 12. For afterwords read afterwards.  
 „ Lines b 7 & 6. For ಫುಜ್ read ಫುಜ್.  
 „ Last line. After ಣ್ಯಲ್ insert (primitive affix).  
 47 Line b 3. For penultimate read penultimate.  
 48 Line 11. After ರಗಿಸ್ insert ಅಮ್ರ + ಇ + ಸಚ್ = ಅಮ್ರಿಸ್ (ಅ is not penultimate).  
 49 Line 6. For ರೋಚೆ read ವೋಚೆ.  
 „ Line 15. For F. A. read F. P.  
 „ Line 17. For and read or.  
 „ Line b 8. After before insert the.  
 50 Line 9. For ಈಸ್ read ಈಸ್ and for ಇಸ read ಇಷ.  
 „ Line 12. For ಓಜ್ read ಓಜ.  
 51 Line 3. After ಣ್ಯತ್ insert not being in the sense of “oughtness.”  
 „ Lines b 8 & 7. Insert and before ಕಮ್, ಕಾ, and ಕಾವನ್; and omit and ಗಣ್, and ಗಾ and ಗಾವನ್.  
 „ Line b 6. For ತ್ read ॥ ತ್.  
 „ Line b 3. For ಸ್ read ॥ ಸ್.  
 „ After section (xli) insert the following :—  
 (xli a). And before affixes beginning with ಧ the final ಸ of bases is entirely *loped* (VIII. 2. 25); and before *úrdhahátuka* affixes beginning with ಸ, the final ಸ is changed into ತ (VII. 4. 49.) e. g. ಎವಿಸ್ +

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ಧ್ಯಂ=ಎವಿಧ್ಯೂ; ಚಕಾಸ+ಧಿ=ಚಕಾಧಿ. ಸಸ+ಧಿ=ಸಧಿ. ವಸ+  
ಸ್ಯ=ವತ್ಸ್ಯ. (See Sid. II. 126. where the opinion that  
the final ಸ before ಧ may be allowed to remain  
except when it has been derived by the affixing of  
ಸಿಚ್ is objected to).

52 . After section (xlvi) insert the following :—

(xlvi a). And before *nistha* affixes the final ದ of bases  
is changed into ಸ (VIII. 2. 42). e. g. ಭಿದ್+ಸ=ಭಿನ್+  
ಸ=ಭಿನ್ಯ.

„ Line 8. After ವ insert not coming after ರ.

„ Line 9. Before But insert ದಿವ್+ಕ್ವಿಪ್, ಕ್ವ or ಕ್ವಾ=ದಿ @ ಉ  
for f + ಕ್ವಿಪ್, ಕ್ವ, ಕ್ವಾ=ದ್ರ್ಯ, ದ್ರ್ಯತ, ದ್ರ್ಯತ್ವಾ. ಸಿವ್ + ನ  
=ಸಿವ್ @ ಉ for f + ನ = ಸ್ರ್ಯನ; and omit But in the  
above cases.

„ Omit lines 10 to 15.

53 Line 2. After ಕ್ವಿಪ್ insert or its substitute ನ್.

„ Line 4. After ಭನಜ್ insert ಭಂಜ್+ನ್=ಭನ್+ನ್=ಭನ್ಜ್.

„ Line 5. For ಿ ಯಜ್ read ಯಜ್ (not ಿ ಯಜ್), and before  
affixes insert other.

„ Line 8. After ಜ insert and come before ಕ್ವಾ.

„ Line 15. After place insert and except before ಕ the tense  
affix of the 6th class.

„ Line 18. For ಿ ಯಜ್ read ಯಜ್ and after ನಂದ್ಯ; insert  
ತ್ಯಂಫ್+ಕ=ತ್ಯಂಫ.

„ Omit paras (liii) and (liv.)

54 Line 2. Before Bases insert Verbal.

„ Lines 12 & 13. For ಾಘ್ read ಈಘ್.

„ Line b 8. For ಯಜ್ read ಿ ಯಜ್.

55 Line b 14. After reduplication insert before ಚಜ್ or ಚಜ್  
-ಸನ್.

„ Line b 12. For s. p. read l. p.

57 Line b 2. For ರೀಕ್ read ರೀಜ್.

59 Line b 14. For ಜ್ಯ read ಜ್ಯ.

„ Omit lines b 12 and 11.



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- 59 Line b 10. *For ಅಟ read ಅಟ.*  
 „ Line b 6. *After ಕಾನಯಿಷೆ insert (ir).*  
 „ Line b 3. *For ಜು read ಜ.*  
 60 Line 15. *After such insert So ವಿಧಿ before ಪಜ್=ಇಧಿ.*  
 „ Line b 9. *For ಸತ್ read ಸರ.*  
 „ Line b 8. *After ಕಲ್ insert ಡೌ=ಡು.*  
 61 Lines 1 & 2. *Omit ಡು from ಡೌಕ್=ಡು.*  
 „ Line 13. *For ಫ್ರಿಯಾ read ಫ್ರಿಯಾ (from irregular ಫ್ರಾ+ಯಜ್ see below.)*  
 „ Line 14. *For ಡೌಕ್ read ಡೌಕ್.*  
 „ Line b 7. *For ಪಜ್ಸನ್ read ಪಜ್-ಸನ್.*  
 62 Line 1. *For ಕಾವ read ಕಾಯ (irregular.)*  
 „ Line 2. *For ನಾವ read ನಾಯ.*  
 „ Line 11. *After 83) insert provided it is not augmented with ರೀಕ್ &c., as shewn below (Sid. II. 209.)*  
 „ Lines 15 & 16. *For the words not derived by samprasāranan substitute including a ಋ derived by samprasārnation in the case of ಯಜ್ but excluding such ಋ in the case of ಿ ಯಜ್.*  
 „ Line b 8. *Omit or F P ವೈಶ್ವ.*  
 „ Line b 5. *Omit (from FA ಗೃಹ್ಯ=ಗ್ರಹ @ smp +ಯಜ್) or.*  
 „ Last line. *For ಲಾ read ಲಾ.*  
 63 Line 1. *For ಕ್ಲೆ read ೨ ಕವ.*  
 „ Lines 2 & 3. *For reduplicates are of roots which end in the letter ಋ read ಅ is derived from the letter ಋ of roots.*  
 „ Line 5. *After ಭೃ insert ಭೃಜ್.*  
 „ Line 16. *For ಅಚ್ read ಅಚ್.*  
 „ Line 19. *For ಅಚ್ read ಅಂಚ್.*  
 „ Line b 4. *After roots insert under the rules relating to reduplication.*  
 64 Line 6. *For between conjunct consonants read after a conjunct consonant.*

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- 64 Line 12. *After ಉಉವಿಧೆ insert still ನೆಠ್ (from ಣಠ್) + ಇಥ್ = ನೇಠಿಥ್ and ಸಹ್ (from ಪಹ್) + ಏ = ಸೇಹೇ (here though ನ and ಸ are different from ಣ and ಪ which were in the original form of the roots the change is not due to the rules of reduplication).*

Observe that when reduplication has, according to the rules above, been made prior to a substitution affecting the root reduplicated, the substitution postponed should however be made before the reduplicated root and its reduplicate coalesce by *sandhi* (Sid. II. 99.) *e. g.* ಉ (ಉಜ್) liable to be changed into ಉವ್ (ಉವಜ್) before the affix ವಿ, having become ಉ. ಉ by reduplication, should not, before the change, coalesce by *sandhi* with the reduplicate into ಊ and then have this ಊ replaced by ಉವಜ್, becoming in consequence ಉವೇ; but should become ಉವೇ first and then by *sandhi* with the reduplicate ಉ, become ಉವೇ.

„ Col 1. last line. *After ರ insert not being ರ್ಯ.*

67 Line 12. *For ಆ read ಅ.*

„ Lines 16 & 17. *For consonants read a consonant.*

„ Line 19. *After one insert while ಆ is used in all cases other than those mentioned in (1) and also in the cases mentioned in (2) when the option allowed regarding them is not availed of.*

68 Line 10. *For Root read Roots.*

„ Line 14. *For ordento- read or dento-*

69 Last line. *For ಸಪ ಯಮಯ್ read ಸಪ = ಯಮಯ್ and for ಸಪ + ಯಮ read ಸಪ = ಯಮ.*

72 Line 5. *After tense insert and also before the primitive affix ಲ್ಯವ್ if the roots are such as when changed into ನಿ roots have light penultimate vowels (VI. 4. 55, 56.)*

„ Line 6. *For ನಿ read nishṭhá.*

„ Line 8. *After affixes insert including E. nishṭhá affixes and ಲ್ಯವ್ in the case of roots not taking the second form as already said.*

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76 *Before para 12 insert the following:—*

11 A. It has been said that when a *ni* root is formed from a *ni* root formed from original roots distinguished by an indicatory ಮ, the second *ni* root may have two alternative forms as given under the third form of the 5th model when they are afterwards to take ಸ್ಯ-ಚೀ &c. Thus, if from the *ni* root ಕಮ a second *ni* root is formed, this before ಸ್ಯ-ಚೀ may be ಕಮ or ಕಮ. And it has been said further that even a C root formed from a F root formed from an original root distinguished by indicatory ಮ, may, before ಸ್ಯ-ಚೀ &c., have two alternative forms as above. Thus, the third form of the C root from F A ಕಂಕಮ್ಯ or F. P. ಕಮ (the forms which the original root ಕಮ takes as F A and F P) (see below) is ಕಂಕಂ or ಕಂಕಂ (Sid. II. 272.)

„ Line 14. *After and insert* so far as FP roots are concerned only from such roots.

„ Lines 15 & 16. *Omit* but they may be derived from such roots by the use of either the one affix or the other.

78 Line 8. *For* ಲೋಪ್ = ಲೋಲೋಪ್ *read* ಲೋಚ್ = ಲೋಲೋಚ್.

„ Line b 5. *For* ಈ *read* or *and omit* or ಉ.

79 Line b 2. *For* ಮಸಜ್ *read* ಮಸಜ್.

81 Line 3. *For* ಇಧ್ *read* ಇಲ್; *for* ವಿಧಿಡ್ *read* ವಿಲಿಡ್; *and for* ವಿಧಿಡ್ *read* ವಿಲಿಡ್.

„ Line 16. *For* ಲರ್ಚ್ *read* ಲರ್ಚ್.

82 *Omit* lines 10 and 15.

84 *Opposite to* “Roots ending in ಇಕ್” *for* ಉ *read* ಉ.

„ *Opposite to* “Roots of the 2nd class” *for* ದ್ವಿಪ್ *read* ದ್ವಿಪ್.

„ *Opposite to* “Roots of the 3rd class” *for* ಭಿ = ಬಿಭಿ *read* ಭಿ = ಬಿಭಿ.

„ *Below* “Roots ending in ಓ” *insert as follows:—*

Roots ending in  
consonants with penultimate nasals.

ಭ್ರಂಕ್ = ಭ್ರಂಕ್ + ಕ್ಯನ್, = ಭ್ರಂಕ್ - p  
+ ಯ = ಭ್ರ್ಯ. .... (4)

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- 84 Last two lines. *Omit* ಪೂಜ್ = ಪೂಜ್ಯ and ಪುಷ್ಪ್ = ಪುಷ್ಪ್ಯ ;  
and for (4) read (5).
- 85 *Opposite to* “Roots ending in vowels” for ದೂ read ದು.  
,, *Below* “Roots ending in ಉ and ಊ” insert as follows :—  
Roots ending in ಸ್ತೂಹ್ = ಸ್ತೂಹ್ + ಶ್ಚ = ಸ್ತೂಹ್ @  
consonants with pe- ಈರ್ for p + ಅ = ಪೀರ್ಹ. ... (5)  
nultimate ಯು.
- ,, *For* Roots ending in consonants read Other Roots end-  
ing in consonants; and for (5) read (6).
- 86 *Opposite to* “Roots without penultimate nasals” for  
ಮನುಜ್ read ಮನುಜ್; and for ಲ್ರದ್ = ಲ್ರನದ್, ಲ್ರನ್ದ್  
read ಲ್ಲದ್ = ಲ್ಲನದ್, ಲ್ಲನ್ದ್.
- ,, *Opposite to* “Roots of the 8th class” omit ಷಣ್ + ವ್ =  
ಷಣ್ @ gp. + ವ್ = ಅಣ್ವರ್. ... 3rd form;  
and ತನ್ + ವ್ = ತನ್ವ್. ... 3rd form.
- ,, *Opposite to* “Roots of the 9th class” after the first ಜಾ  
insert (irregular) and omit ಕ್ಕೂ = ಕ್ಕೂನೀ, ಕ್ಕೂನ್,  
ಕ್ಕೂನಾ.
- ,, *After* model (1) insert :—  
Roots ending in ವ್. ಖವ್ = ಖವ್ @ ಉ (ಊರ್) for f +  
ನೀ = ಖೌನೀ ... 1st form.  
ಖವ್ @ ಉ for f + ನ್ = ಖೌ  
ನ್ ... 2nd form.  
ಖವ್ = ಖವ್ @ ಉ for f + ನ್ =  
ಖೌನ್ ... 3rd form (2).
- 87 Line 5. *For* (2) read (3).
- ,, Line 11. *For* (3) read (4).
- 88 *Omit* lines 8 and 9.
- ,, Line 10. *For* (3) read (2).
- ,, Line 12. *For* (2) ತನ್ವ್ + read or; and for (3) and (4) read  
(2) and (3).
- ,, Line 13. *For* (5) read (4).
- 89 *After* roots ending in ಷ insert and not being roots begin-  
ning with conjunct consonants.
- ,, *Above* “Roots ending ಯು (labial)” insert :—

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Roots beginning with conjunct consonants and ending in ಯ.  $\text{ಸ್ತೃಛ} = \text{ಸ್ತೃ} + \text{ಯಕ್} = \text{ಸ್ತೃಛ}$  @  $gf + \text{ಯ}$   
 $= \text{ಸ್ತೃಛ್ಯ}$  .... (5)

89 Last line. *For* (5) *read* (6).

90 Line 3. *For* (6) *read* (7).

„ Line 5. *For* (7) *read* (8).

„ Below “Roots with penultimate ಯು” *insert the following:—*

Roots having penultimate nasals and not distinguished by indicatory ಇ.  $\text{ಸ್ರಂಸ್} = \text{ಸ್ರಂ} + \text{ಯಕ್} = \text{ಸ್ರಂಸ್}$   
 $p + \text{ಯ} = \text{ಸ್ರಸ್ಯ}$  ... (9)

„ After “Other roots than the above” *insert* except in the case of C and D roots in the reflective voice which form their bases by ಕಪ್ according to the model given for the active voice (Sid. II. 277, 278).

„ Line 12. After ಲೋಪ್ಯ insert ವಂದ್ = ವಂದ್ಯ and *for* (8) *read* (10).

„ Before para 23 *insert the following:—*

22 A. It has been said that even roots meaning “to adorn” should not, in the reflective voice, take ಯಕ್ but only their tense affixes of the active voice (Sid. II. 277.) e. g. ಕೃ when it means “to adorn” as it would with the prefix ಅಂ, should take its active tense affix ಉ, not ಯಕ್.

91 Line 6. *For* ಚು = ಚೂಪ್ಯ *read* ಜು = ಜೂಪ್ಯ.

„ Line b 3. *Omit* ಶ್ಯ = ಶ್ಯಯಪ್ಯ; ಯು = ಯವಿಪ್ಯ.

92 Line b 11. After optionally *insert* except the reflective voice of roots meaning “to adorn.” (Sid. II. 277).

„ Line b 9. *For* ಚು = ಚಾವಿಪ್ಯ *read* ಜು = ಜಾವಿಪ್ಯ.

„ Line b 2. After ಎ insert either immediately or mediately through their ನಿ or F roots.

93 Line 5. After ಎ insert either immediately or mediately through their ನಿ or F roots.

„ Line 7. After ಮ insert or from ನಿ root ಕು; *for* ಕಾಮಯಪ್ಯ

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*read ಕಮಯಿಪ್ಯ ; and after ಕಾಮಯಿಪ್ಯ insert C root from F ಕಂಕಂ = ಕಂಕಮಿಪ್ಯ or ಕಂಕಾಮಿಪ್ಯ or ಕಂಕಮಯಿಪ್ಯ.*

95 Line b 4. *After optionally insert except the reflective voice of roots meaning “to adorn.” (Sid. II. 277).*

96 Line 7. *After ಎ insert either immediately or mediatly through their ನಿ or F roots ; and after &c. insert So C root from F ಕಂಕಮ = ಕಂಕಮಿತ್ &c. or ಕಂಕಾಮಿತ್ &c. or ಕಂಕಮಯಿತ್ &c.*

„ Line 8. *For ಣಿ read ನಿ.*

„ Line b 9. *After ಎ insert either immediately or mediatly through their ನಿ or F roots.*

„ Line b 7. *For ಕಾಮಯಿತ್ read ಕಮಯಿತ್.*

97 Line b 11. *Omit ಬ್ರಾವ್ from ಬ್ರಾ = ಬುಬ್ರವ.*

„ Line b 6. *For from ಅಟ್ read from ಅಟ.*

99 Col. 2 *For ಯಾ read ಯಾ and omit ಓಲಡ್ from ಓಲಡ್ = ಓಲೀಲಡ.*

101 Line 4. *Omit ನೂ = ನೌಪ್.*

„ Line 5. *For ತ್ತಾ = ತಾರ್ಪ್ read ಕೈ = ಕಾರ್ಪ್.*

102 Line 5. *For ಪು read ಪೂ.*

„ Lines 13 & 14. *For ಪ್ಪಾ from ಪ್ಪೈ = ಪ್ಪಾನ್ read ಪ್ಯಾ from ಪ್ಯೈ = ಪ್ಯಾನ್.*

104 Line 3. *For ಅಟಪ್ read ಅಟಪ್.*

„ Line 4. *For ತ್ಯಯ್ = ತ್ಯಯಿಪ್ read ತಯ್ = ತಯಿಪ್.*

105 Line 11. *After optionally insert except the reflective voice of roots meaning “to adorn” (Sid. II, 277.) and.*

„ Line 12. *For a read the*

„ Lines 14 to 16. *For ದಾ read ದ್ರಾ and for ದೈ read ದ್ರೈ.*

„ *After indicatory ಮ or ಎ insert either immediately or mediatly through their ನಿ or F roots.*

„ Line b 3. *After optionally insert except in the case of roots meaning “to adorn” (Sid. II. 277.)*

106 Lines 2 to 4. *For ದಾ read ದ್ರಾ and for ದೈ read ದ್ರೈ.*

„ Line 10. *After singular insert except the reflective voice of roots meaning “to adorn” and of D roots (Sid.*

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- 106 II. 277.) and except in the case of C roots in the reflective voice which form their bases by ಚ್ಚ್ or ಚ್ಚ್-ಸನ್ according to the models given for the active voice (Sid. II. 278.)
- 107 Line b 4. *For* itself *read* itself *and for* necessarily *read* necessarily.
- 108 Line 8. *For* graminarians *read* grammarians.  
 „ Line 11. *For* syllabe *read* syllable.  
 „ Line 12. *For* graminarians *read* grammarians.  
 „ Line b 12. *For* lengthering *read* lengthening.  
 „ Line b 2. *For* through *read* though.
- 109 Line b 11. *For* ದಾ *read* ದಾ.  
 „ Line b 7. *After* ಎ insert either immediately or mediately through their ನಿ or ಫ roots.  
 „ Line b 5. *After* ಕಮ್ insert or from ನಿ ಕಮ್.  
 „ Line b 4. *After* ಕಮಯಿಷ್ insert from ಫ ಕಂಕಂ=ಕಂಕಮಿಷ್ or ಕಂಕಾಮಿಷ್ or ಕಂಕಮಯಿಷ್.
- 110 *Before* para 42 *insert* the following :—  
 41 A. Note carefully that in the reflective voice so far as the tense affixes are concerned the forms of the active voice, not of the passive, should be used in the case of—  
 (1). roots meaning “to adorn;”  
 (2). D roots; [and  
 (3). C roots ;  
 though in the case of C roots the optional passive forms prescribed for the 1st and the 2nd future and for the conditional and the aorist except in the 3rd person singular, in consequence of the option of treating the affixes ಸ್ಯ, ಏಚ್ and ತಾನ್ &c. as affixes augmented with ಇಲ್ and having the condition of ಚಿತ್ may also be used. (Sid. II. 277, 278).  
 „ Line 13. *For* will *read* with.
- 112 Line 4. *For* ದದ *read* ದದ್.  
 „ Line b 8. *After* 109) *insert* And in the aorist of the *ātma-*

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- 112 *nepadi* 1 ತ<sub>2</sub> should be used when the base has been formed by ಚೀ; otherwise ತ<sub>2</sub> should be used. (VI. 4. 104).
- „ Line b 7. After ಅನ್, insert ದಾಯಿ=ದಾಯಿ + 1 ತ<sub>2</sub>; but ಲವಿಷ್ = ಲವಿಷ್ + ತ<sub>2</sub>.
- 113 Line 9. For ಚಲಂಫ್ read ಚಲಂಪ್ and for ಇಚ್ read ಇಚ್.
- „ Line b 8. For 4 ಸ read 4 ಸ.
- „ Line b 7. After consonant insert and also after bases ending in ಋ or ೠ which after gunation of the vowels appear necessarily as bases ending in ರ.
- „ Line b 6. For ಬಭಿದ್ = ಬಭಿದ್ read ಭಿದ್ or ಚಾಕ್ತಾ or ಪಿಪ್ಪ = ಭಿದ್. etc.
- 114 Line 17. After class insert and from roots of the 5th class and for thad read that.
- „ Line b 11. For thad read that.
- 116 Col. 1. For ಧೃ read I ಧೃ; for ತನ್ವ್ಯ read ತನ್; and after ಸುನ್ವ್ಯ insert or ಸುನ್.
- 118 Col. 1. For ಸನ್ read ಸನ್ and for ಶಿಷ್ read ಶಿಷ್.
- „ Col. 2. For ಶಿಷ್ಪ read ಶಿಷ್ಪ.
- 119 For ಸಪ್ಪೀತಃ read ಸಪ್ಪೀಥಃ and for ಶಿಷ್ಠಿ, ಶಿಷ್ಪಿ, ಶಿಷ್ವಃ and ಶಿಷ್ವಃ read ಶಿಷ್ಠಿ, ಶಿಷ್ಪಿ, ಶಿಷ್ವಃ and ಶಿಷ್ವಃ.
- 120 For ಜ್ಞೇಪೀತಃ read ಜ್ಞೇಪೀತಃ.
- 121 For 3rd Person read 1st Person and for ಜ್ಞೇಪೀ read ಜ್ಞೇಪೀ.
- 122 For ದೋಧು @ ಉರ್ read ದೋಧು @ ಉರ್ and after from ಋ insert (irregular).
- 128 For ಧೋಧುಧಃ read ದೋಧುಧಃ.
- 125 For ಚಾಕ್ತಾ + ಈರ್ f read ಚಾಕ್ತಾ @ ಈರ್ for f.
- „ For ಧನ್ @ lp. + ಥಃ read ಧನ್ @ lp. + ಥ.
- 126 For ಜರಿಘ್ರಹ್, ಜಂಜನ್, ಜಂಜಂತಿ, ಜಿಂಜಂತಿ, ಜಂಜಂತಃ and ಜಿಂಜಂತಃ read ಜರಿಘ್ರಹ್, ಜಂಜನ್, ಜಂಜಂತಿ, ಜಿಂಜಂತಿ, ಜಂಜಂತಃ and ಜಿಂಜಂತಃ.
- 127 For ತಂತಂಸ್ತಃ, ಜಾಘ್ರಣ್ತಃ, ಜಂಜಂಸಿ, ಜಿಂಜಂಸಿ ಜಂಜಂಥಃ ಜಂಜಂಥಃ, ಜಂಜಂತ್ರಿ, ಜಿಂಜಂಥಃ ಜಿಂಜಂಥ and ಜಿಂಜಂತ್ರಿ read ತಂತಂಸ್ತಃ,



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- ಜರಿಫುಣ್ಣಿ, ಜಂಜೋಂಪಿ, ಜೆಂಜೇಂಪಿ, ಜಂಜಾಂಥೆ, ಜಂಜಾಂಥೆ, ಜಂಜೋನ್ರಿ, ಜೆಂಜೇಂಥೆ, ಜೆಂಜೇಂಥೆ and ಜೆಂಜೇನ್ರಿ.
- 128 Omit @ gp. + ತಿ or ಚಾಕ್ಯತ್; before ಈತಿ insert ತಿ or; and for ಚಾಕರ್ತಿ read ಚಾಕೇರ್ತಿ and for ಪಾಸ್ಪರ್ಧ್ read ಪಾಸ್ಪರ್ಧ್.
- 129 For ಜಜಿಗ್ಯಧೀಷಿ read ಜರಿಗ್ಯಧೀಷಿ; omit @ gp. + ಸಿ or ಚಾಕ್ಯತ್, and @ gp. + ಮಿ or ಚಾಕ್ಯತ್; for p + ಈಸಿ read p + ಸಿ or ಈಸಿ; for p + ಈಮಿ read p + ಮಿ or ಈಮಿ; and for ಚಾಕರ್ತ್ರಿ and ಚಾಕರ್ತ್ರಿ read ಚಾಕೇರ್ತ್ರಿ and ಚಾಕೇರ್ತ್ರಿ.
- 130 For ನಾನಾಧ್ read ನಾನಾಧ್.
- 131 For ತೋತುಸ್ತು read ತೋತುಸ್ತು.
- 132 For ಧಿವ್ read ಧಿವ್.
- 133 For ದಿಧೇಷ್ಟಿ, ಜರಿಗರ್ತ್ರಿ, ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಡೆ, ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಡೆ, ತಾಸ್ತೀರ್ಥೆ, ತಾಸ್ತೀರ್ಥೆ and ಮೋಮೂರ್ಷ್ಟಿ read ದಿಧೇರ್ತ್ರಿ, ಜರಿಫರ್ತ್ರಿ, ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಡೆ, ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಡೆ, ತಾಸ್ತೀರ್ಥೆ, ತಾಸ್ತೀರ್ಥೆ and ಮೋಮೂರ್ತ್ರಿ.
- 134&135 Omit model (27); for ಛ and ರ read and ಛ; for ಪಾಪ್ಯ ಜ್ಞೇತಿ, ಪಾಪ್ಯಜ್ಞೇಷಿ, ಪಾಪ್ಯಜ್ಞೇಮಿ and ಪಾಪ್ಯಜ್ಞೇಷಿ read ಪಾಪ್ರಜ್ಞೇತಿ, ಪಾಪ್ರಜ್ಞೇಷಿ, ಪಾಪ್ರಜ್ಞೇಮಿ, and ಪಾಪ್ರಜ್ಞೇಷಿ; for ಪಾಪ್ರಜ್ಞೇ + ಮಿ or ಈಮಿ read ಪಾಪ್ರಜ್ಞೇ @ ಕ್ for ಜ್ಞೇ + ಮಿ or ಪಾಪ್ರಜ್ಞೇ + ಈಮಿ; in other places for ಪಾಪ್ಯ read ಪಾಪ್ರ; and for (28) read (27).
- 136 For ಧೈ read I ಧೈ; and after ಸುನ್ insert or ಸುನ್ವ.
- 138 Above Part I. insert Second Division.
- 140 Omit Second Division; before ತಾತ್ insert ದುಹ್ and for ದೋಗಾಧತ್, ಖಣಪ್ and ಖಣಪ್ಪ read ದುಗಾಧತ್, ಶಿನಪ್ and ಶಿನಪ್ಪ.
- 141 For ದುಗ್ಧಿ, ಖಣಪಾನಿ, ಖಣಪಾವ and ಖಣಪಾಮ read ದೋಗ್ಧಿ, ಶಿನಪಾನಿ, ಶಿನಪಾವ and ಶಿನಪಾಮ.
- 144 For ಫೋಧು read ದೋಧು.
- 145 For ಫೋಧುತಂ read ದೋಧುತಂ and for ಇಯರಾನಿ, ಅಯರಾನಿ and ಪಿಪರಾನಿ read ಇಯರಾಣಿ, ಅಯರಾಣಿ and ಪಿಪರಾಣಿ.
- 146 For ವಾವ್ಯತಾತ್ and ಜಹಯತು read ವಾವೃತಾತ್ and ಜಾಹಯಿತು.

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- 147 For ಪಾಪ್ಯಾಹಿ, ಪಾಪ್ಯಾತಾತ್, ವಾವ್ಯಾಹಿ, ವಾವ್ಯಾತಾತ್ and ಚಾಕ್ಯಾಹಿ read ಪಾವ್ಯಾರ್ಹಿ, ಪಾವ್ಯಾರ್ತಾತ್, ವಾವ್ಯಾರ್ಹಿ, ವಾವ್ಯಾರ್ತಾತ್ and ಚಾಕ್ಯಾರ್ಹಿ.
- 148 For ಜಂಜುನು read ಜಂಜೋನು.
- 149 For ದಧನ್ರಿ, ತಂತನ್ರಿ, ಕಂಕನ್ರಿ, ಜಂಕಣ್ಣಿ, ಜರಿಫುಣಾನಿ, ಜರಿಫುಣಾವ, ಜರಿಫುಣಾಮ read ದಧಾನ್ರಿ, ತಂತಾನ್ರಿ, ಕಂಕಾನ್ರಿ, ಜಂಕಾಣ್ಣಿ, ಜರಿಫುಣಾನಿ, ಜರಿಫುಣಾವ and ಜರಿಫುಣಾಮ.
- 150 For ಜಿಂಜಿನ್ರು, ಚಾಕ್ಯತ್ and ಚಾಕರ್ತ್ಯ read ಜಿಂಜೋನ್ರು, ಚಾಕ್ಯತ್ and ಚಾಕ್ಯೇರ್ತ್ಯ; omit @ gp. +ತು or ಚಾಕ್ಯತ್ +; and before ಈತು insert ತು or.
- 151 For ವರ್ತಾ, ಗರ್ಧಾ and ಕರ್ತಾ read ವೃತಾ, ಗೃಧಾ and ಕೀರ್ತಾ.
- 152 For ಪಾಸ್ಪ read ಪಾಸ್ಪ; and for ಜೋಕು read ಜೋಕೂ.
- 153 For ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದಾನಿ, ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದಾವ and ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದಾಮ read ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದಾನಿ, ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದಾವ, and ಚಾಸ್ಕಂದಾಮ; and for ಪಾಸ್ಪ read ಪಾಸ್ಪ.
- 154 For ಜೋಕುಂಸ್ +ತು or ಜೋಕುಂಸ್ - p + ಈತು or read ಜೋಕುಂಸ್ + ತು or ಈತು or ಜೋಕುಂಸ್ - p + ತಾತ್; and for ಜೋಕುಂಸಿತು read ಜೋಕುಂಸೀತು.
- 155 For ತೋತೋ read ತೋತು.
- 156 For ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಢಾತ್ and ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಢಾಂ read ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಢಾತ್ and ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಢಾಂ.
- 157 Omit @ gp; and for ದಿಧೇಪಾನಿ, ದಿಧೇಪಾವ, ದಿಧೇಪಾಮ, ತುತೋರಾನಿ, ತುತೋರಾವ, ತುತೋರಾಮ, ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಢಿ, ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಢಾತ್, ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಢಂ, ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಢೆ, ಜರಿಗರ್ಹಾನಿ, ಜರಿಗರ್ಹಾವ, ಜರಿಗರ್ಹಾಮ, and ತಾಸ್ಪೀರ್ಹಾನಿ read ದಿಧಿಪಾಣಿ, ದಿಧಿಪಾವ, ದಿಧಿಪಾಮ, ತುತುರಾಣಿ, ತುತುರಾವ, ತುತುರಾಮ, ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಢಿ, ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಢಾತ್, ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಢಂ, ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಢೆ, ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಹಾಣಿ, ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಹಾವ, ಜರಿಗ್ಯಾಹಾಮ and ತಾಸ್ಪೀರ್ಹಾಣಿ.
- 158 For ಬಾಭಂಜ್ + ತು or ಬಾಭಂಜ್ - p + ಈತು or read ಬಾಭಂಜ್ + ತು or ಈತು or ಬಾಭಂಜ್ - p + ತಾತ್.

158&159 Omit model (27).

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- 160 For ಛ and ವ read and ಛ; and for ಪಾಪ್ರವೃತ್ತತು read ಪಾಪ್ರ  
ಜೃತ್ತತು.
- 161 For ಜಾಹರ್ಯಾನಿ and 28 read ಜಾಹರ್ಯಾನಿ and 27.
- 162 For ಧೈ read I ಧೈ; and after ಸುನ್. and ಕಕ್ಕು insert or  
ಸುನ್ವ and or ಕಕ್ಕುನ್ respectively.
- 164 For ತಂ, read ತಂ; and for ಅಲೇಡ್ and ಅಲೇಡ್ read  
ಅಲೇಡ್ and ಅಲಿಹ್.
- 165 For @ ದ್ or ಃ, ಅಲೇಡ್, ಅಲೇಡ್, ಅಲೇಡ್ and ಅಲೇಡ್ read  
@ ದ್ or ರು, ಅಲೇಡ್, ಅಲೇಹಂ, ಅಲಿಹ್ and ಅಲಿಹ್.
- 166 For ಅರೂಢ್, ಖಿಢ್, ಅಖಿಢ್, ಅಖಿಢ್ and ಜಾಘ್ರತಾಂ read  
ಅರೂಢ್, ಖಿಢ್, ಅಖಿಢ್, ಅಖಿಢ್ and ಅಜಾಘ್ರತಾಂ; for f  
+ ತವ read f + ತಾಮ; and after ತ್, insert or 4 ತ್.
- 167 After ಸ್, insert or 4 ಸ್; and for ಅಖಿಢ್, ಅಖಿಢ್ and  
ಅಖಿಢ್ read ಅಖಿಢ್, ಅಖಿಢ್ and ಅಖಿಢ್.
- 168 Last line. For ತ್ read 4 ತ್ and for ಐಯರ್ತ್ read ಐಯಾ.
- 169 Last line. For ಸ್ read 4 ಸ್.
- 170 For ಪಿಢ್ @ gf + ತ್, ಚಾಕ್ತ್ @ gf + ತ್, ಆರಿಯರ್ತ್, ಅಪಿಢ  
ರ್ತ್, ಅಪಿಢರ್ತ್, ಅಪಿಢರ್ತ್, ಅಪಿಢರ್ತ್ and ಅಚಾಕ್ತ್ read  
ಪಿಢ್ @ gf + 4 ತ್, ಚಾಕ್ತ್ @ gf + 4 ತ್, ಅರಿಯಾ, ಅಪಿಢ,  
ಅಪಿಢ, ಅಪಿಢ, ಅಪಿಢ and ಅಚಾಕ್.
- 171 For + ಸ್, ಅಜಾಹವ and ಅಜಾಹವ read + 4 ಸ್, ಅಜಾಹವ and  
ಅಜಾಹವ.
- 172 For + ತ್, ಅಜಂಜನ್ and ಅಜಂಜನ್ read + 4 ತ್, ಅಜಂಜನ್,  
and ಅಜಂಜನ್.
- 173 For + ಸ್, ಅಜಂಜನ್, ಅಜಂಜನ್ and ಅಜರಿಫುಢ್ read + 4 ಸ್,  
ಅಜಂಜನ್, ಅಜಂಜನ್ and ಅಜರಿಫುಢ್; and omit @ gp.
- 174 Omit @ gp, + ತ್ or ಚಾಕ್ತ್; and for + ತ್, p + ಈತ್, ಅಜರಿ  
ಗರ್ತ್ and ಅಚಾಕ್ತ್ read + 4 ತ್, p + 4 ತ್ or ಈತ್, ಅಜರಿ  
ಫುಢ್ and ಅಚಾಕ್.
- 175 For ಜಾಕ್ತ್ @ gp and ದ್, + ಸ್, p + ಈಸ್, ವರಿವೃತ್ @ gp +  
ಅ, ಚಾಕ್ತ್ @ gp + ಅ, ಅವರಿವೃ, ಅಜರಿಗರ್ತ್, ಅಜರಿಗ, ಅಚಾ

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- ಕರ್ಡ್ or ಅಚಾಕೆ, ಅನರಿವರ್ತಂ, ಅಜರಿಗರ್ಧಂ and ಅಚಾಕರ್ತಂ  
*read* ಚಾಕ್ರಾತ್ @ ಈರ್ for  $p$ . and ದ್, + 4 ಸ್,  $p$ . + 4 ಸ್ or  
 ಈಸ್, ಮಿವೃತ್ + ಅಂ, ಚಾಕ್ರಾತ್ @ ಈರ್ for  $f$  + ಅಂ, ಅವ  
 ರಿಮಾ, ಅಜರಿಫರ್ತಂ, ಅಜರಿಫಾ, ಅಚಾಕೀರ್, or ಅಚಾಕೀ, ಅನರಿ  
 ವೃತಂ, ಅಜರಿಗೃಧಂ and ಅಚಾಕೀರ್ತಂ.
- 176 For  $-p +$  ಈತ್, + ತ್, ಪಾಸ್ಪ, ಅಜಾಗಾಧ್ and ಅದಾದಧ್ *read*  
 ಈತ್, + 4 ತ್, ಪಾಸ್ಪ, ಅಜಾಫಾತ್ and ಅದಾಧತ್.
- 177 Omit or ಅಚಾಸ್ಕ; and for  $-p +$  ಈಸ್, + ಸ್, ಅಚಾಸ್ಕದ್,  
 ಅಚಾಸ್ಕದೀ, ಪಾಸ್ಪ, ಅಪಾಸ್ಪ, ಅಜಾಗಾದ್, ಅಜಾಗಾ, ಅದಾದಧ್  
 and ಅದಾದಾ *read* ಈಸ್, + 4 ಸ್, ಅಚಾಸ್ಕ, ಅಚಾಸ್ಕಂದೀ,  
 ಪಾಸ್ಪ, ಅಪಾಸ್ಪ, ಅಜಾಫಾತ್, ಅಜಾಫಾ, ಅದಾಧತ್ and ಅದಾಧಾ.
- 178 For + ತ್, ಅನಾನಾಥ್, ಜೋಕುಂಸ್  $-p +$  ಈತ್ and ಅಜೋಕುಂಸೀತ್  
*read* + 4 ತ್, ಅನಾನಾತ್, ಜೋಕುಂಸ್ + ಈತ್ and ಅಜೋಕುಂಸೀತ್.
- 179 For ಅನಾನಾಥ್ *read* ಅನಾನಾತ್ or ಅನಾನಾ or; and for + ಸ್,  
 ಜೋಕುಂಸ್  $-p +$  ಈಸ್, ಅಜೋಕುನ್ or ಅಜೋಕುನ್ and ತೋ  
 ತುಸ್ @ gp. *read* + 4 ಸ್, ಜೋಕುಂಸ್ + ಈಸ್, ಅಜೋಕುನ್,  
 and ತೋತುಸ್.
- 180 For + ತ್, or ಅದಿಥೇಟ್, ಅತಾಸ್ಪೀರ್ಡ್ and ಅಜರಿಗೃಥಾಮ್ *read*  
 + 4 ತ್, = ಅದಿಥೇಟ್, ಅತಾಸ್ಪೀರ್ಡ್ and ಅಜರಿಗೃಥಾಂ.
- 181 For + ಸ್, ಅತಾಸ್ಪೀರ್ಡ್, ದಿಧಿಪ್ @ gp + ಅಂ = ಅದಿಧಿಪಂ, ಅತುತೋ  
 ರಂ, ಅಜರಿಗೃಥಂ, ಅಜರಿಗೃಥ, and ಅಜರಿಗರ್ಹಂ, *read* + 4 ಸ್,  
 ಅತಾಸ್ಪೀರ್ಡ್, ದಿಧಿಪ್ + ಅಂ = ಅದಿಧಿಪಂ, ಅತುತಾರಂ, ಅಜರಿಗೃಥಂ,  
 ಅಜರಿಗೃಥ and ಅಜರಿಗೃಹಂ.
- 182 Omit ಬಾಭಂಜ್  $-p +$ , and the part belonging to model (27);  
 for + ತ್ *read* + 4 ತ್, and for ಅಬಾಭಜೀತ್ *read* ಅಬಾಭಂ  
 ಜೀತ್.
- 183 Omit ಬಾಭಂಜ್  $-p +$ , and the part belonging to model (27);  
 and for + ಸ್, ಅಬಾಭಜೀ, and ಅಮೋಮೂರ್ಫ, *read* + 4 ಸ್,  
 ಅಬಾಭಂಜೀ and ಅಮೋಮೂರ್ಮ.
- 184 For ಛ and ವ, + ತ್, ಪಾಪ್ರಟ್, and ಅಜಾಹರ್ತ್ *read* and ಛ, +  
 4 ತ್, ಅಪಾಪ್ರಟ್ and ಆಜಾಹ.

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- 185 For + ಸ್, ಅಪಾಪ್ರಟ್ and ಅಪಾಪ್ರಙ್ read + 4 ಸ್, ಅಪಾಪ್ರಕ್ and ಅಪಾಪ್ರಕ್ತ.
- 186 For ಧೈ, and ತನ್, and ಸುನ್, and ಅಕ್ಕುವ್, and and ಶ್ರೇಣ್ read I ಧೈ, or ತನ್, or ಸುನ್ or ಸುನ್, or ಅಕ್ಕುವ್, and or ಶ್ರೇಣ್.
- 187 After ತುಡಾಮಹೆ insert (1), after ಸುನ್ಮಹೆ insert (2), after ಅಕ್ಕುಮಹೆ insert (3), and after ಶ್ರೇಣೀಮಹೆ insert (4).
- 188 For ಭಿಂದ್ ... .. ಭಿಂದ್ read ಭಿಂದ್ .... .. ಭಿದ್.
- 189 After ಹ್ನುಮಹೆ insert (1), after ವಸ್ತುಹೆ insert (2), after ಇಂದ್ವಹೆ insert (3), and after ವಿವಿಡಾಮಹೆ insert (4), and for ಇಂದ್ವಹೆ and ಇಂದ್ವಹೆ read ಇಂದ್ವಹೇ and ಇಂದ್ವಹೇ.
- 190 Omit and ತನ್; for ಧೈ, and ಸುನ್, and ಅಕ್ಕುವ್, and and ಶ್ರೇಣ್ read I ಧೈ, or ಸುನ್, or ಅಕ್ಕುವ್, and or ಶ್ರೇಣ್; and omit ಶ್ರೇಣಾ before ಶ್ರೇಣೀ.
- 191 For ಅಮಹೈ read ಆಮಹೈ; and after ತುಡಾಮಹೈ insert (1); after ಸುನವಾಮಹೈ insert (2); after ಅಕ್ಕುವಾಮಹೈ insert (3); and after ಶ್ರೇಣಾಮಹೈ insert (4).
- 192 For ಭಿಂದ್ .... .. ಭಿಂದ್ read ಭಿಂದ್ ... .. ಭಿದ್.  
,, and for Rebuplicated read Reduplicated.
- 194 For ಧೈ read I ಧೈ; and after ಸುನು insert or ಸುನ್ವ.
- 196 For ಭಿಂದ್ .... .. ಭಿಂದ್ read ಭಿಂದ್ .... .. ಭಿದ್.
- 198 For ಧೈ read I. ಧೈ.
- 200 For ಜಘ್ರೀ read ಜಘ್ರೀ and for ಪಿಘ್ರಾ @ ಈರ್ read ಪಿಘ್ರಾ @ ಉರ್.
- 202 For Other bases ending in read Other bases ending in vowels and; and for III ಯ read III ಬು.
- 204 For ಧೈ read I ಧೈ.
- 206 For ಭಿಂದ್ ... .. ಭಿಂದ್ read ಭಿಂದ್ .... .. ಭಿದ್.
- 207 For Parasmaipadi read Atmanépadī.
- 210 For imperfect read imperfect; and after ಶಾಮಿಪ್ಯ in col: 1 insert or ಶಾಮಿಪ್ಯ.
- 214 After ಶಾಮಿಪ್ಯ in col: 1 insert or ಶಾಮಿಪ್ಯ.
- 215 For ಆಶಾಮಿಪ್ಯೆ read ಅಶಾಮಿಪ್ಯೇ; and for ಅಶಾಮಿಪ್ಯಾ ಮಹೆ in the last col: but one read ಅಶಾಮಿಪ್ಯಾವಹೇ.

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- 224 For ಧಾರ್ಷ, ಅಧಾರ್ಷ, and ಅಧಾರ್ಷತ read ಧಾರಿಷ್, ಅಧಾರಿಷ್, and ಅಧಾರಿಷತ; and underline ಅಧೃತ, ಅಸ್ತೀರ್ಷ್ಯ, ಅಸ್ತೂರಿಷ್ಯ, ಅಸ್ತೂರಿಷ್ಯ, ಅಸ್ತೂರಿಷ್ಯ, ಅಚಾಯಿಷ್ಯ and ಅಚೇಷ್ಯ.
- 225 For ಅಧಾರ್ಷಾಃ, ಅಧಾರ್ಷಾಫಂ, ಅಧಾರ್ಷ್ಯಂ, ಅಧಾರ್ಷಿ, ಅಧಾರ್ಷ್ಯಹಿ and ಅಧಾರ್ಷ್ಯಹಿ read ಅಧಾರಿಷ್ಠಾಃ, ಅಧಾರಿಷ್ಠಾಫಂ, ಅಧಾರಿಷ್ಠ್ಯಂ, ಅಧಾರಿಷಿ, ಅಧಾರಿಷ್ಯಹಿ and ಅಧಾರಿಷ್ಯಹಿ.
- 226&227 For ನೇಷ್ read ನವಿಷ್; after ನು in col: 1 insert (ir); and for ಅನೇ read ಅನವಿ; and for ದಾ read ದ್ರಾ.
- 230&231 For ಅಚ್ಛ read ಅಂಚ್ಛ (ಅಚ್ಛಿ); for ಅಚ್ಛ read ಅಂಚ್ಛಿ; and for ಅನ read ಅನಾಂ.
- 234&235 For ಅನೃರ್ಷತುಃ and ಅನೃರ್ಷತಃ read ಅನೃರ್ಷತುಃ and ಅನೃರ್ಷತಃ; after ದೃಪ್ insert (ದೃಪೂ); after ದರ್ಮಿಧ insert or ದರ್ಮಿಧ; after ದೃಪಿವ insert or ದೃಪಿವ; after ದೃಪಿಮ insert or ದೃಪಿಮ; and omit ಭಜ್ and the lines opposite to it.
- 236 Line b 7. For ಅಟ್ read ಅಟ್.
- ,, Omit line b 5.
- 237 Omit line b 6.
- 238&239 Col: 1 For ಅಚ್ಛ read ಅಂಚ್ಛ (ಅಚ್ಛಿ); for ಅನ read ಅನಾಂ; and for ಅಚ್ಛಿ, ಅಚ್ಛಾ and ಅಚ್ಛಿ read ಅಂಚ್ಛಿ, ಅಂಚ್ಛಾ, and ಅಂಚ್ಛೇ.
- 240 For ಯುಯಾವೆ read ಯು @ ಉವ್ for  $f + v =$  ಯುಯಾವೇ; and omit ಲೂ @ ಉವ್ for  $f + v =$
- 241 For ಚಿಕ್ಷಿಯವೆ read ಚಿಕ್ಷಿಯವೆ.
- 242&243 Omit ಭಜ್ and the line opposite to it; for Passive, ಬಧ್ರ and ಬಧ್ರ read Passive, ಬಧ್ರ and ಬಧ್ರ; after ದೃಪಿವೆ insert or ದೃಪಿವೇ; after ದೃಪಿವೇ insert or ದೃಪಿವೇ; after ದೃಪಿವಹೆ insert or ದೃಪಿವಹೇ; and after ದೃಪಿಮಹೆ insert or ದೃಪಿಮಹೇ.
- 244 Omit line b 5.
- ,, Line b 3. For ನಿವ್ read ನಿವ್.
- 245 For Passive read Passive; and omit line b 6.
- 246 Before the first para insert the following:—

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Observe that in the above models the distinction of roots ending in consonants into those having and not having indicatory ಉ has not been taken into consideration ; and so in applying them to such roots the option allowed for allowing or rejecting the augment ಇಟಿ before ಥರಿ, ವು and ಮು, in the *parasmaipadi* and ಸೇ, ಧ್ವೇ, ವಹೇ and ಮಹೇ, in the *átmanepadi* should be borne in mind and given effect to in accordance with the rules on the subject. (See ದೃಷ್ in the models).

„ Col. 2 lines b 8 & 7. For ಓಜ್=ಓಜಾಂ read ಓಜ್=ಓಜಾಂ.

„ Col. 2 line b 3. For ಚೇಚೇಲಾಂ read ಚೇಚೇಲಾಂ.

247 Line 9. For ಆಂ read ಆಮ್.

„ Line b 12. For ಒಭೂವ read ಒಭೂವ.

„ Last line. For ನಕುಮಂ read ನಕುಮಂ.

248 Col. 1 line b 6. For ಇ and ಈ read ಇ and ಉ.

252 For ದಂದಂಕ್ read ದಂದಕ್.

256 to 271 For ಆತಾಂ, ಆಫಾಂ, ಯಾತಾಂ and ಯಾಫಾಂ, wherever these expressions occur read ಸ್ + ಆತಾಂ, ಸ್ + ಆಫಾಂ, ಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ and ಯಾಸ್ಥಾಂ respectively.

260 & 261 Omit the whole of the last example in model (5) ; and for ಪುಸ್ತಿಯಾತುಂ read ಪುಸ್ತಿಯಾಸ್ತಾಂ.

268 Omit Original roots ending in ಇಕ್ in the place where these words occur ; and insert these words just above ಕ್ಷಿ in the first column.

270 Col. 1 line 8. After ವಿ insert immediately or mediately through their ನಿ or F roots.

272 Line 6: After ವಿ insert immediately or mediately from their ನಿ or F roots.

„ Line 8. After ಮ insert or from ನಿ ಕಮ್.

„ Line 9. For ಕಾಮಯಿಷೀದ್ಯ read ಕಮಯಿಷೀದ್ಯ ; and after on insert ಸಂ ಕಮಯಿಷೀದ್ಯ or ಕಂಕಾಮಯಿಷೀದ್ಯ or ಕಂಕಮಯಿಷೀದ್ಯ.

Lines b 8 & 4. For ಅಮಾ read ಆಮಾ.

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- 273 to 288 *The numbering of the paragraphs following para 47 to the end of the chapter should be corrected so that they may be read as paras from 48 to 62.*
- 275 **Line 4.** For ಅಕುಪ್ಪ read ಅಕ್ರಪ್ಪ and for ಸ್ಪಪ್ಪ read ದುಪ್ಪ.
- „ **Line 5.** For ಕಾನ್ತ read ಕ್ರಾನ್ತ and for ಲಿಪ read ಲಿಪ್ಪ and for ಅತ್ಯತಿಗಣಃ read ಅಕ್ಯತಿಗಣಃ.
- 276&277 *For ಮಾನ wherever it occurs after ರ or ಷ read ಮಾಣ.*
- 277 *For the root ಅಚ್ಛ read ಅಂಚ್ಛ and opposite to it for ಅಚ್ಛಿ and ಅಚ್ಛಾ read ಅಂಚ್ಛಿ and ಅಂಚ್ಛಾ and for ಅನಾ read ಅನಾಂ.*
- „ *For ಚಕರ್ವನ್, ಚ್ರಿಯಾನ, ತಸ್ತರಾನ and ಚಕರಾನ read ಚಕ್ರವನ್, ಚ್ರಿಯಾಣ, ತಸ್ತರಾಣ and ಚಕರಾಣ.*
- „ *Omit line b 3.*
- „ *Last line. For ಅಜಿವನ್ read ಅಜಿವನ್.*
- 279 *Omit and ಫಲ್, ಫಲ್, ಫಲ್ವತ and ಫಲಿತ, ಫಲಿತವತ್.*
- 280 **Line b 10.** *For ವರಿವೃತ read ವರಿವೃತಿ.*
- 281 **Lines b 6, 5 & 4.** *Omit ಕ್ಷಣ್ from ಕ್ಷಣಃ=ಕ್ಷಾಣ್ and ಕ್ಷಾಣ್ವ ವತ್; ತನ್ from ತನ್=ತಾನ್ತ and ತಾನ್ತವತ್.*
- 282 **Line 8.** *For ತ್ಯಾಡ and ತ್ಯಾಡವತ್ read ತೃಡ and ತೃಡವತ್.*
- „ **Line 12.** *For ತ್ಯಕ್ತ read ತ್ಯಕ್ತ.*
- 283 **Lines b 14 & 13.** *Omit ಹಾ from ಓಹಾ=ಹಾನ and ಹಾನವತ್.*
- „ **Lines b 9 & 8.** *For ತೂರ್ನ್ and ಧೂರ್ನ್ read ತೂರ್ಣ and ಧೂರ್ಣ respectively.*
- 284 **Line 8.** *For ರುಗ್ನ್ read ರುಗ್ಣ.*
- „ **Line 9.** *Omit ಮಸ್=ಮಗ್ನ್ and ಮಗ್ನ್ವತ್.*
- 287 **Col. 2 line 6.** *Omit ಅಂಚ್ from ಅಂಚು=ಅಕ್ಶಾ or ಅಂಚಿತ್ವಾ.*
- „ **Col. 2 line b 3.** *For ಪಿಕ್ಷ್ read ಪಿಷ್.*
- „ **Col. 2 line b 2.** *Omit ವಸ್=ವಸ್ವಾ.*
- 288 *Read para 15 as para 62 and above it insert the following :—*
- 61 A. Generally the gerund implies that the action denoted by it is prior to other actions of the same



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agent (III. 4. 21.) *e. g.* ಭುಕ್ತ್ವಾವ್ರಜತಿ. ಸ್ನಾತ್ವಾಪೇಷ್ಯಭುಕ್ತ್ವಾವ್ರಜತಿ. But there are exceptions as follows:—

61 B. The gerund of the root ಮೇ (ಮೇಜ್) “to give barter or exchange” may be used along with a word denoting an action though the action denoted by the former word is not prior to the action denoted by the latter word (III. 4. 19.) *e. g.* ಅಪಮಿತ್ಯಯಾಚತೇ “He asks offering an exchange.”

61 C. The gerund of a root may be used to imply the situation of a thing with reference to the situation of another spoken of as the agent of the action denoted by that root and of the action denoted by another verb or primitive word used along with the gerund, though the action referred to in the gerund is not prior to the other action (III. 4. 20.) *e. g.* ಅಪ್ರಾಪ್ಯನದೀಂವರ್ಷತಸ್ಥಿತಃ; ಅತಿಕ್ರಮ್ಯತುರ್ವರ್ಷತಂನದೀಸ್ಥಿತಾ.

61 D. We may also here notice a peculiar use of the gerund in Sanskrit with the force of a prohibitive particle in conjunction with the words ಅಲಂ and ಖಲಂ (III. 4. 18.) *e. g.* ಅಲಂಕೃತ್ವಾ or ಖಲಂಕೃತ್ವಾ.

61 E. But when the priority of an action to another action is indicated by the use of the expression ಯದ್ along with the word denoting the former action the word should be used not as a gerund but merely as a verb or primitive noun. But it should be remembered that the prohibition is confined only to the word to which the expression ಯದ್ directly refers and does not preclude the use of a gerund along with that word if required by its sense (III. 4. 23). *e. g.* ಯದಯಂ ಅಧೀತೇತತಃ ಕೇತೇ. But ಯದಯಂ ಭುಕ್ತ್ವಾವ್ರಜತಿ ಅಧೀತವಿವತತಃಪರಂ.

61 F. The following gerunds formed by ಣಮುಲ್ or affixes having the same efficient portion are worthy of attention:—

*By the affixes referred to the exclusion of ತ್ಯಾ and ಕ್ಯಾ  
and other gerundial affixes.*

ROOTS.	AFFIXES USED.	REMARKS (IF ANY) REGARD- ING THE USE OF THE GE- RUNDS AND EXAMPLES.
ಕೈ along with a noun in the accusative case as an <i>upapada</i> .	ಖಮೂಞ್. (III. 4. 25.)	If the sense intended implies abuse (ಆಕ್ರೋಶ) <i>e. g.</i> ಜೋರಂ + ಕಾರಂ ಆಕ್ರೋಶ ತಿ," He abuses (one) cal- ling him "thief."
ದೈಶ್ and ವಿದ್ along with a noun in the ac- cusative case as an <i>upa- pada</i> .	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 29.)	If the sense of the ex- pression "every one" is involved <i>e. g.</i> ಕನ್ಯಾಂ + ದ ಶಂವರಯತಿ," He courts every girl he sees. ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮ ಣಾನ್ + ವೇದಂ ಭೋಜಯತಿ. He feeds every one he knows or finds or hears to be a Brahmin.
C root from ಕ್ಷಯ್ along with a noun de- noting 'clothing' in the accusative case as an <i>upapada</i> .	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 33. Sid. II. 470. note 50.)	If the sense implies a measure of the rain-fall <i>e. g.</i> ವಸ್ತ್ರಂ or ಜೇಲಂ + ಕ್ಷೀ ಪಂವೃಷ್ಟಿತಿ," It rained so as to wet the clothes."
ಕೈ along with the nouns ಅನ್ಯಥಾ, ವಿವಂ, ಕಥಂ and ಇತ್ಥಂ.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 27.)	Provided the gerund is a mere expletive <i>e. g.</i> ಅನ್ಯ ಥಾ + ಕಾರಂ, ವಿವಂ + ಕಾರಂ, ಕಥಂ + ಕಾರಂ, ಇತ್ಥಂ + ಕಾರಂ.
ಕೈ along with the nouns ಯಥಾ and ತಥಾ.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 28.)	If the sense implies an impertinent reply <i>e. g.</i> ಯ ಥಾ + ಕಾರಮಹಂಭೋಕ್ಯೈ, ತಥಾ + ಕಾರಮಹಂ ಕಿಂತವಾನೇನ. I will eat as I like; what is that to you?

ROOTS,	AFFIXES USED.	REMARKS (IF ANY) REGARD- ING THE USE OF THE GE- RUNDS AND EXAMPLES.
ವಿಡ್ (to find) and ಜೀವ್ along with the noun ಯಾ ವತ್.	ಣಮೂಲ್ (III. 4. 30.)	ಯಾವತ್ + ವೈದಂಭುಜ್ಜೇ. ಯಾವತ್ + ಜೀವಮಧೀತೇ.
X ಪೂರ್ along with the nouns ಚರ್ಮ and ಉವರ in the accusative case.	ಣಮೂಲ್ (III. 4. 31.)	e. g. ಚರ್ಮ + ಪೂರಂ, ಉವರಂ + ಪೂರಂ.
X ಪೂರ್ along with a noun in the accusative case.	ಣಮೂಲ್ (III. 4. 32.) Note the ge- rund formed may option- ally reject its vowel (ಉ).	If the word made up of the gerund and the noun refers to a measure of the rain- fall e. g. ಗೋಪ್ಪದಂ + ಪೂ ರಂ or ಪ್ರಂ, ವೃಷ್ಟಿರ್ದೇವತಿ.
Any root with a noun in the nominative or ac- cusative case and with an appropriate term from the same root. (ಅನುಪ್ರಯೋಗ.)	ಣಮೂಲ್ (III. 4. 45, 46.)	If the sense implies a comparison e. g. ಅಜ ಕೃಷವ + ನಾಕಂನಷ್ಟ್ವ (nomi- native) ಸುವರ್ಣಮಿವನಿಧಾ ಯಂನಿಹಿತ. (accusative).
ಕಷ್ along with the words ನಿಮೂಲ and ಸಮೂಲ in the accusative case and with an appropriate term from the same root.	ಣಮೂಲ್ (III. 4. 34, 46.)	e. g. ನಿಮೂಲಂ or ಸಮೂ ಲಂ + ಕಾಪಂ, ಕವತಿ.
ಪಿಷ್ along with the words ಕುಪ್ಪ, ಚೋರ್ಣ and ರೂಕ್ಷ in the accusative case and with an appropriate term from the same root.	ಣಮೂಲ್ (III. 4. 35, 46.)	e. g. ಕುಪ್ಪಂ or ಚೋ ರ್ಣಂ or ರೂಕ್ಷಂ + ಪೇಷಂ, ಪಿನಷ್ಟಿ.
ಹ್ along with the word ಸಮೂಲ and with an appro- priate term from the same root.	ಣಮೂಲ್ (III. 4. 36, 46.)	ಸಮೂಲಂ + ಘಾತಂಹನ್ತಿ.

ROOTS.	AFFIXES USED.	REMARKS (IF ANY) REGARDING THE USE OF THE GERUNDS AND EXAMPLES.
ಹೆ along with a noun in the instrumental case as an <i>upapada</i> and with an appropriate term from the same root.	ಣಮುಲ್ (III. 4, 37, 46.)	e. g. ಪಾಣಿಭ್ಯಾಂ + ಘಾತಂಹನ್ನಿ. He kills (him) by beating (him) with the hand.
ಹಿ along with a noun denoting oil or other similar liquid substances in the instrumental case and with an appropriate term from the same root.	ಣಮುಲ್ (III. 4, 38, 46.)	e. g. ತೈಲೇನ + ಪೇಷಂಪಿ ನಷ್ಟಿ.
C root from ವೃತ್ and IX ಗ್ರಹ along with a noun meaning 'hand' in the instrumental case and with an appropriate term from the same roots.	ಣಮುಲ್ (III. 4, 39, 46)	e. g. ಹಸ್ತೇನ or ಕರೇಣ + ವರ್ತಂವರ್ತಯತಿ or ಹಸ್ತೇನ or ಕರೇಣ + ಗ್ರಾಹಂಗೃಹ್ಣಾತಿ.
ಪ್ರಪ್ with a noun in the instrumental case and with an appropriate term from the same root, the noun denoting "self" or any property or blood relation (ಸ್ವ).	ಣಮುಲ್ (III. 4, 40, 46.)	e. g. ಸ್ವೇನ or ಆತ್ಮೇನ or ಗೋಭಿಃ or ಪಿತ್ರಾ or ಮಾತ್ರಾ or ಧಸೇನ + ವ್ರೇಷಂಪುಷ್ಣಾತಿ.
IX ಬಂಧ್ with a noun in the locative case or when an appellative word is to be formed and with an appropriate term from the same root.	ಣಮುಲ್. (III. 4, 41, 42, 46.)	e. g. ಚಕ್ರೇ + ಬಂಧಂ ಬಧ್ನಾತಿ. ಮಯೂರಿಕಾಬಂಧಂ (appellative) ಬಧ್ನಾತಿ.
ಕೃ along with the noun ಅಕೃತ in the accusative case and with an appropriate term from the same root.	ಣಮುಲ್. (III. 4. 36.)	ಅಕೃತಂ + ಕಾರಂಕರೇತಿ.

ROOTS.	AFFIXES USED.	REMARKS (IF ANY) REGARDING THE USE OF THE GERUNDS AND EXAMPLES.
ಗ್ರಹ್ along with the noun ಜೀವ in the accusative case and with an appropriate term from the same root.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 36.)	<i>e. g.</i> ಜೀವಂ + ಗ್ರಾಹಂ ಹೃತಿ.
ನಕ್ along with the noun ಜೀವ in the nominative case and with an appropriate term from the same root.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 43.)	ಜೀವಃ + ನಾಕಂನಶ್ಯತಿ.
ವಹ್ along with the noun ಪುರುಷ in the nominative case and with an appro- priate term from the same root.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 43.)	<i>e. g.</i> ಪುರುಷಃ + ವಾಹಂ ವಹತಿ.
ಕುಷ್ and ಪೂರ್ along with the word ಉಧ್ವ in the no- minative case and with an appropriate term from the same root.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 44.)	<i>e. g.</i> ಉಧ್ವಂ + ಕೂಷಂ ಕೂಷ್ಯತಿ. ಉಧ್ವಂ + ಪೂ ರಂ ಪೂರ್ಯತೇ.
Any root having the sense of 'to give pain or injure or kill' along with a noun in the instrumental case and another word derived from a root and governing the same object as the gerund formed from the former root.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 48.)	<i>e. g.</i> ದಂಡೇನ + ತಾಪಂ ಗಾಕಾಲಯತಿ.
Any root along with a noun in the instrumental or locative case.	ಣಮೂಲ್ (III. 4, 50, 51.)	If close contact or measure of length is implied <i>e. g.</i> ಕೇಶೈಃ or ಹಸ್ತೇಷು + ಗ್ರಾಹಂಯಾಧ್ಯ ನೋ.

ROOTS.	AFFIXES USED.	REMARKS (IF ANY) REGARDING THE USE OF THE GERUNDS AND EXAMPLES.
Any root along with a noun in the accusative or ablative case.	ಣಮೂಲ್ (III. 4, 52, 53.)	If 'haste' or 'eagerness' is implied <i>e. g.</i> ಲೋಷ್ಯಂ + ಗ್ರಾಹಂ or ಕಯ್ಯಾಯಾಃ + ಉತ್ಥಾಯಂ ಯುದ್ಧನೋ.
Any root along with a <i>svānga</i> word in the accusative case.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4, 54, 55.)	If the <i>svānga</i> word denotes a transient thing (ಅಧುವಸ್ವಾಂಗಂ) or if otherwise, if the sense implies that what is described by it is fully affected <i>e. g.</i> ಭುವಂ + ವಿಕ್ಷೇಪಂಕಥಯತಿ. ಉಚ + ಪ್ರತಿಷೇಧಂಯುದ್ಧನೋ.
ದಂಶ್ preceded by ಉಪ with a noun in the instrumental case.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 47.)	ಮೂಲಕೇನ + ಉಪದಂಕಂಭುಜೋ.
ಪೀಡ್, ರಾಧ್ and ಕರ್ಷ preceded by ಉಪ and along with a noun in the instrumental or locative case.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 49.)	<i>e. g.</i> ಪಾರ್ಶ್ವಭ್ರಾಂ or ಪಾರ್ಶ್ವಯೋಃ + ಉಪಪೀಡಂ or ಉಪರೋಧಂ or ಉಪಕರ್ಷಂ ಕೇತೋ.
ವಿಶ್, ಪತ, ಪದ and ಸ್ತಂಧ along with a noun in the accusative case.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 56.)	If the sense implied in connection with the noun is that of "all" and the sense implied in connection with the root is 'frequently' <i>i. e.</i> when the former or the latter or both will have to be repeated. (For examples See Part V page 15.)
ಅನ್ preceded by ಅತಿ and ಕೃಷ್ along with a noun denoting 'time' in the accusative case.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 57.)	If the sense implied is that of 'interval' <i>e. g.</i> ದ್ವೈತಂ + ಅತ್ಯಾಸಂಗಾಪಾಯಯತಿ.
ದಿಶ್ preceded by ಅ, and ಗ್ರಹ್ along with the word ನಾಮನ್.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 58.)	<i>e. g.</i> ನಾಮ + ಆದೇಶಂ or ಗ್ರಾಹಂಆಚೆಷ್ಟೋ.

B. *Affixes which are used alternatively with other gerundial affixes.*

ROOTS.	AFFIXES USED.	REMARKS (IF ANY) REGARDING THE USE OF THE GERUNDS AND EXAMPLES.
Any root having the words ಅಗ್ರೇ, ಪ್ರಥಮಂ and ಪೂರ್ವಂ as their <i>upapaduh</i> .	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 24.)	ಅಗ್ರೇಭೋಜಂ, ಪ್ರಥಮಂ ಭೋಜಂ, ಪೂರ್ವಂಭೋಜಂ or ಅಗ್ರೇಭುಕ್ತ್ವಾ &c.
ಕೃ along with the noun ಸ್ವಾದು and other nouns involving the sense of 'flavour' in the accusative case.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 26.) Note: 1. The noun in the accusative case should have the letter ಸ added to the final vowel. 2. The gerund implies that the thing stated to have been rendered agreeable to the taste was before not so. (Sid. II. 468. Note. 44).	e. g. ಸ್ವಾದುಂ + ಕಾರಂ, ಲವಣಂ + ಕಾರಂ, ಸಂಪನ್ನಂ + ಕಾರಂ or ಸ್ವಾದುಂ &c. + ಕೃತ್ವಾ.
ಕೃ along with indeclinables.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 59.)	If irony is implied e. g. ಉಚ್ಚೈಃ + ಕಾರಂ, ನೀಚೈಃ + ಕಾರಂ, or ಉಚ್ಚೈಃ + ಕೃತ್ವಾ.
ಕೃ along with the word ತೀರ್ಯಕ್.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 60.)	If the sense implied is that of completion e. g. ತೀರ್ಯಕ್ + ಕಾರಂ or ತೀರ್ಯಕ್ ಕೃತ್ವಾ.
ಕೃ and ಭೂ along with <i>svānga</i> secondary nouns formed by ತಸ್ಮ or secondary nouns formed by ಧಾ or the words ವಿನಾ and ನಾನಾ.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 61, 62.)	e. g. ಮುಖತಃ + ಕಾರಂ or ಭಾವಂ or ಮುಖತಃಕೃತ್ವಾ &c. ನಾನಾ or ವಿನಾ + ಕಾರಂ or ಭಾವಂ or ನಾನಾ &c., + ಕೃತ್ವಾ &c. ದ್ವಿಧಾ + ಕಾರಂ or ಭಾವಂ or ದ್ವಿಧಾಕೃತ್ವಾ &c.
ಭೂ along with the word ತೂಷ್ಣೀಂ.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 63.)	e. g. ತೂಷ್ಣೀಂ + ಭಾವಂ or ಭೂತ್ವಾ.
ಭೂ along with the word ಅನ್ಯಕ್.	ಣಮೂಲ್. (III. 4. 64.)	If the sense implies agreement or concord e. g. ಅನ್ಯಕ್ + ಭಾವಂ or ಭೂತ್ವಾ.

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63. With regard to the use of the infinitive, it has been said, firstly, that it is used as an infinitive of purpose *i. e.* along with a word denoting the action to which the action signified by it bears the relation of *purpose* (III. 3. 10); and secondly, that when it is not so used it can be used only along with a word which—
- (1) in connection with the action signified by it, asserts the wish or desire of a person who is also the agent of that action, (III. 3. 158.) or complete ability or power on the part of the agent for the performance of that action, (III. 4. 66 ) or the time proper for the performance of the action (III. 3. 167; Sid. II. 433);
  - (2) is from the root कृ even when the sense of the root is not that of “to be able,” (III. 4. 65; Kās. on III. 4. 66.) or from the roots धृष्, क्ष्ण, ग्लै, षु, रभ, लभ, क्रम, सङ्, अह; (III. 4. 65.); or
  - (3) is from the root अस, or other roots having the same sense as that (III. 4. 65; Sid. II. 432.) *e. g.* प्रवृत्त्ययामति (infinitive of purpose); भೋक्तुं च ज्ञेयं or वप्ति or वाञ्छति (wish or desire); भೋक्तुं च शक्ति or अलं or शरयति (ability or power); भೋक्तुं च काल or समय or नैला or अनैदा (proper time); भೋक्तुं च कर्तुं, धृष्टुं, जानाति, ग्लायति, षुते, अरभते, लभते, प्रक्रमते, सङ्गते, अहति; भोक्तुं, अस्ति or भवति or विद्यते (from अस &c.)
64. But in practice, the infinitive is found often employed in the sense of a noun. Thus, विषयवृत्त्यसंनयस्य स्यादयं शब्द इति. It must however be added that Sanskrit grammarians attempt to justify in different ways this use of the infinitive. Some say that the word used along with the infinitive is to be treated as an anomalous word employed instead of another more properly allowable. Thus, in the



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above example ಸಾಂಪ್ರತಂ is taken as standing for ಯಾಜ್ಞತೇ (Sid. I. 252.) But others hold that some additional word is in such cases to be understood. Thus, in the example, they supply the word ಇಷ್ಟತೇ and read the sentence:—ವಿಷವೃಕ್ಷೈಃ ಸಂಪಿಸಂವರ್ಧ್ಯಸ್ವಯಂಜೇ ತ್ತುಮಿಷ್ಟತೇ ಇತಿ ಅಸಾಂಪ್ರತಂ.

288 For Chapter XII. read Chapter VII.

289 Col. 1 Below ಇರಸಿ insert ಇಲಾ.

„ Col. 2 For ಮನ್ಮುಞ read ಮನ್ಮು (ಮನ್ಮುಞ); and below ವಲ್ಗು insert ವೇದ.

290 Col. 1 For P. ಕಿತ read P or A. ಕಿತ (Sid. II. 105).

„ Col. 2 For ದಿವಾಂಸ read ದೀವಾಂಸ.

„ Line 11. After ಪಠ್ insert “to praise” (Sid. II. 59).

„ Line 15. Before and insert ದಾನ್.

„ Line 16. After 6) insert while the penultimate of other roots have not been *gunated* before the affix.

„ After para 3 insert:—

3 A. Note also that when D roots from the roots in A are formed the third syllable should be reduplicated (Sid. II. 239). e. g. ಕಂಡೂಯುಯುಜತಿ.

291 Line 13. For prostitute read prostitute.

„ Col. 1 For II ಋ read III ಋ.

„ Col. 4 For ಸಮಿಯುತೇ read ಸಮಿಯುತೇ.

292 Col. 1 For using violence read “using violence.”

293 Col. 1 line 5. After increasing insert or being abundant.

„ Col. 1 line 8. After senses insert only.

„ Col. 1 lines 10 & 11. For increasing read growing, or increasing or being abundant.

„ Col. 1 line b 7. After increasing insert or being abundant.

„ Col. 1 Line b 2. After ಅನು insert (not ಅನು operating as *Karmapravachanīya*).

„ Col. 4 line 1. For ಪ್ರಕ್ರಮತೇ read ಉಪಕ್ರಮತೇ;

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- 293 Col. 4 line 2. *For* ಪ್ರಕ್ರಮತೆ *read* ಪರಾಕ್ರಮತೆ.
- „ Col. 4 line 4. *After* ಅಕ್ರಮತೆ *insert* ಸೂರ್ಯ.
- „ Col. 4 line 7. *After* ಕ್ರಮತೆ *insert* ಖಚಿಬುದ್ಧಿ. ಅಧ್ಯಯನಾ  
ಯಕ್ರಮತೆ. ಕ್ರಮಂತೆ? ಸ್ತುತಾಸ್ತುತೆ.
- „ Col. 4 line 11. *After* ಅಕ್ರೇಡತೆ *insert*; but ನೂಣವಕಮನುಕ್ರೇ  
ಡತಿ (ಅನು here means “together with” and is  
*Karmapravachanīya*).
- 294 Col. 1 line b 10. *Before* ಗಮ *insert* C root from.
- „ Col. 4 line 1. *After* ಸಂಕ್ರೇಡತೆ *insert* but ಸಂಕ್ರೇಡತಿಚಕ್ರಂ.
- 295 Col. 1 line 4. *After* ಸಂ *insert* immediately or with the  
intervention of any other *upusarga*.
- „ Col. 4 line 1. *After* ಉಚ್ಚರತೆ *insert* ಧರ್ಮಂ but ಬಾಧ್ಯಮು  
ಚ್ಚ ರತಿ.
- „ Col. 4 line 2. *After* ಅಶ್ವೇನಸಂಚರತೆ *insert* or ಸಮುದಾಚರತೆ.
- „ Col. 4 last line. *After* ವಿತಪತೆಪೃಥ್ವಂ *insert* But ಚೈತೋವೈ  
ತ್ರಸ್ಯಪಾಣಿಮುತ್ತಪತಿ (others' body).
- 296 Col. 1 line 17. *For* in the sense of blessing *read* in  
other senses than that of “to seek;” and *opposite to*  
ನಾಥ್ in column 2 and 3 for A *read* P and for P  
*read* A.
- „ Col. 1 lines b 4 & 3. *For* to pay wages *read* to maintain  
by paying wages; and *for* to pay as debt *read* to  
pay off as a debt.
- „ Col. 4 line 1. *After* ಆದತ್ತಿ *insert* So ವ್ಯಾದತ್ತಿಪಿಪಿಲಿಕಾಪ  
ತಂಗಸ್ಯಮುಖಂ (mouth of another). So ನದೀಕೂಲಂವ್ಯಾದದಾತಿ  
(ಕೂಲಂ is somewhat like a part of the body of a  
river). But ಮುಖಂವ್ಯಾದತಿ (mouth); ವಿಪಾದಿಕಾಂವ್ಯಾದದಾತಿ  
(action like that of opening the mouth).
- „ Line 5. *After* ನಾಥತಿ *insert* “He seeks” but ನಾಥತಿ  
otherwise.
- 297 Col. 1 line 1. *For* governs *read* does not govern.
- „ Col. 1 line 3. *After* agent *insert* though it is circum-  
flexly accented and the direct fruit of the action  
accrues to the agent.

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- 297 *Opposite to the root ನೀ, in columns 2 and 3 for P read A and vice versa.*
- „ Col. 4 line 1. *After ವಿನಯತೆ insert ಕ್ರೋಧಂ; but ಗಂಡವಿ ನಯತಿ.*
- 298 Col. 1. line 13. *Before intransitive insert not.*
- „ Col. 4 line b 2. *After ವದತೆ insert ಕಾಸ್ತ್ರೇ. ಭೃತ್ಯಾನುಪವದತೇ. ಕಾಸ್ತ್ರೇವದತೇ. ಹ್ವೇತ್ರೇವದತೇ. ಹ್ವೇತ್ರೇವಿದದಂತೇ. ಉಪವದತೇ.*
- „ Last line *After ಅನುವದತೆ insert ಕಳಕಲಾಪಸ್ಯ; but ಅನುವದ ತಿವೀಣಾ.*
- 299 Col. 1 line b 3. *For investigate read wish to become perfect in the knowledge of something (by study, practice, and so on).*
- „ Col. 4 line b 2. *After ಚಿಕ್ಷತೆ insert (ಧನುಃಚಿಕ್ಷತೇ), “he desires to become perfect in (the use of the) bow.”*
- 300 Col. 1 lines 11 & 12. *For make an award or decision read rely upon one.*
- „ Col. 4 line 5. *After ತಿದ್ಧತೇ insert ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಯಗೋಪೀ. ಕರ್ಣಾದಿ ಷುತಿದ್ಧತೇ.*
- „ Col. 4 line 6. *After ಉತ್ತಿದ್ಧತೇ insert ಮುಕ್ತಾ.*
- „ Col. 4 line 7. *After ಉಪತಿದ್ಧತೇ insert ಭೋಜನಕಾಲೇ ಅಗ್ನೀ ದ್ರಂ. ಆದಿತ್ಯಮುಪತಿದ್ಧತೇ. ಮಹಾಮಾತ್ರಾನುಪತಿದ್ಧತೇ. ರಥಿಕಾನು ಪತಿದ್ಧತೇ. ಗಂಗಾಯಾನಾನಾಮುಪತಿದ್ಧತೇ. ಪನ್ನಾಸುಘ್ನಮುಪತಿ ದ್ಧತೇ.*
- 301 *After the first para in the table insert the following :—*
- |                           |                 |           |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| ಸ್ವೈ coming after ಸಂ      | A               | ಸಂಸ್ವರತೇ. |
| in an intransitive sense. | (Sid. II. 246.) |           |
- „ Col. 1 line 9. *After object insert (Note if preceded by ಆಜ್ it may be conjugated in the átmanepadi even when it takes ಿಯಜ್ (Sid. II. 214.)*
- „ Col. 1 line 12. *Before quality insert mental.*
- „ Col. 4 line 6. *After ಅನುಹರತೆ insert “He resembles in nature” but ಅನುಹರತಿ. “He resembles in appearance.”*
- „ Line b 2. *After ಯಕ್ insert or ಚೇಕ್.*

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- 302 Line 2. *After ಸ್ವಯಾಮೇವ insert* So ಅಕತ and ವ್ಯಕ್ತ in the aorist.
- „ Line 12. *For also lately read* absolutely.
- „ Line b 9. *For ದಯಾ read* ದೇ.
- 303 Line 17. *For ವಚ್ read* ವಂಚ್.
- „ Line 18. *For ವನೀವಚ್ read* ವನೀವಂಚ್.
- „ Line b 7. *For irregular read* irregular.
- 304 Para 8. *For indicatory read* indicatory; *and in the roots given here omit the vowels in the final open consonants.*
- 305 Line 3. *After dentals insert* or dento-labials.
- „ Line 4. *After ಅಧಿಕ್ಷದ್ವಂ; insert* 8 ಅಧಿಕ್ಷಪ or ಅಧಿಕ್ಷಾವಹ.
- „ Line 5. *After ಅಲಿಕ್ಷದ್ವಂ insert* 8 ಅಲಿಕ್ಷಪ or ಅಲಿಕ್ಷಾವಹ.
- „ *For article (3) substitute the following :*
- (3) ದೈ, ಮಾಚ್ಛ್, ಮದ್.
- Have ತ and ತವತ್ as their *nishṭhā* (VIII. 2. 57.) e. g. ಧ್ಯಾತ, ಮಾರ್ತ, ಮತ್ಸ &c.
- „ *In article (5) for ಈಷ್ read* ಈಕ್.
- „ *In article (6) insert* VII *before* ಛ್ರದ್; *and for* ವಲ್ *read* ಸ.
- „ *In article (7) after nishṭhā insert* but including the affixes of the perfect.
- 306 Line 3. *After ದೋಹಿಪ್ಯತಿ insert* Aor. ಅದ್ವಹತ್ Perf. 4 ದು ದೋಗ್ಧ, ದುದೋಧ ರಿ ದುದೋಗ್ಧ.
- „ *Substitute the following for article (8).*
- (8) ದೈ (ದೈಜ್) ದೈ (ದೈಜ್).
- (a) In the reflective voice, are used with only their active forms though in the *ātmanépadi* (Sid. II. 277); and
- (b) require ಸನ್ to be augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 75). e. g. Reflec ದ್ರಿಯತೇ, ಧ್ರಿಯತೇ Aor. ಅದೈತ. ಅದೈತ D ದಿವರಿವತೇ. ದಿಧರಿವತೇ.
- „ Article (9) line 1. *After ನು insert* ನ್ನ.
- „ Article (10) clause b. *For* ಸಚ್<sub>1</sub> *read* ಸಚ್ which they take alternatively with ಸಚ್<sub>1</sub>.

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- 306 Line b 2. *For* ವಿವರಣೆ *read* ವ್ಯವಹಾರ.
- „ Last line. *For* ವಿವರಣೆ or ವಿವರಣೆ *read* ವಿವರಣೆ or ವಿವರಣೆ  
ವಿವರಣೆ or ವ್ಯವಹಾರ &c.
- 307 *For* article (11) *substitute the following* :—  
(11) ಜನ, ಜನ.
- (a) Form no F roots except to express censure in respect of the action denoted by them (III. 1. 24) ; and
- (b) have the reduplicate of their FA and FP roots augmented with ನುಕ್ (VII. 4. 86). *e. g.* ಜಂಜಪ್ಯುತಿ ಜಂಜಪ್ಯುತಿ, and so on.
- „ Article (13) line 1. *For* ವಿಜ್ *read* ವಿಜ್. III ನಿಜ್.
- „ „ line 2. *For* Have ವೆ as *read* gunate the vowel of.
- „ „ line 3. *After* ವೆವೆತ್ತಿ *insert* ನೇನೇತ್ತಿ and so on.
- „ *For* article (15) *substitute the following* :—  
(15) ಜ್ವರ.
- becomes ಜ್ವ before nasal affixes and ಝಲ್ affixes (VI. 4. 20). *e. g.* FP ಜ್ವಜ್ವರ or ಜ್ವಜ್ವರ.
- „ Article (17). *For* (17) *read* (16) and omit IX ರೇ, IX ನ್ನೇ, IX ಸ್ತೌ (ಸ್ತೌಞ್).
- 308 „ (16). *For* (16) *read* (17) and omit ಕಮ.
- „ Article (18) line 4. *Before* affixes *insert* úrdhadhátuka.
- „ „ line 6. *For* ಅಜಗೀಯಾತ್ *read* ಜಗೀಯಾತ್.
- „ Article (21) line 1. *Omit* ದಂಕ್.
- „ „ line 2. *For* their *read* its.
- „ Article (22) line b 3. *For* c. *g.* *read* e. *g.*
- „ „ line b 2. *For* ದೀಧಿಪ್ಯುತಿ *read* ದೀಧಿಪ್ಯುತಿ.
- 309 *For* article (25) *substitute the following* :—  
(25) 1 ಕೃನ್ಯ (ಕೃವಿ) 1 ಧಿನ್ಯ (ಧಿವಿ).
- Become ಕೃಣು and ಧಿಢು respectively in the special tenses and take then ಉ and ಫ ಉ instead of ಕಂ as their tense affix, being further conjugated as if they were

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roots of the 8th class, but without *gunating* their penultimate (III. 1. 80. Sid. II. 70.) e. g. ಕೃಣೋತಿ, ಧಿನೋತಿ, 2 ಕೃಣುತಃ, ಧಿನುತಃ, 3 ಕೃಣ್ವಂತಿ, ಧಿನ್ವಂತಿ, 8 ಕೃಣುಮಃ or ಕೃಣ್ವಮಃ, ಧಿನುಮಃ or ಧಿನ್ವಮಃ, 9 ಕೃಣುಮಾಃ or ಕೃಣ್ವಮಾಃ, ಧಿನುಮಾಃ or ಧಿನ್ವಮಾಃ, Impv. 4 ಕೃಣು, ಧಿನು, 7 ಕೃಣವಾನಿ, ಧಿನವಾನಿ, 8 ಕೃಣವಾವ or ಧಿನವಾವ.

- 309 Article (26) line 1. *Omit* ಕ್ಷೀಣ್ (ಕ್ಷೀಣಾ).  
 „ „ line 5. *After* ಙ *insert* and before ಲ್ಯವ್.  
 „ „ line 6. *Before* e. g. *insert* and this, except as to ಋಣ್ which forms no FP, even as FP but without ceasing to take ಹಿ after the FP (Sid. II. 213); *omit* ಅಕ್ಷಿತ or ಅಕ್ಷೀಣಿಷ್ಠ; *and after* ಣ *insert* FP Impv. 4 ಜರಿ ಘೃಹಿ and so on.  
 „ Article (27) lines 2 and 3. *Omit* not having indicatory ಣ or ಷ.  
 „ „ line 4. *After* respectively *insert* and *loping* their reduplicates.  
 „ „ line 5. *After* time *insert* except in the 3rd and 1st person singular.  
 „ „ line b 3. *After* Perf. *insert* 1 ಕಶ್ರಾಥ or ಕಶ್ರಂಥ; *after* 2 *insert* ಕಶ್ರಥತಃ or ; *before* Reflec *insert* 4 ಕಶ್ರಂಥಿಥ or ಕ್ರೀಥಿಥ; 7 ಕಶ್ರಂಥ or ಕಶ್ರಾಥ or ಕಶ್ರಥ.  
 310 Article (28) line 1. *Before* ಲುಟ್ *insert* ಘುಟ್ and *for* ರಾಚ್ *read* ರಾಟ್.  
 „ „ line 2. *Omit* ಕುಭ್ and *after* ಶ್ವಿತ್ *insert* all these being roots of the 1st class.  
 „ Article (29) line 1. *After* ಮಾ *insert* excluding III. ಮಾ but.  
 „ Article (29) line 3. *Omit* III. ಮಾ.  
 „ „ line 8. *Before* affixes *insert* árdhahátuka.  
 „ „ line 13. *After* ವಿತ್ಸುತಿ *insert* ವಿತ್ಸುತೇ.  
 „ Article (30) line 1. *For* ಸ್ವಿ *read* ಸ್ವಿದ್ and *for* ಕ್ಷಿದ್ ಕ್ಷಿ(ಇದಾ) *read* ಕ್ಷ್ವಿದ್ (ಇಕ್ಷ್ವಿದಾ).

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- 311 Article (32) line 4. *After* become *insert* respectively.  
 „ „ line 5. *After* ಓ *insert* and ಏ.  
 „ „ line 8. *After* ಣತವತ್ *insert* and so on.  
 „ Article (33) line 1. *Omit* ವಹ್.  
 „ „ line 2. *For* ಉ and ಉ *read* and ಉ.  
 „ „ line 5. *Omit* ಉವಾಹ.  
 „ „ line 6. *Omit* ಉಡ and ಉಡವತ್.  
 „ Article (34) line 1. *Omit* ತ್ರಪ್.  
 „ „ line 2. *After* ಲೋಪೇ *insert* optionally.  
 „ „ line 4. *Omit* ತ್ರೈಪಿ.  
 312 Article (37) line 1. *Before* ಎ *insert* V.  
 „ „ line 3. *After* and *insert* except in the special tenses.  
 „ „ line 5. *After* e. g. *insert* (V ಎ) ಎನೋತಿ, (IX ಎ) ಎನಾತಿ.  
 „ „ line 7. *After* ಎತ್ಸತಿ *insert* ಎತ್ಸತೇ.  
 „ *For* article (38) *substitute* the following :—  
     (38) ತ್ರೈ. ಸುದ್ (ಜುದ್). ಉಂಡ್.  
     Have ತ and ತವತ್ optionally as their *nishāḥ* (VIII. 2. 56.) e. g. ತ್ರಾತ or ತ್ರಾಣ, ಸುತ್ತ or ಸುನ್ನ, ಉತ್ತ or ಉನ್ನ &c.  
 „ *For* article (39) *read* the following :—  
     (39) ಕ್ಷಿ including all roots of this form except  
         VI ಕ್ಷಿ. i. e. ಕ್ಷಿ, V ಕ್ಷಿ IX ಕ್ಷಿ.  
     (a) Have ನ and ನವತ್ as their *nishāḥ* in the active voice (VIII. 2. 46.); and  
     (b) lengthen their final vowel before these affixes. (VI. 4. 60.) e.g. ಕ್ಷೀಣ, ಕ್ಷೀಣವತ್; but in the passive voice, ಕ್ಷಿತ, ಕ್ಷಿತವತ್.  
 „ Article (40) line 3. *After* ಅಮೃಹತ್ *insert* A ಅಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ or ಅಕ್ಕಹತ 3 ಅಕ್ಕಹತ or ಅಕ್ಕಹನ್ನ, and so on.  
 313 Article (41) line 1. *Omit* ಕೃಕ್.  
 „ „ line 2. *For* From *read* Form.  
 „ „ line 3. *Omit* ಕೃಚ್ಚಾ or ಕಚ್ಚಾ.

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- 313 Article (44) last line. *After parasmaipadi insert* contrary to the general rule.
- 314 Article (46). *For* (46) *read* (45). *Before* ಹೊಭ್ *insert* ಧ್ವನ್; and *below* ಕವ್ಯ *insert* ಧ್ವಾಂತ "darkness."
- „ Article (45). line 1. *For* 45 *read* 45A and *for* ಕಮ, ಕಮ, *read* I ಕಮ.
- „ „ line 4. *Omit* ದಾಂತ or ದಮಿತ.
- 315 Article (48) line 1. *For* ರುಷ್ *read* ರುಷ್.
- „ Article (50) line 5. *Before* e. g. *insert* and has ತ as its reduplicate for the aorist of its C (VII. 4. 95); and *for* ತೊತೂರ್ತಿ *read* ತಾತೂರ್ತಿ. Aor. of C. ಅತತ್ಪರತ್.
- „ *For* article (51) *substitute* the following :—  
(51) ಸ್ಪ್ರವ್, ಮವ್.
- (a) Form FP roots (Sid. II. 217.) and.
- (b) respectively become ಸ್ರಾ and ಮೂ before nasal and ಝಲ್ affixes (VI. 4. 20.) e. g. FP ಸೋಸ್ರೋತಿ or ಸೋಸ್ಪ್ರೋತಿ. ಮೋವೋತಿ or ಮಾಮೋತಿ. nishṭhā ಸ್ರೂತ, ಸ್ರೂತವತ್. ಮೂತ, ಮೂತವತ್.
- 316 Line 3. *After* ಸೆಸಿವ್ಯುತೆ *insert* But FP ಸಾಸ್ಯವಿೂತಿ.
- „ Article (54) line 3. *After* otherwise *insert* and forms no FP though it forms FA in its changed form of ವೀ.
- „ „ line 5. *Before* Impv. *insert* ಅಜತಿ; and *for* ವೀಯತಾಂ, ಅವೀಯತ, ವೀಯತ *read* ಅಜತು, ಅಜತ್, ಅಜೇತ್.
- 317 Lines 1 & 2. *Omit* FP ವೇವೇತಿ or ವೇವಯೇತಿ.
- „ Article (55) line 3. *After* aorist *insert* and.
- „ „ line 4. *After* ತ *insert* and ಲ್ಯವ್.
- „ „ *Omit* lines 5 and 6 except the figures 36, 37.
- „ „ *Omit* and in clause (b).
- „ „ *After* clause (b) *insert* the following :—  
(bb) requires *sārvadhātuka* affixes consisting of single consonants to be augmented with ಅಟ್ (VII. 3. 100.) and.



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317 Article (56) line 3. *For the read be.*

„ „ line b 2. *After ಅನಿತಾತ್ insert 4 ಅನಿಹ.*

„ *After article (56) insert the following :—*

(56A) ಅರ್ಚ್ (ಅರ್ಚು) used not in the sense of  
“to worship.”

Has ನ and ನವತ್. as its *nishṭha* except when it is connect-  
ed in sense with a noun in the ablative case (VIII.  
2. 48.) e. g. (ಸವ್) ಅಕ್ಕ ; but ಉದಕ್ತಮುದಕಂಕೂಪಾತ್  
“Water was drawn from the well.”

318 Article (58) line 2. *After requires insert invariably.*

„ Article (61) line 2. *After requires insert invariably.*

„ „ line 3. *Omit and.*

„ „ *Below clause (a) insert the following :—*

(b) allows F roots to be formed (Sid. II. 206.) ; and.

„ Article (61) line 4. *For (b) read (c).*

„ „ line 6. *After ಅಚ್ಚಿತ್ತೆ insert FA ಅಚ್ಚಿತ್ತೆ. FP  
ಅಚ್ಚಿತ್ or ಅಚ್ಚಿತ್.*

319 Article (62) line 5. *After 52) insert and so in the case  
of the árdhadhátuka affixes it should be  
represented by the root ಭೂ ;*

„ „ line 6. *For árdhadhátuka read sárvadhátuka.*

„ „ line 9. *After 119) insert (not ತಾತಜ್ also  
Sid. II. 122.) and into ಕ್ before ಎ (VII.  
4. 52.)*

„ „ line 13. *Before e. g. insert and yet taking  
ಅಱಿ (not ಅಱಿ) as its augment when such aug-  
ment is required to be used (Sid. II. 122.)*

„ „ line 15. *After ಅನೀತ್ insert, ಅಸ್ತಂ.*

„ „ line 17. *After ಸ್ಯಾಮ್ insert Atmanepadi  
1 ಸ್ತೇ, 2 ಸ್ತೇ, 3 ಸ್ತೇ, 4 ಸ್ತೇ, 6 ಧ್ಯೇ 7 ಕೇ Impv. 6 ಧ್ಯಂ  
7 ಸ್ಯೆ Imp. ಅಸ್ತ, O. ಸ್ತೇ.*

„ Article (63) line 2. *After aorist insert even when it is  
conjugated in the atmanepadi irregularly as already  
mentioned.*

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- 319 Article (64) last line. *Before e. g. insert* and allows its *ೠ* to come optionally before *ಛೃಪ್* as *ಅಪಯ್* (VI. 4. 57); *and after ಈಪ್ಪತಿ insert* (*ಛೃಪ್*) *ಅಪಯ್ಯ* or *ಅಪ್ಯ*.
- 320 Article (65) line 3. *Before e. g. insert* and when it takes the participle affix *ಅನ*, changes the *ಅ* of the affixes into *ಈ* (VII. 2 83); *and after ಅನಾಂಚಕ್ಕೆ, insert* (*ಅನ*) *ಅನೇನ*.
- „ Article (66) line 1. *For ಇತ್ read ಇ* (*ಇತ್*).
- „ „ line 3. *After 77) insert* taking then also *ಜನ್* as its affix in the 3rd person plural (III. 4. 110.)
- „ „ line 7. *After ಸು insert* in the *parasmaipadi*.
- „ *Below clause (b) insert the following:—*  
(bb) when its *D* is formed with a view to conjugate the *D* in the passive voice it should be changed into *ಗಾಂ* before *ಸನ್* which it takes without the augment *ಇಪ್* (II. 4. 47 ; VI. 4. 16 ; Sid. II. 200.)
- „ „ line b 2. *Before But insert* Pass of *D ಜಿಗಾಂ ಸ್ಯತೇ*.
- 320 & 321 Articles (67) and (68). *For ಇತ್ and ಇಜ್ read ಇ* (*ಇತ್*) *and ಇ* (*ಇಜ್*).
- 322 Article (69) line 1. *For ಇಪ್ read VI ಇಪ್*.
- „ Article (70) line 3. *For Sub read Sid*.
- 323 Line 5. *Before e. g. insert the following:—*  
*and,*  
(f) allows *F* roots to be formed (Sid. II. 206.)
- „ Line 7. *After ಉರ್ಣಾತಾತ insert* Imp. *ಛೇರ್ಣಾತ, 4 ಛೇರ್ಣಾತ.*
- „ Line 10. *For ಉರ್ಣಾವೀತ್ or ಉರ್ಣಾವೀತ್ or ಉರ್ಣಾವೀತ್ read ಛೇರ್ಣಾವೀತ್ or ಛೇರ್ಣಾವೀತ್ or ಛೇರ್ಣಾವೀತ್.*
- „ Line 11. *After ಉರ್ಣಾನಾನ insert 4 ಉರ್ಣಾನುವಿಧ or ಉರ್ಣಾನವಿಧ. FA ಉರ್ಣಾನವಿಯತ್ತೇ.*
- „ Article (74) line 1. *For ಋ read I ಋ.*
- „ „ *Omit clause (d); and read clause (e) as clause (d); and insert the following as clause (e),*

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- has the word ಋಣ formed from it by ಸ್ಕ instead of  
by ಕ್ಷ, when the meaning of the word is "debt"  
(VIII. 2. 60.)
- 323 Line b 6. *After* formed *insert* but without being *gunated*  
before the affixes of the benedictive when it is FP.
- „ Line b 4. *Omit* Aor. ಅರತಃ.
- „ Last line. *For* ಅರಯಾರೀತಿ *read* ಅರಿಯಾರೀತಿ. 2 ಅರ್ಯತಃ or ಅರಿಯತಃ 3 ಅರತಿ or ಅರಿಯತಿ. Ben. ಅರಿಯಾತಃ or ಅರಿಯಾತಃ or ಅರಿಯಾತಃ. ಋಣ ("debt"); but ಋತ ("truth").
- 324 Article (75) line 1. *For* ಮಜ್ಜೆ *read* VI ಮಜ್ಜೆ.
- „ „ line 2. *After* &c. *insert* and further gets  
itself *gunated* in this tense.
- „ „ line 3. *After* ಅನರ್ಜ್ಞೆ *insert* 2 ಅನರ್ಜ್ಞತಃ.
- „ Article (76) line 4. *After* 31) *insert* being conjugated  
in the *ātmanepadi* when it takes ಈವಾಞ್  
and in the *parasmaipadi* when it does not  
take it. (Sid. II. 109).
- „ „ line 6. *For* oqtionally *read* optionally.
- „ „ line 9. *For* ಅರ್ತಿಷ್ಯತೆ *read* ಅರ್ತಿಷ್ಯತಿ.
- „ „ line 10. *For* ಅರ್ತಿಷ್ಯ *read* ಅರ್ತಿಷ್ಯತಃ.
- „ „ line 11. *For* ಅನ್ಯತೆ *read* ಅನರ್ತ and *for* ಅರ್ತಿ  
ಷ್ಯೆ *read* ಮತ್ಯಾತಃ.
- „ „ line 12. *For* ಮತಿತಿಷ್ಯತೆ *read* ಅರ್ತಿತಿಷ್ಯತಿ.
- 325 Article (81) line 1. *For* ಕುಪ್ಪೆ *read* ಕುಪ್.
- „ „ line 4. *For* prasmaipadi *read* parasmaipadi  
(III. 1. 90); and when it is preceded by  
ನಿರ್ optionally rejects the augment ಇಟ್  
before ವಲ್ *ārīḥadhātuka* affixes taking  
the augment however invariably before  
*nishṭhā* (VII. 2, 46, 47.); and *after* ಕುಷ್ಯತಿ  
*insert* or ಕುಷ್ಯತಃ; and *after* ಸ್ವಯಮೇವ  
*insert* (ನಿರ್) 1st Fut. ನಿಷ್ಕೂಪಿತಾ or ನಿಷ್ಕೂಪ  
ಪ್ಪಾ. *nish* ನಿಷ್ಕೂಪಿತ, ನಿಷ್ಕೂಪಿತವತ್.
- 326 Line 2. *After* birds *insert* for the sake of evincing joy  
or earning livelihood or making a nest.

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- 326 Line 3. *For* and *read* the augment coming to it even when between it and the *upasargāḥ* alluded to, there is the intervention of the augment ಅಟ್ or of a reduplicate (VI. 1. 136. Sid. II. 155.)
- „ Line 4. *After* ಅಟ್ *insert* (not ಈಟು); *and after* 75) *insert the following* :—  
and  
(c) in the reflective voice is used with only its active forms though in the *ātmanepadi* (Sid. II. 277.)
- „ Line 5. *For* ಅಪಸ್ಕುರುತೆ *read* ಅಪಸ್ಕುರತೆ.
- „ Line 6. *Before* D *insert* Aor. ಸಮಸ್ಕಾರ್ಪಿತ. Perf. ಸಂಜ್ಞಾ. Reflec (ಅವ) ಕಿರತೇಹಸ್ತ. Aor. ಅನಾಕೇವ್ಯ.
- „ Article (84) line 7. *After* 139) *insert*:—the augment coming to it even when between it and the *upasargāḥ* alluded to, there is the intervention of the augment ಅಟ್ or of a reduplicate (VI. 1. 136.)
- „ „ line 11. *For* affixes *read* affix.
- „ „ line 12. *After* when *insert* or 1 ಏ or other.
- „ „ line 15. *Before* affixes *insert* ವಲ್; *and after* perfect *insert* except when it is augmented by ಸುಟ್.
- 327 Line 2. *After* Perf. *insert* 4 ಬೆಕ್ಕಥ.
- „ Line 3. *After* ಕೃಮ *insert* but ಸಂಸ್ಕರಿಥ, ಸಂಸ್ಕರಿನ, ಸಂಸ್ಕರಿಮೆ Ben ಕ್ರಿಯಾತ್, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಾತ್.
- „ Line 6. *Before* C *insert* Aor. ಅಕೃತ, ಸಮಸ್ಕೃತ. Ben. ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಪೀಪ್ಪ.
- „ Line 9. *After* ಸಂಸ್ಕರ್ತಾ *insert* Aor. ಸಮಸ್ಕಾರ್ಪಿತ Perf. ಸಂಜ್ಞಾ.
- „ Article (85) line b 4. *Before* ಕಲ್ಪಾನೆ *insert* ಕಲ್ಪಾ.
- „ „ line b 2. *For* ಅಕ್ಷಮ *read* ಅಕ್ಷಮ್.
- „ Article (86) last line. *A ter* thereon) *insert* and.
- 328 Line 2. *Before* e. g. *insert* and also optionally before E-ಕ್ವಾ (VI. 4. 18.)
- „ Line 3. *For* ಕ್ರಾಮಾತ್ಯಾತ್ *read* ಕ್ರಾಮ್ಯಾತ್.

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- 328 Line 6. *After ಕ್ರಿಸ್ತದ್ವಿ insert Ger. ಕ್ರಂತ್ಯಾ or ಕ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಾ or ಕ್ರಮಿತ್ಯಾ.*
- „ Article (89) line b 4. *After ಷ insert and before ಳ್ವ; and after 37) insert but without ceasing to take ಷ after its FP (Sid. II. 213.)*
- „ „ line b 2. *After ಅಕ್ಷಣಿಷ್ವಾಃ insert FP Impv. 4 ಚಕ್ಷುಃ.*
- „ Article (90) line 2. *Before e. g. insert and has ನ and ನವತ್ as its nishṭhá (VIII. 2. 46; Kás thereon); and after ಕ್ಷೀಣೀತೆ insert nish ಕ್ಷೀಣ, ಕ್ಷೀಣವತ್.*
- 329 Article (91) line 2. *Omit beginning with ವಲ್.*
- „ Article (92) line 2. *After and insert and then even as FP.*
- „ „ line 4. *For lengthens its penultimate before ಸನ್ and also read becomes ಬಾ.*
- „ „ line 5. *Omit other.*
- „ „ last line. *After ಬಾಬಾಯತೆ insert FP ಚಂಬೀತಿ or ಚಂಬತಿ. 2 ಚಂಬಾತ. 3 ಚಂಬ್ಯತಿ. nish ಬಾತ, ಬಾತವತ್.*
- „ Article (93) line 2. *Before e. g. insert and takes ಕ್ಷ and ಕ್ಷವತ್ as its nishṭhá (VIII. 2. 57); and for ಅಬ್ಯುತ್ read ಅಬ್ಯುತ. nish ಬ್ಯುತ, ಬ್ಯುತವತ್.*
- „ *Below article (93) insert the following:—*
- Note. It has been stated that this root is not used except in the special tenses. It has been further said that this root is not used with ಸನ್ prefixed (Sid. II. 120). So it would seem that the rule above mentioned as to ಅಜ್ being used as the tense affix of the aorist applies only when this root is used as the substitute of ಚಕ್ಷು (See below). But see Kás on III. 1. 52 where it appears hinted that this root can be conjugated independently in other tenses also.
- „ Article (94) line 1. *For ನಣ್ read ನಣ.*
- „ Article (95) line 3. *Before of insert with ಇಟ್.*

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- 329 Article (95) last line. *After ಂ insert except ಅಙ್ and this even as FP though in this case only for other purposes than that of reduplication.*
- 330 Line 4. *Before and insert and this even as FP but without ceasing to take & after its FP (Sid. II. 213.)*
- „ Line 8. *Before ಅಗತ insert (ಏಮ್).*
- „ Line 9. *Before ಗಂಧೀಪ್ಪ insert (ಏಮ್).*
- „ Line 10. *For ಜಗಮಿಪ್ಪತ read ಜಗಮಿಪ್ಪತ. (ಸಂ) ಜಿಗಂಸತೇ. Pass of D ಜಿಗಂಸ್ಯತೇ. FP 2 ಜಂಗತಃ, 3 ಜಂಗ್ಮತಃ, Impv. 4 ಜಂಗು.*
- „ Article (97) line 1. *For ಗುಹೂ read ಗುಹ್, (ಗುಹೂ).*
- „ „ line b 5. *Before vowel insert such; and after affixes insert as would ordinarily in the case of other roots gupate it.*
- „ „ line b 3. *After ಗೂಹಿತಾ insert or ಗೋಧಾ.*
- „ „ line b 2. *Before Con insert or ಘೋಕ್ಷ್ಯತಿ; after ಆಗೂಪಿಪ್ಯತ್ insert ಅಘೋಕ್ಷ್ಯತ್; before ಆಗೂಢೆ insert ಆಗೂಪಿಪ್ಯ; and after ಅಘೋಕ್ಷತ insert ಓ ಆಗುಪ್ಯು or ಅಘೋಕ್ಷಾವಹಿ.*
- „ „ last line. *Before D insert C ಗೂಹಯತಿ.*
- 331 Article (99) line 7. *Omit and.*
- „ „ line 9. *Before e. g. insert and optionally changes into ಏ its ಓ whenever it gets the latter letter before affixes beginning with vowels (VIII. 2. 21); and after clause (c) insert the following:—*
- (d) *is in the reflective voice used with its active forms only though in the útmanepadi (Sid. II. 277); and before D insert ಾರತಿ or ಾಲತಿ. 1st Fut ಗರಿತಾ or ಗರೀತಾ or ಗಲಿತಾ or ಗಲೀತಾ. Perf. ಜಗಾರ or ಜಗಾಲ. 4 ಜಗರಿಥ or ಜಗಲಿಥ. Pass of C ಗಾರ್ಯತೇ or ಗಾಲ್ಯತೇ. Reflex ಾರತೇ. Aor. ಅಗೀರ್ಷ್ಯ; and after ಜಿಗರಿಪತಿ insert or ಜಿಗಲಿಪತಿ.*
- „ Article (100) line 6. *After perfect insert or the affixes coming with the condition of ಚಿತ್ and provided it is not taken as a FP root,*

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- 332 Line 3. *After also insert in the perfect; and before e. g. insert and affecting also its FP though in this case for the purpose of reduplication its original form only should be considered (Sid. II. 216.)*
- „ Line 8. *For ಗ್ರಹವ್ಯತೆ read ಗ್ರಹವ್ಯತೇ.*
- „ Line 9. *For ಅಗ್ರಹಮಾತಾಂ or ಅಗ್ರಹಮಾತಾಂ read ಅಗ್ರಹಮಾತಾಂ or ಅಗ್ರಹಮಾತಾಂ.*
- „ Line 11. *After ಜಾಗ್ರಾಡಿ insert 2 ಜಾಗ್ರಾಡೇ. 1st Fut. ಜಾಗ್ರತಾ (not ಜಾಗ್ರಹತಾ) Ben. ಜಾಗ್ರಹ್ಯತ.*
- „ Article (101). *Insert the following as clause (a).*  
Should not be used (1) in the benedictive of the active voice, (2) in the passive voice, and (3) with derivative or primitive affixes except those beginning with ವಲ್ and certain others expressly specified (II. 4. 40; Sid. II. 76, 75, notes 125 and 126.)
- „ „ *Read clause (a) as clause (b) substituting ಕೃಸು for ವಸ (ವಸು) and omitting and.*
- „ „ *Insert the following as clause (c).*  
requires the affix ಧಲ್ to be invariably augmented with ಇಟ್ (Sid. II. 109.) and.  
*And read clause (b) as clause (d).*
- „ Article (103) line 3. *Omit and FA.*
- 333 Line 3. *For formrd read formed.*
- „ Line 6. *Before e. g. insert and has ಕ್ರ and ಕ್ರವತ್ as its nishṭha optionally (VIII. 2. 56.)*
- „ Line 9. *After ಔಘಾಣ insert nish ಘಾಣ or ಘಾತ &c.*
- „ Article (106) line 4. *For should be read and optionally before affixes of the perfect also is; and before ಖ್ಯಾ insert the root.*
- „ Line 5. *Omit (ಖ್ಯಾಣ); for ಕ್ಯಾ read the expression ಕ್ಯಾಣ್; and before e. g. insert the said substitutes being conjugated in both the parasmaipadi and ātmanepadi though ಖ್ಯಾ when it is not treated as a substitute for ಚ್ಛ is, if conjugated in any other than the special tenses (see ಖ್ಯಾ above), conjugated only in*

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- 333 *parasmaipadi*, and the substitute *ಖ್ಯ* being conjugated in other respects as if it were the root *ಖ್ಯ* (Sid. II. 112, 113.)
- „ Article (106) last line. *After ಕೃತಾ insert Perf. ಚಖ್ಯ or ಚಖ್ಯೇ or ಚಕ್ಖ or ಚಕ್ಖೇ or ಚಕ್ಖೇ. 2nd Fut. ಖ್ಯಸ್ಯತಿ or ಖ್ಯಸ್ಯತೇ. ಕೃಸ್ಯತಿ or ಕೃಸ್ಯತೇ. Aor. ಅಚಖ್ಯತ್ or ಅಚಖ್ಯತ. ಅಕಖ್ಯಸೀತ್ or ಅಕಖ್ಯಸ್.*
- „ Article (107) *Insert the following as clause (a) :—*  
Does not allow its F roots to be formed except to express “censure” in respect of the action denoted by it (III. 1. 24.) and.  
*Read clause (a) as clause (b); and in the same clause for ಚಂಚಾರ್ಯ and ಚಂಚಾರ್ read ಚಂಚೂರ್ಯ (or ಚಂಚೂರ್ಯ) and ಚಂಚಾರ್ (or ಚಂಚಾರ್).*
- „ „ last line. *For ಚಂಚಾರ್ಯತೆ read ಚಂಚೂರ್ಯತೇ.*
- 334 Article (111) line b 2. *After ಜಹ್ನತು insert 4 ಜಹ್ನು.*
- „ Article (112) line b 2. *After on) insert and this even as FP but without ceasing to be taken as ಜನ್ so far as the reduplication for the purpose of FP root is concerned (Sid. II. 215.)*
- 335 Line 2. *After ಁ insert and this even as FP for other purpose than that of reduplication.*
- „ Line 3. *Before aorist insert active.*
- „ Line 5. *For dose read does.*
- „ Line 7. *After parasmaipadi insert contrary to the general rules.*
- „ Line 10. *After ಜಂಜಸ್ಯತೆ insert FP 2 ಜಂಜಾತಃ. 3 ಜಂಜ್ಞತಃ.*
- „ Article (113) line 2. *For particulars read particulars.*
- „ „ line b 3. *For wtih read with.*
- „ „ line b 2. *Before ಜಜ್ಞಪೆ insert ಜಜನ್. 2 ಜಜಾತಃ. 3 ಜಜನ್. A 4.*
- 336 Line 8. *After Imp. insert ಅಜಾಗಃ. 2 ಅಜಾಗ್ಯತಾಂ.*



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- 336 Line 10. *Before* Ben. *insert* 2 ಜಜಾಗತುಃ; *and after* ಜಾಗ ಯತೇ *insert* Aor. ಅಜಾಗಾಠಿ.

Article (116) line b 6. *Omit* always.

„ line b 5. *Before* except *insert* even when it does not take *átmanepadi* irregularly under the special rules already adverted to; *and after* ಅನು *insert* for in this case unless it can take *átmanepadi* under the special rules in question it requires its D to be conjugated only in the *parasmaipadi* as this is its ordinary mode of conjugation.

- 337 Line 4. *After* ಅನು *insert* (ಪುತ್ರಃ).

„ Line 5. *After* ಅನು *insert* (ಧರ್ಮಃ); *and after* ಜಿಹ್ವಾಸತೆ *insert* And D (though preceded by ಅನು, the root itself admitting *átmanepadi* under the special rules already noticed) ಸರ್ಪಿಜೋನುಜಿಹ್ವಾಸತೇ.

„ Article (117) line 1. *For* V *read* IV.

„ Article (120) line 3. *After* 16) *insert* without however lengthening the ಾ substituted for ಯ notwithstanding that it follows a consonant (VII. 3. 80; Sid. II. 167.); this rule affecting its FP also though not as regards the reduplication (Sid. II. 215.)

„ „ Last line. *Before* *nishṭha* *insert* FP ಜಾಜ್ಯೇತಿ 2 ಜಾಜತಃ. Ben. ಜಾಜೇಯಾತಃ.

- 338 Article (122) line 2. *Omit* and; *and insert* the following:—  
(b) has ನ and ನವತ್ as its *nishṭhā* (Kás on VII. 2. 14); and.

„ „ *Read* clause (b) as clause (c).

„ „ line 4. *Omit* except *nishṭha*.

„ „ Last line. *After* ಡಯಿತುಂ *insert* *nish* ಡೀನ, ಡೀನವತ್.

Article (123) line 3. *After* 37) *insert* and *before* ಲ್ಯಪಃ (VI. 4. 38; Kas thereon) and this even as FP but without ceasing to take ಃ after its FP (Sid. II. 213.)

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- 338 Article (123) last line. *After ತಿತನಿಷತಿ insert* FP Impv. 4  
ತಾತಹಿ ; *and after ತತ insert* (ಲ್ಯಪ್) ತತ್ಯ.
- „ Article (124) line 2. *For* Has read Is *to be conjugated*  
in the reflective voice when it is accom-  
panied by the word ತಪಸ್ as its object  
(III. 1. 88). *and has.*
- „ „ line 3. *For* expres read express.
- „ „ line 4. *For* sing read ing *and for* even in  
other senses read voice as above.
- „ „ last line. *After e. g. insert* ತಪ್ಯತೇತಪಸ್ತಾಪಸಃ.  
Aor.
- 339 Line 3. *Before* affixes insert personal ; *and after* conso-  
nants insert including even such affixes of this de-  
scription as have not an indicative ಪ.
- „ Line 4. *After* ತೌತಿ insert 2 ತನೀತಃ or ತುತಃ.
- „ Article (126) line 1. *For* ತೃಪ್ read IV ತೃಪ್.
- „ „ line 3. *Before and insert* including those  
of the perfect.
- „ Article (129) line 3. *For* not distinguished by indi-  
catory ಣ or ಪ read changing ದ into ದೇ  
and *lopatng* its reduplicate at the same  
time.
- 340 Line 2. *After* Perf insert ವದಂಭ or ದೇಭ.
- „ Line 3. *After* ದೇಭಃ insert ವದಂಭಿಥ or ದೇಭಿಥ.
- „ Line 4. *For* ಧಪ್ಪ read ದ್ವಿ.
- „ Article (131) line 3. *Omit* but absolutely before nishthá.
- „ „ line 12. *After* affixes insert having indi-  
catory ಕ or ಙ.
- „ „ line b 3. *After* Imp insert ಅದರಿಪ್ರಾತ್.
- „ „ last line. *After* ದದರಿದ್ರಾ insert D ದಿದರಿದ್ರಿಷತಿ  
or ದಿದರಿದ್ರಾಸತಿ. nish ದರಿದ್ರಿತ.
- 341 Article (132) line 4. *After* 77) insert taking in the latter  
case ಜಸ್ as the affix of the 3rd person  
plural (III. 4. 110.)

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- 341 Article (132) line 7. *After 46) insert except after an upasarga ending in a vowel, when it becomes ತ (VII. 4. 47.)*
- „ „ line b 4. *After ಎ insert and except before ಲ್ಯಪ್ before which it remains as ದಾ.*
- „ „ line b 2. *After ಅದಾತ್ insert 3 ಅದಾಃ.*
- „ „ last line. *After ದಿತ್ಸತಿ insert ದಿತ್ಸತ್ಕೆ; and after ದತ್ತ insert (ಪ್ರ) ತ್ತ; and after ದತ್ವಾ insert ಲ್ಯಪ್ (ಪ್ರ) ದಾಯ.*
- „ Article (133) line 5. *After 77) insert taking in the latter case ಜನ್ as the affix of the 3rd person plural (III. 4. 110).*
- „ „ last line. *After 46) insert except after an upasarga ending in a vowel, when it becomes ತ (VII. 4. 47).*
- 342 Line 6. *After ಎ insert except before ಲ್ಯಪ್ before which it remains as ದಾ.*
- „ Line 9. *After ಅದಾತ್ insert 3 ಅದಾಃ.*
- „ Line 10. *After ದತ್ತ insert (ಪ್ರ) ತ್ತ.*
- „ Line 11. *After ದತ್ವಾ insert ಲ್ಯಪ್ (ಪ್ರ) ದಾಯ.*
- „ Article (134) line 2. *After vowel insert árdhadrhátuka.*
- „ „ line 5. *After vowel insert except in the special tenses.*
- „ „ line 6. *After e. g. insert ದೀಯತೇ.*
- „ Article (135) line 1. *For ದುಕ್ಷ್ read ದುಷ್.*
- „ Article (136) *Insert the following as clause (a).*  
Exceptionally is used in the reflective voice though it is one of the roots taking two objects (Sid. II. 276).  
*Read clause (a) as clause. (b) and clause (b) as clause (c).*
- 343 Line 1. *After dentals insert or dento-labials.*
- „ Line 4. *For reflec read Reflec; and for ಗೋಃ read ಗೌಃ.*
- „ Line 5. *For ಆದುಗ್ಧಿ read ಆದುಗ್ಧಿ; and for ಗೋಃ read ಗೌಃ.*
- „ Line 7. *After ಆಧುಕ್ಷತ insert 8 ಅದುಷ್ಯವಿ or ಅಧುಕ್ಷಾಮು.*
- „ Article (137) line 3. *After ವಲ್ insert including those of the perfect.*

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- 343 Article (137) line 6. *For ಅದಾಪ್ಪಿತ್ read ಅದಾಪ್ಪೀತ್; and after ಅದ್ರಾಪ್ಪೀತ್ insert or ಅದ್ರಪತ್.*
- „ Article (138) line 5. *For ಸಿಚ್ read ಸಿಚ್.*
- „ „ line 7. *For ಅಜ್ read ಅಜ್.*
- 344 Article (140) line 5. *After 54) insert except after an upasarga ending in a vowel when it becomes ತ (VII. 4. 47.)*
- „ „ line 9. *After ಕ insert and except before ಲ್ಯಪ್.*
- „ „ last line. *After ದತ್ತ insert (ಪ್ರ) ತ್ತ; and After ದತ್ವಾ insert ಲ್ಯಪ್ (ಪ್ರ) ದಾಯ.*
- 345 Article (141) line 3. *After ಅದಾತ್ insert 3 ಅದಾ; and after ದತ್ತ insert (ಪ್ರ) ತ್ತ.*
- „ „ line 4. *After ದತ್ವಾ insert ಲ್ಯಪ್ (ಪ್ರ) ದಾಯ.*
- „ Article (144) line 4. *After 77) insert taking in the latter case ಜಸ್ as the affix of the 3rd person plural (III. 4. 110.)*
- 346 Line 9. *After ಧಿತ್ಸತಿ insert ಧಿತ್ಸತೇ.*
- „ Article (145) line 4. *After 49) insert taking after 1 ಸಚ್ the affix ಜಸ್ in the 3rd person plural (III. 4. 110)*
- „ „ line 12. *After ಎ insert and except before ಲ್ಯಪ್ before which it remains as ಧಾ.*
- „ „ line b 3. *After ಅದಧತ್ insert 3 ಅಧಾ or ಅಧಾ ಸಪಾ or ಅವಧನ್.*
- „ „ last line *After ಧೀತ್ವಾ insert ಲ್ಯಪ್ (ಪ್ರ) ಧಾಯ.*
- 347 Article (146) line 1. *Before V ಧಾ insert I ಧಾ.*
- „ „ line 2. *For requires read require and after ಸಚ್ insert and affixes of the perfect except ಥಲ್.*
- „ „ line 3. *For it allows read they allow.*
- „ „ line 6. *After ಅಧವಿಷ್ಟ insert Perf 4 ಮಧೋಽಥ or ಮಧವಿಥ 8 ಮಧಾವಿನ 9 ಮಧಾವಿನಾ.*

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347 *For article (149) substitute the following :—*

(149) IX ಧೂ.

Becomes ಧೂನ್ optionally when the C is formed (Sid. II. 181.) and has further the irregularity mentioned in the case of ಧೂ e. g. 1st Fut. ಧೂತಾ or ಧವಿತಾ &c., C ಧೂನಯತಿ or ಧಾವಯತಿ.

„ Article (150) line 3. *After 38) insert* and this even as FP but without ceasing to take ಓ after its FP (Sid. II. 213).

348 Line 6. *After ಅನಂಸ್ತ insert* FP Impv. 4 ನಂನಿ.

„ Article (151) line 3. *After ವಲ್ insert* including those of the perfect.

*In clause (b) omit* and not having indicative ಕ or ಁ.

„ „ line b 7. *After parasmaipadi insert* contrary to the general rule.

„ „ line b 2. *For ಸವ್ಯ and ಸವ್ಯವತ್ read* ಸಂವ್ಯ or ಸಂವ್ಯವತ್.

„ Article (152) last line. *After roots insert* according to the general rules; *and after* “motion” *insert* and further though it is transitive and agrees with an agent possessed of a will.

349 Article (153) line 1. *For ಅಜ್ read* ಅಜ್.

„ Article (155) line 1. *For ಷಾ read* I ಷಾ.

„ „ line 3. *Before affixes insert* árdhadhátuka.

„ „ line 4. *After ಁ insert* except the affixes of the benedictive before which it becomes ಫೇ and except ಲ್ಯಪ್.

„ „ last line. *Before and insert* taking then ಜಸ್ as the affix of the 3rd person plural (III. 4. 110.)

350 Line 5. *Before taking insert* still.

„ Line 6. *After ಅಸಾತ್ insert* Ben. ಫೇಯಾತ್.

„ Line 9. *After ಪೀತ್ಯಾ insert* ಲ್ಯಪ್ (ಪ್ರ) ಪಾಯ.

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- 350 Article (156) line 1. *For ಪೂಜ್ read ಪೂ (ಪೂಜ್).*
- „ Article (157) *Insert the following as clause (b):—*  
     has ಕ್ತ and ಕ್ತವತ್ as its *nishthá* (VIII. 2. 57.) and.
- „ „ *Read clause (b) as clause (c).*
- „ „ *After ಪಮರಾ insert nish ಪೂರ್ತ, ಪೂರ್ತವತ್.*
- „ Article (158) line 3. *Before and insert has ಕ್ತ and ಕ್ತವತ್*  
     *as its nishthá (VIII 2. 57.)*
- „ „ line b 2. *After ಪಮ್ರಾ insert nish ಪೂರ್ತ, ಪೂ*  
     *ರ್ತವತ್.*
- 151 Article (160) line 3. *Omit and; and insert the fol-*  
     *lowing:—*  
     (b) *is in the reflective voice used with*  
     *only its active forms though in the*  
     *átmanepadi (Sid. II. 277.) and.*  
     *Read clause (b) as clause (c).*
- „ „ line 5. *After e. g. insert ವೃಜ್ಞತಿ and before*  
     *D insert Reflec ವೃಜ್ಞತೇ. Aor. ಅವೃಜ್ಞ.*
- „ Article (161) line 5. *For ಪಾಣ್ಯ read ಫಾಣ್ಯ.*
- „ Article (162) line 4. *After ಪಂ insert or ಪಜ್.*
- 352 Line 2. *Before e. g. insert provided it is not preceded*  
     *by upasarga, and ಲ instead of ಕ್ತ when preceded by*  
     *ಉದ್ or ಸಮ (Sid. II. 350, 351.)*
- „ Lines 3 & 4. *After ಪಂಫಲ್ಯತೆ insert ಪಜ್ಞಲ್ಯತೇ and after ವು*  
     *ಜ್ವತ್ insert ಉತ್ಪಲ್ಯ, ಸಂಫಲ್ಯ, but ಪ್ರಫಲ್ಯ.*
- „ Article (164) line 2. *For pursmaipdi read parasmai-*  
     *padi.*
- „ „ clause (b). *For forms the base of the aorist*  
     *from C and of D from C as ಪಿಪ್ರವ or ಪುಪ್ರವ*  
     *substitute has ಪಿ as a reduplicate alter-*  
     *natively with ಪು when D from its C is*  
     *formed and also when the aorist of its C*  
     *is formed.*
- „ Article (165) line 1. *For ಬುಧ್ read IV ಬುಧ್.*

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- 352 Article (165) line 4. *After parasmaipadi insert contrary to the general rule.*
- 353 Line 9. *For their read the.*
- „ Article (167) line 4. *After ಭ್ರಜೇರ insert or ಬಭ್ರಾಜೇ &c.*
- „ Article (169) line 4. *After 6) insert and the change into ಉವ್ itself when it is a FP not taking place in the perfect and being optional in the aorist (Sid. II. 212; B. 766.)*
- „ „ line 6. *and this even when it is FP (Sid. II. 212. B 766.)*
- „ „ last line. *After ಬೋಧವೀತಿ insert Perf. ಬೋಧ ವಾಂಚಕಾರ Aor. ಅಬೋಧವೀತ್ or ಅಬೋಧವೀ ತ್ or ಅಬೋಧವೀತ್.*
- 354 Article (170) line b 4. *Before affixes insert ವಲ್.*
- „ Article (171) line 1. *For VI ಭ್ರಮ್ read IV ಭ್ರಮ್.*
- „ „ line 2. *After and insert optionally.*
- 355 Article (172) line 2. *After becomes insert optionally.*
- „ „ line 3. *After ಭ್ರಮತುಃ insert or ಬಭ್ರಮತುಃ.*
- „ „ line 4. *After ಭ್ರವಿಧ insert or ಬಭ್ರವಿಧ.*
- „ Article (173) line 2. *For Becomes ಭೃಜ್ read Becomes optionally ಭೃಜ್.*
- „ „ line 6. *After e. g. insert ಭೃಜ್.*
- „ Article (175) line 3. *After ಾ insert and before ಳ್ವಪ್; and this even as FP but without ceasing to take ಃ after its FP (Sid. II. 213); after e. g. insert FP Impv. 4 ಮಂಮಹ; and after ಮತ್ವಾ insert (ಳ್ವಪ್) ಮತ್ಯು.*
- „ Article (176) line 2. *After ಾ insert and before ಳ್ವಪ್ and this even as FP but without ceasing to take ಃ after its FP.*
- „ „ line b 2. *Before nishṭhā insert FP Impv. 4 ಮಂಮಹ.*
- „ „ last line. *After ಮತ್ವಾ insert ಳ್ವಪ್ (ಮತ್ಯು).*
- 356 Article (177) line 1. *After ವಿದ್ insert (ಇವಿದಾ).*

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- 356 Article (177) line 2. *After having insert initial.*  
 „ „ line 3. *After 82) insert and for ಮದ್ಯತೇ read ಮದ್ಯತಿ; nish ಮೇದಿತ or ಮಿನ್ನ; ಮೇದಿತವತ್ or ಮಿನ್ನವತ್; and before e. g. insert the following:—*  
 (b) when it, as a root having indicatory ಅ, takes E *nishthá* optionally, takes ತ and ತವತ್ instead of ಕ್ತ and ಕ್ತವತ್ (I. 2. 19; Sid. II. 354.)  
 „ Article (178) last line. *For ಮೂಮೋಹತೇ read ಮೂಮೂಹತೇ.*  
 „ Article (180) line 3. *After affixes insert and including those of the perfect.*  
 „ „ line 6. *After rules insert though it is intransitive and agrees with an agent possessed of a will.*  
 „ „ line 7. *Before C insert Aor. ಅಮೂಹತ್ Perf. 4 ಮೂಮೋಹೃ or ಮೂಮೋಹಢ or ಮೂಮೋಹಿ.*  
 357 Article (182) line 3. *After affixes insert not being affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಜ.*  
 „ „ line 4. *Before 3 insert 2 ಮೃಷ್ಟಿ and after ಮೂರ್ಜತಿ insert Aor. of C ಅಮೂರ್ಜತ್ or ಅಮಿಮೃಜತ್.*  
 „ Article (185) line b 4. *After 38) insert and this even as FP but without ceasing to take the affix ಹ after its FP (Sid II. 213.)*  
 „ „ line b 2. *Before though insert also according to the general rules.*  
 358 Line 10. *Before nishthá insert or ಆಯಾಮಾಯತಿ.*  
 „ Line 13. *After ಉಪಾಯಂಸ್ತ, insert FP Impv. 4 ಯಂಯಹ.*  
 359 Article (189) line 3. *For before read ಅಜ್ and.*  
 „ „ line b 2. *For ರರಂಧ್ರೆ read ರೇಧ್ರೆ; and for ರರಂಧ್ರೆ read ರೇಧ್ರೆ; and before nishthá insert Aor. ಅರಧತ್.*  
 „ Article (190) line 5. *After chase insert deer and other animals of this kind (ಮೃಗ) (not birds &c.)*



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- 359 Article (190) line 7. *For* tenses *read* tense.  
 „ „ last line. *After* ರಜಯತಿ *insert* ವೃಗಾನ್ but  
 ರಂಜಯತಿಪಕ್ಷೀಣಃ.
- 360 Line 2. *Before* Aor. *insert* 4 ರುಡಿಹಿ.  
 „ Article (192) line b 2. *Before* e. g. *insert* and this even  
 as FP but without ceasing to take ಹಿ after  
 its FP (Sid. II. 213.) and *after* ಅರಂಭಿತಃ  
*insert* FP Impv. 4 ರಂರಹಿ.
- „ Article (195) *Insert the following as clause (a):—*  
 Is optionally conjugated in the *parasmaipadi* in the  
 aorist taking then ಅಜಃ as its tense affix (I. 3. 91;  
 III. 1. 55.)
- „ Article (195) line 2. *For* has *read* (b) has: and *add* and  
*after* 89.
- „ „ line 4. *Before* e. g. *insert the following:—*  
 (c) does not form a F root to express in-  
 tensity though it forms such a root to  
 express frequency (Sid. II. 206).
- „ „ last line. *Before* ರೋಚಯತಿ *insert* Aor. ಅರು  
 ಚತಃ or ಅರೋಚಿಷ್ವಃ; C. and *after* ರೋಚಯತಿ  
*insert* FA ರೋರುಚ್ಯತೇ (only frequentative).
- 361 Article (196) line 1. *For* ರಾ *read* II ರಾ.  
 „ „ line 5. *Before* affixes *insert* personal; and  
*after* affixes *insert* including even such  
 affixes of this description as have not  
 indicative ಪ.
- „ „ line 6. *Before* augmented *insert* optionally.
- „ „ line 7. *After* ರವೀತಿ *insert* 2 ರವೀತಃ or ರುತಃ.
- „ Article (199) line 5. *For* and otherwise optionally *be-*  
*fore* all *read* ಲಾ or ಲೀನ್ optionally *before*  
 ಣಿ when the sense is “to melt” (VI. 3.  
 39; Sid. II. 193.) ಲಾ optionally *before* ಣಿ  
 in other senses and *before* all other.
- „ „ line 9. *For* particular *read* first.

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- 361 Article (199) lines b 4 & 3. *For* (in the sense alluded to) ಲಾಪಯತೆ *read* (in the first senses alluded to) ಲಾಪಯತೇ; (in the second sense alluded to) ಲಾಪಯತಿ or ಲಾಯಯತಿ or ವೀನಯತಿ.
- 362 Article (200) line 2. *After* has *insert* except that of becoming ವೀ before ರಿ.
- „ „ line 5. *After* ಲೇತಾ *insert* C (in the senses alluded to) ಲಾಪಯತೇ; (but in other senses) ಲಾಪಯತಿ or ಲಾಯಯತಿ.
- „ Article (203) line 5. *After* ಕ *insert* this rule affecting its FP also though not as regards reduplication (Sid. II. 215.)
- „ „ last line. *After* ಉಕ್ತ್ಯಾ *insert* FP. Ben. ವಾ ಉಬ್ಯಾತ್.
- 363 Line 8. *Omit* only.
- 364 Article (207) line 2. *Before* e. g. *insert* and ವನೀ as its reduplicate for its F roots (VII. 4. 84); *and after* e. g. *insert* FP ವನೀವಂಚೀತಿ. FA ವನೀವಜ್ಯತೇ. Ger.
- „ Article (209) line 2. *For* Requires *read* Requires.
- „ Article (210) line 3. *Omit* and ; *and insert* the following:—
- (b) has the word ವಿತ್ತ as the word formed by the *nishthá* affix ಕ್ತ, when the meaning of the word refers to “enjoyment” or “faith” (VIII. 2. 58).
- „ „ *Read* clause (b) as clause (c) and clause (c) as (d).
- „ „ line b 2. *For* ವಸು *read* ಕ್ವಸು; *after* ವಂದತಿ *insert* 1st Fut ವೇದಿತಾ or ವೇತ್ನಾ; *and after* ವಿದಿದಿಷತಿ *insert* or ವಿವಿತ್ಸತಿ.
- „ „ last line. *After* ವಿದಿತ್ಯಾ *insert* ವಿತ್ಯಾ. (ಕ್ತ). ವಿತ್ತ. (wealth).
- „ Article (211) line 3. *After* verbs *insert* without having its vowel *gunated* before ಅಮ.

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- 364 Article (211) last line. *After thereon) insert without having its vowel gunated before ಅಸು.*
- 365 „ *Insert the following as clause (e):—*  
allows the plural in the *ātmanepadi* to be optionally formed by ರತೇ, ರತಾಂ, and ರತ, instead of ಅತೇ, ಅತಾಂ, and ಅತ (VII. 1. 7).
- „ „ *Read clause (e) as clause (f) and for (f)* allows optionally the augment ಇಟ before the primitive affix ವಸು (VII. 2. 66). *read (g) takes ವಸು optionally instead of ಕೃತ್ಯ whenever it otherwise may take the latter affix (VII. 1. 36).*
- „ „ line b 2. *After &c., insert Imp. 3 ಅವಿದುಃ.*
- „ „ last line. *After &c., insert A 3 (ಸಂ) ವಿದತೇ or ವಿದ್ರತೇ. Impv. 3 ವಿದತಾಂ or ವಿದ್ರತಾಂ. Imp. 3 ಅವಿದತ or ಅವಿದ್ರತ; and after ವಿದಿತ್ಯಾ insert (ಕೃತ್ಯ) ವಿದ್ವಸ್ or ವಿದತ್.*
- „ Article (212). *After ಚಿಣ್ insert and primitive affixes having indicatory ಣ or ಞ.*
- „ Article (213) *Before Becomes insert (a); after 55) insert and; and before e. g. insert the following:—*  
(b) changes its vowel into ಯಣ್ also alternatively with ಇಯಾಜ್ before heterogeneous vowel affixes when it takes the augment ಅಟ್ (Sid. II. 119); *and after e. g. insert Imp. 3 ಅವ್ಯನ್ or ಅವಿಯನ್.*
- „ Article (214) line 3. *After ಕ insert taking then invariably the augment ಇಟ್ before ಘಲ್, and after and insert becomes.*
- 366 Article (216) line 6. *Omit and, and insert the following:—*  
(c) becomes ವ್ಯಾಯ್ before ಣಿ (VII. 3. 37.) and.
- „ „ *Read clause (c) as clause (d).*
- „ „ line b 4. *Before e. g. insert this rule affecting its FP also though not as regards reduplication (Sid. II. 215.)*

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- 366 Article (216) line b 3. *After ವೀಯತೆ insert C ವ್ಯಾಯಯತಿ.*  
 „ „ line b 2. *Before nish insert FP ವಾವ್ಯಾತಿ. 2*  
*ವಾವಿತಃ Ben. ವಾವೀಯಾತ್.*
- 367 Line 3. *For ವವೃಕ್ತ ತಃ read ವವೃಕ್ತ ತಃ.*  
 „ Article (221) line b 2. *After ಣಿ insert when it does not*  
*mean “to go”*  
 „ „ last line. *After ಕಾದಯತಿ insert when the*  
*sense is “to go” but ಕಾತಯತಿ otherwise*  
*D ಕಿತ್ಯತಿ.*
- 368 Article (223) line b 4. *Omit 4 ಕಾಧಿ.*  
 „ „ line b 3. *After ಕಾಸತು insert 4 ಕಾಧಿ; and*  
*after Imp. insert ಅಕಾತ್.*  
 „ Article (224) line 5. *After affixes insert including those*  
*having indicatory ಕ or ಙ.*  
 „ „ line b 3. *Omit and, and insert the fol-*  
*lowing:—*  
 (c) requires ವಲ್ *úrdhahátuka* affixes to be augmented  
 with ಇಟ್ (B. 510.) and;  
*and read clause (c) as clause (d).*
- 369 Article (227) line 3. *Omit and.*  
 „ „ line 5. *After absolutely insert requires the*  
*augmentation with ಇಟ್.*  
 „ „ line 7. *Before e. g. insert and; and then*  
*insert the following:—*  
 (c) in the reflective voice, in the present,  
 the imperfect, the imperative, the optative,  
 and the aorist allows optionally the  
 base in the active voice to be used (Sid.  
 II. 278).  
 „ „ line b 2. *After ಯಥೆ insert Reflec (ಉದ್) ಕ್ರ*  
*ಯತೇ or ಕ್ರಿಯತೇ. Aor. (ಉದ್) ಅಕ್ರಿಯತ or*  
*ಅಕ್ರಯಿಷ್ಯ or ಅಕ್ರಾಯಿಷ್ಯ or ಅಕ್ರಾಯಿ.*
- 370 Article (228) line 8. *After ಸಿಜ್ insert in the parasmai-*  
*padi.*

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- 370 Article (229) line 1. *For V ಕು read ಕು.*
- „ „ line b 2. *After upasarga insert (not karma-pravachanīya).*
- 371 „ line 5. *After ಪ್ರತಿಶುಕ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ insert ಅಶುಕ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ.*  
Still, ದೇವದತ್ತಂಪ್ರತಿಶುಕ್ರವೃತ್ತೇ (*karmapravachanīya*)
- „ Article (230) line 2. *After ನಿಜ್ insert in the parasmaipadi.*
- „ „ line b 2. *After ಕೃಪಿತಿ insert Impv. 4 ಕೃಪಿತಿ; and for ಅಕೃಪ್ಯತ್ read ಅಕೃಪತ್.*
- „ Article (232) line 1. *Before ಸದ್ insert I and VI.*
- 372 Article (233) line 10. *After ಷ insert and this even as FP but without ceasing to be taken as ಸದ್ so far as reduplication for the purpose of FP root is concerned (Sid. II. 215).*
- „ „ line 12. *After ಷ insert and this even as FP though only for other purposes, than that of reduplication.*
- „ „ line b 2. *Before D insert FP 2 ಸಂಸಾತಃ.*
- „ Article (234) line 1. *For ಸು read V ಸು.*
- „ Article (236) last line. *After 77) insert taking then ಜನ್ as the affix of the 3rd person plural (III. 4. 110.)*
- 373 Line 5. *Before affixes insert ūrdhadhātuku.*
- „ Line 10. *For ತಿಪ್ಪತಿ read ತಿಪ್ಪತಿ; and after ಅಸ್ಥಿತ್ insert ಅಸ್ಥಿತಿ.*
- „ Line 12. *For ಪ್ಪಿಪತ್ and ತೇಪ್ಪೀಯತೇ read ಪ್ಪಿಪತ್ and ತೇಪ್ಪೀಯತೇ.*
- „ Article (237) line 4. *After ತ insert changing its penultimate into ಓ when it so rejects ಇಟ್ (VI. 3. 112.)*
- „ „ last line. *For ಸಾಧ್ಯಾ read ಸೋಧ್ಯಾ.*
- „ Article (239) line 1. *For ಸೂ read II ಸೂ.*

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- 373 Article (239) line 3. *After affixes insert except those of the perfect.*  
 „ „ line 5. *After affix insert except when it is a FP.*  
 „ „ last line. *Before nish insert Perf. 4 ಸುಷು ವಿಮ್ಲ. FP ಸೋಸವೀತಿ or ಸೋಸೋತಿ.*
- 374 *For (142) ಸೃಜ್ read (242) VI ಸೃಜ್.*  
 „ Line 3. *After ಕ insert and gets ಥಲ್ augmented optionally with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 65).*  
 „ Article (243) line b 4. *Before affixes insert árdhadhátuka.*
- 375 Line 3. *After ಏತ್ಯಾ insert ಲ್ಯವ್ (ಅವ) ನಾಯ.*  
 „ Article (245) line 5. *Before affixes insert personal; and after affixes insert (including even such affixes of this description as have not indicative ಫ).*  
 „ „ line b 2. *Before Aor. insert 2 ಸ್ತವೀತಃ or ಸ್ತುತಃ.*
- 377 Line 3. *Before D insert Aor. of C ಅವಸ್ಥರತ್ or ಅವಸ್ಥರತ್; and for ಸುಸ್ಪರಿಷತಿ read ವುಸ್ಪರಿಷತಿ.*  
 „ Article (252) line 2. *For Has read (a) Has; and after 57) insert the following:—*  
     and  
     (b) has ಸ (short) as its reduplicate for the aorist of its C (VII. 4. 95.);  
 „ „ *After ಸುಸ್ತೂರ್ಷತೆ insert Aor. of C ಅಸಸ್ತರತ್.*
- 378 *For article (255) substitute the following:—*  
     (255) I. ಸು.  
     Requires ಏಚ್ in the *parasmaipadi* to be optionally augmented with ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 72. Sid. II. 98.) e. g. ಅಸಾವೀತ್ or ಅಸಾವೀತ್.
- „ Article (256) line 10. *After ಕ insert this last rule affecting its FP also though not as regards reduplication (Sid. II. 215.)*

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- 378 Article (256) line b 5. *For ಸ್ವಪಿತಿ read ಸ್ವಪಿತಿ and after ಸ್ವಪಿತಿ insert Impv. ಸ್ವಪಿಹ.*
- „ „ line b 2. *For ಅನುಮಾಪತ್ read ಅನೂಮಾಪತ್.*
- „ „ last line. *Before nishṭhā insert but FP ಸಾಸ್ವಪೀತಿ. Still FP. Ben ಸಾನುಮ್ಯಾತ್.*
- 379 Article (258) line 3. *For ಸನ್ read ಸನ್.*
- „ Article (259) line 2. *For ವಧ್ read ವಧ.*
- „ „ line 3. *After 44) insert this expression ವಧ್ of course becoming afterwards ವಧ್ after its final is lopated as the personal affixes of the benedictive and the tense affix of the aorist are, as we have seen, ārdhadhātuka (II. 4. 42; Sid. II. 111. Note 2); and this rule for the change into ವಧ್ being applicable to its FP also to the exclusion not only of any other form of it but also of the rule regarding the reduplication of the base (Sid. II. 214), but not being applicable in any case when the personal affixes of the benedictive ātmanepadi are augmented with ಸ್ವಯಾಽಽ - ಚೀಃ (Sid. II. 270).*
- „ Line 18. *Omit except ಅಜ್; and before becomes insert not only becomes ಷ before ಲ್ಯಪ್ but also.*
- „ Line 15. *After 55) insert but lopating in the last mentioned case the penultimate of ಫನ before vowel affixes and the final nasal before ಝಲ್ affixes, when their affixes have an indicatory ಕ or ಜ, without ceasing however to take ಃ after its FP (Sid. II. 213. 214.)*
- 380 Line 7. *After ಅವಧೀತ್ insert (not ಅವಾಧೀತ್).*
- „ Line 16. *After ಜಂಘನಿ insert or ಜಂಘನೀತಿ. 2 ಜಂಘತಃ. 3 ಜಂಘತಿ. Impv. 4 ಜಂಘಹ. A ಅಜಂಘತೇ. Aor. ಅವಧೀತ್. Ben. ವಧ್ಯಾತ್.*
- „ Line 16. *After ಹತ್ವಾ insert (ಲ್ಯಪ್) ಹತ್ಯ.*
- „ *Read article (160) as article (260).*
- „ Line b 6. *For benedicative read benedictive.*

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- 380 Line b 4. *After* ಂ *insert* except ಲ್ಯವ್.
- „ Last line. *After* ಹಿತ್ಯಾ *insert* ಲ್ಯವ್ (ಫ್ರ) ಹಾಯ.
- 381 Article (261) line 2. *For* expect *read* except.
- „ „ line 3. *After* ಣಿ *insert* and except before the affixes of the 1st person imperative and of the 3rd person plural imperfect before which the final vowel is only *gunated* according to the general rules; and after *e. g. insert* Perf.
- „ „ last line. *After* ಜೆಫ್ರಿಯಾತಿ *insert* but Aor. of C. ಅಜೀಹಯತ್.
- „ Article (262) line 2. *For* auxiliry *read* auxiliary.
- „ „ Line b 2. *After* ಜಹ್ವತಿ *insert* Imp. 3 ಅಜಹ ವ್ರೆ; and *for* Imp. *read* Impv.
- „ Last line. *Before* Perf. *insert* 7 ಜಹವಾನಿ. 8 ಜಹವಾವ. 2 ಜಹವಾಮ.
- 382 Lines 1 & 2. *Omit* before ಣಿ followed by ಚಜ್ or ಸನ್ and
- „ Line 4. *Omit* and.
- „ Line 5. *For* ಹ್ಯಾಯ್ before ಣಿ not followed by ಚಜ್ or ಸನ್ *read* ಹಾವ್ (long) or is *samprasáranated* before ಣಿ followed by ಚಜ್ and becomes ಹಾವ್ also before ಣಿ followed by ಸನ್.
- „ Line 6. *After* 37) *insert* and.
- „ *After* clause (c) *insert* the following:—  
(d) Becomes ಹ್ಯಾಯ್ before ಣಿ not followed by ಚಜ್ or ಸನ್ (VII. 3, 37.)
- „ Line 8. *After* ಅಜಾಹವತ್ *insert* or ಅಜಾಹಾವತ್.
- „ *Below* Article (265) *insert* the following:—  
(266) ಅಟ್ X ಸೂಚ್ X ಸೂತ್ರ X ಮೂತ್ರ.

Allow F roots to be formed (Sid. II. 206.) *e. g.* FA ಅಟಾ ಟ್ಯತೇ, ಸೂಸೂಚ್ಯತೇ, ಸೂಸೂತ್ರತೇ, ಮೂಮೂತ್ರತೇ.

(267) X ಅಟ್ವ.

In reduplication has the second ಟ reduplicated (Sid. II. 172.) *e. g.* Aor. of C ಅಟ್ಟಿಟತ್.



(268) IX ಇಷ್.

Has the irregularity (b) mentioned in the case of VI ಇಷ್ (Sid. II. 168.) *e. g.* ನಿಷಿತಾ or ನಿಷ್ಪಾ.

(269) ಉಜ್ಜ್.

In reduplication has the latter ಜ reduplicated (Sid. II. 191.) *e. g.* Aor. of C ಔಜ್ಜಜತ್.

(270) III ಋ.

- (a). Has all the irregularities of I ಋ except the liability to be changed into ಮಜ್ಜ in the special tenses; and
- (b). takes ಅಜ್ as its tense affix in the aorist *e. g.* Aor. ಅರತ್ (See I ಋ for other examples).

(271) V ಋ.

Has all the irregularities of I ಋ except that of becoming ಮಜ್ಜ in the special tenses.

(272) I ಕಣ್ X ಕಣ್. ಮಣ್, ಧಣ್, ಕ್ರಣ್, ಲುಪ್, ಹೇಟ್, ವಣ್, ಲೋಟ್, ಲೋಫ್, ಪಣ್, ಲೋಫ್.

Have their penultimate shortened optionally before ಣಿ followed by ಪಜ್ (Sid. II. 192.) *e. g.* ಅಪೀಕಣತ್ or ಅಪಿಕಾಣತ್ &c.

(273) ಕೃಶ್.

Has ಕೃಶ as the word formed by the *nishkṛá* affix ಕೃ, when it is not preceded by any *upasarga* (VIII. 2. 55) and forms its gerund by ಕ್ವಾ alternatively with ತ್ವಾ (I. 2. 25.) *e. g.* ಕೃಶ; but ಪ್ರಕೃಶಿತ. Ger. ಕೃಶತ್ವಾ or ಕರ್ಶತ್ವಾ.

(274) VI ಕ್ಷಿ.

- (a). Becomes ಕ್ಷೀ before ಲ್ಯಪ್ (VI. 4. 59); and
- (b). has ಸ and ನನತ್ as its *nishkṛá* lengthening its vowel when it takes these affixes (VI. 4. 60; VIII. 2. 46), optionally when the meaning implies 'abuse' on the part of the speaker or 'meanness or poverty' on the part of the person spoken of (VI. 4. 61), but absolutely otherwise *e. g.* (ಲ್ಯಪ್) (ಪ್ರ) ಕ್ಷೀಯಾ *nishkṛá*. ಕ್ಷೀಣ, ಕ್ಷೀಣವತ್ or ಕ್ಷಿತ, ಕ್ಷಿತವತ್.

(275) ಕ್ಷೇವ.

Has ಕ್ಷೇವ as the word formed by the *nishthá* affix ಕ್ಷ when it is not preceded by any *upasarga* (VIII. 2. 55.) *e. g.* ಕ್ಷೇವ ; but ಪ್ರಕ್ಷೇವಿತ.

(276) ಕ್ಷಮ.

Has ಮ and ಮವತ್ as its *nishthá* (VIII. 2. 53.) *e. g.* ಕ್ಷಮ, ಕ್ಷಮವತ್.

(277) I ಕ್ರಥ್. X ಕ್ರಥ್.

*Vridhhiate* their penultimate before ಣಿ though they have an indicatory ಮ, but they may afterwards optionally shorten their penultimate so *vridhhiated* before ಚಿಣ್ and ಣಮುಲ್ (Sid. II. 83.) *e. g.* ಕ್ರಥಯತಿ. ಅಕ್ರಥಿ or ಅಕ್ರಥಿ. ಕ್ರಥಂ or ಕ್ರಥಂ.

(278) ಕ್ಷಿ including all roots of this form except

VI ಕ್ಷಿ *i. e.* I ಕ್ಷಿ, V ಕ್ಷಿ, IX ಕ್ಷಿ.

- (a). Have ನ and ನವತ್ as their *nishthá* in the active voice (VIII. 2. 46); and
- (b). lengthen their final vowel before those affixes (VI. 4. 60). *e. g.* ಕ್ಷೇಣ, ಕ್ಷೇಣವತ್ ; but in the passive voice ಕ್ಷಿತ, ಕ್ಷಿತವತ್.

(279) ಕ್ಷಿಣ್.

- (a) Has all the irregularities of ಘೃಣ್ ; and
- (b) before its tense affix is only optionally *gunated* (Sid. II. 161.) *e. g.* ಕ್ಷಿಣೀತಿ or ಕ್ಷೇಣೀತಿ. Aor ಅಕ್ಷಿತ or ಅಕ್ಷೇಣಿಷ್ಠ.

(280) IV ಕ್ಷ್ಯದ್ (ಕೈಕ್ಷ್ಯದಾ.)

When it takes E *nishthá* as being a root having indicatory ಲ takes ತ and ತವತ್ instead of ಕ್ಷ and ಕ್ಷವತ್ (I. 2 19.) *e. g.* ಕ್ಷ್ಯೇದಿತ or ಕ್ಷ್ಯೇದಿಸ್ಥ, ಕ್ಷ್ಯೇದಿತವತ್ or ಕ್ಷ್ಯೇದಿಸ್ಥವತ್.

(281) VI ಖದ್. VI ಪಿರ್.

Become ಖದ್ and ಪಿರ್ respectively in the special tenses. (VII. I. 59.) *e. g.* ಖದತಿ. ಪಿಂಕತಿ.

(282) X ಚಿ.

Optionally is treated as ಚಾ before ಣಿ (VI. 1. 54.) *e. g.* ಚಾಪಯತಿ or ಚಾಯಯತಿ.

(283) ಜಭ್.

Has the same irregularities as those of ಜಪ್ and further gets augmented with ಸುಪ್ before vowel affixes (VII. 1. 61.) Perf. ಜಜಂಭ. 2 ಜಜಂಭತಾಃ. C ಜಂಭಯತಿ. FA ಜಂಜಭ್ಯತೇ. FP ಜಂಜಂಭೀತಿ or ಜಂಜಪ್ತಿ.

(284) ತ್ರಪ್.

*Lopates* its reduplicate and becomes ತ್ರೀಪ್ at the same time before affixes of the perfect having indicatory ಕ or ಜ (VI. 4. 122.) e. g. ತ್ರೀಪೇ.

(285) VII ತೃಹ್.

In the special tenses after taking the tense affix becomes ತೃಣಿಹ್ before consonantal affixes having indicatory ಪ (VII. 3. 92). e. g. ತೃಣೇಥಿ. 4 ತೃಣೇಠೈ. 7 ತೃಣೇಋ. Impv. ತೃಣೇಢು Imp. ಅತೃಣೇಢ್.

(286) I ದಮ್.

- (a). Conjugates its C in the *átmanepadi* as well as in the *parasmaipadi* according to the general rules, though it is intransitive and agrees with an agent possessed of a will (I. 3. 89); and
- (b). allows its C to be formed optionally by ಿಣಿ when *nishkṛhá* affixes are to be taken by it, the *nishkṛhá* affixes themselves rejecting then the augment ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 27.) e. g. C ದಮಯತೇ, ದಮಯತಿ. *nishk* ದಾಂತ or ದಮಿತ.

(287) I ದಂಕ್.

- (a). *Lopates* its penultimate in the special tenses (VI. 4. 25);
- (b). forms its F roots only to express censure in respect of the action denoted by it (III. 1. 24.); and
- (c). has the reduplicate of its F root augmented with ಸುಕ್ (VII. 4. 86.) e. g. ದಕತಿ. FA ದಂದಕ್ಯತೇ. FP ದಂದಕೀತಿ.

(288) ದಿವ್.

Has ನ and ನವತ್ as its *nishkṛhá* except when it means "to gamble" (VIII. 2. 49). e. g. ದ್ಯಾನ; but ದ್ಯಾನತ. (gambling).

(289) ದೀಢ್.

- (a). allows its C to have ದಿ as well as ದೀ as its reduplicate before ಚಜ್ (VII. 4. 3); and
- (b). takes ಚೀಢ್ optionally in the 3rd person singular of the aorist in the active voice (III. 1. 61.) *e. g.* Aor. ಅದೀಪಿ or ಅದೀಪಿಷ್ಯ. Aor. of C ಅದಿದೀಪತ್ or ಅದೀದಿಪತ್.

(290) VI ದೈ (ದೈಜ್).

Is used in the reflective voice with its active forms only though in the *átmanepadi* (Sid. II. 277.) *e. g.* (ಅ) ದ್ರಿಯತೇ. Aor. (ಅ) ದೈತ.

(291) ಪಚ್.

- (a). Exceptionally is used in the reflective voice though it is one of the roots taking two objects (Sid. II. 276); and
- (b). has ವ and ವಪತ್ as its *nishthá* (VIII. 2. 52.) *e. g.* ಉದಾಂಬರಾವಚ್ಯತೇಫಲಂ. *nish* ಪಕ್ವ, ಪಕ್ವವತ್.

(292) I ಪದ್.

Has only the last mentioned irregularity of IV ಪದ್ *e. g.* FA ಪನೀಪದ್ಯತೇ. FP ಪನೀಪದೀತಿ.

(293) IV ಪತ್.

Has the irregularities of ಪತ್ (ಪತ್) except (a) *e. g.* D ಪಿಪತಿ ಷತೇ or ಪಿತ್ನತೇ. FA ಪನೀಪತ್ಯತೇ. FP ಪನೀಪತೀತಿ.

(294) ಪಃ.

Has the reduplicates of its F roots augmented with ಸುಕ್ (VII. 4. 86.) *e. g.* ಪಂಪಕ್ಯತೇ, ಪಂಪೀತಿ.

(295) II ಪಾ.

Becomes ಪಾಲ before ಣಿ (Sid. II. 193.) *e. g.* ಪಾಲಯತಿ.

(296) ಪೈ.

Becomes ಪಾಯ when C is to be formed (VII. 3. 37. Kás. thereon; Sid. II. 96.) *e. g.* ಪಾಯಯತಿ.

(297) IX ಪ್ರೀ.

Becomes ಪ್ರೀಢ್ optionally before ಣಿ (Sid. II. 181.) *e. g.* ಪ್ರೀಣಯತಿ or ಪ್ರಾಯಯತಿ.

(298) X ಪ್ರಥಮ್.

Has ಪ್ರಥಮ್ as its base before the personal affixes of the aorist (VII. 4. 95.) *e. g.* ಅಪ್ರಥಮತ್.

(299) I ಬುಧ್.

Has only the irregularity referred to in (b) for IV ಬುಧ್ (I. 3. 86.) *e. g.* ಬೋಧಯತಿ.

(300) ಛಂಜ್.

(a). Optionally *lopates* its penultimate nasal before ಚಿಣ್ (VI. 4. 33.); and

(b). has its reduplicate augmented with ಸುಕ್ when F roots are to be formed (VII. 4. 86.) *e. g.* Aor. ಅಘಾಜಿ or ಅಭಜಜ. FA ಬಂಘಜ್ಯತೇ.

(301) ಭಿವ್.

Has the word ಭಿತ್ತ formed by ಕ್ತ instead of ನ್ನ when the word means 'a part, fragment, or bit,' though it has ಭಿನ್ನ otherwise. (VIII. 2. 59.) *e. g.* ಭಿತ್ತ (a bit).

(302) ಮಸ್ಜ್ (ಮಸ್ಜ್ಜ್).

Becomes ಮಂಗ್ before affixes beginning with ಝ (including ನ and ನವತ್ the substitute for ಕ್ತ and ಕ್ತವತ್). (VII. 1. 60. Sid. II. 155.) *e. g.* 1st Fut. ಮಜ್ಜಾ. 2nd Fut. ಮಂಜ್ಯತೆ. Aor. ಅಮಂಜೀತ್. Perf. 4 ಮಮಜ್ಜೆಥ or ಮಮಂಕ್ಚ D ಮಮಂಜ್ಯತೆ. FP ಮಾ ಮಂಕ್ತೆ. Ger. ಮಂಕ್ತ್ವಾ. *nish* ಮಗ್ನ, ಮಗ್ನವತ್.

(303) III ವಾ.

Has all the irregularities of IV ವಾ and further has ವಾ as its reduplicate in the special tenses (VII. 4. 76). *e. g.* ವಿವಾತೇ. Ben. ವೇವಾತ್. Pass ವಾವಾತೇ D ವಿವಾತೆ. FA ವೇವಾವಾತೇ. *nish* ವಿವಾ.

(304) I ವಾ.

Becomes ವಾ before ಲ್ಯವ್ (VI. 4. 70) *e. g.* (ಅವ) ವಿವಾತ್ಯ.

(305) ಮೃದ್.

Has ಮ as the reduplicate for the aorist of its C (VII. 4. 95.) *e. g.* ಅಮಮದತ್.

(306) IV ಯಾಜ್.

Is used with its passive forms in all tenses though the sense is only active (Sid. II. 277.) *e. g.* ಯಾಜ್ಯತೇಬ್ರಹ್ಮಚಾರೀಯೋಗಂ.

(307) ಲಭಃ.

- (a). Changes its penultimate into *a* and *lopatas* its reduplicate at the same time before ಸ್ (VII. 4. 5', 58); and
- (b). becomes ಲಂಭಃ before vowel affixes except in the special tenses and in the perfect (VII. 1. 63.) *e. g.* C ಲಂಭಯತಿ. D ಲಿಪ್ಸತೇ.

(308) IV ರೀ, ಕ್ರೋಯಃ, ಕ್ರೋಯಃ.

Becomes ಕ್ರೋಃ, ಕ್ರೋಃ, and ಕ್ರೋಃ respectively before ಣಿ (VII. 3, 36, 86.) *e. g.* C ಕ್ರೋಯತಿ, ಕ್ರೋಯತಿ, ಕ್ರೋಯತಿ.

(309) IX ರೀ. IX ಪೀ.

- (a). Shorten their final vowels before affixes having indicatory ಕ (VII. 3. 80); and
- (b). become ಕ್ರೋಃ and ಕ್ರೋಃ respectively before ಣಿ (VII. 3. 36, 86.) *e. g.* ರೀಣತಿ. ಪೀಣತಿ. C ಕ್ರೋಯತಿ, ಕ್ರೋಯತಿ.

(310) ಲಭಃ.

- (a). Changes its penultimate into *a* and *lopatas* its reduplicate at the same time before ಸ್ (VII. 4. 54, 58);
- (b). becomes ಲಂಭಃ optionally before ಚಿಣ್ and ಣಮುಲ್ when it is not preceded by *upasarga* and absolutely before vowel affixes except in the special tenses and the perfect (VII. 1. 64, 69; Sid. II. 273); and
- (c). becomes ಲಂಭಃ also before affixes beginning with ಯ when preceded by ಅಜ್ (VII. 1. 65.) *e. g.* Pass. Aor. ಅಲಂಭಿ or ಅಲಂಭಿ; (ಪ್ರ) ಪ್ರಲಂಭಿ. C ಲಂಭಯತಿ; D ಲಿಪ್ಸತೇ. (ಛವಃ) ಅಲಂಭ್ಯ. (ಣಮುಲ್) ಲಾಭಂ or ಲಂಭಂ.

(311) ಲಾ.

Becomes optionally ಲಾಲ before ಣಿ when the sense is "to melt" (VII. 3. 39.) *e. g.* ಲಾಲಯತಿ or ಲಾಲಯತಿ.

(312) ಲಾಘಃ.

When preceded by ಉಡ್ and not preceded by any other *upasarga* has ಲಾಘ as the word formed by the *nishkṛhā* affix ಕ್ (VIII. 2. 55.) *e. g.* ಉಲ್ಲಾಘ; but ಲೋಲ್ಲಾಘತ.

(313) ಲಂಠೆ.

Forms its F roots only to express censure in respect of the action denoted by it (III. 1. 24.) *e. g.* FA ಲಂಠೆಲಾಪ್ಯತೇ.

(314) VI ಲಂಠೆ

- (a). Becomes ಲಂಠೆ in the special tenses (VII. 1. 59); and
- (b). forms F roots only to express censure in respect of the action denoted by it (III. 1. 24.) *e. g.* ಲಂಠೆತಿ. FA ಲಂಠೆಲಾಪ್ಯತೇ.

(315) ವಹೆ.

- (a). Has ಉ as its reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17.)
- (b). is *samprasāranāṭa* before affixes having indicative ಕೆ (VI. 1. 15); and
- (c). becomes ವು when its ಹೆ is changed into ಥೆ and then *lopated* according to the rules of *sandhi* (VI. 3. 112). *e. g.* Perf. ಉವಾಹ. 1st Fut. ಓಠಾ. Aor. 2. ಅವೋಠಾಂ. *nish* ಓಠೆ.

(316) ವಾ.

- (a). Becomes ವಾಹೆ before ಣಿ when it means “to shake” (VII. 3. 38); and
- (b). when preceded by ನಿರ್ has ನ instead of ಕ್ತ as the *nishṭhā* affix provided it does not mean “to blow as wind” (VIII. 2. 50). *e. g.* C ವಾಜಯತಿ (in the sense alluded to,) but ವಾಪಯತಿ (otherwise). *nish* ನಿರ್ವಾಣ; but ನಿರ್ವಾತ “not windy.”

(317) IV ವಿದೆ.

Forms its D base by ಸ್ವೇ and its gerund by ಕ್ವಾ (I. 2. 8.) *e. g.* D ವಿವಿಧತೇ. Ger. ವಿಧಿತ್ವಾ.

(318) VII ವಿದೆ.

Has besides the irregularity of IV ವಿದೆ another one in having ಕ್ತ and ಕ್ತವತ್ optionally as its *nishṭhā* (VIII. 2. 56). *e. g.* D ವಿವಿಧತೇ. Ger. ವಿಧಿತ್ವಾ. *nish* ವಿತ್ತ or ವಿಸ್ತ &c.

(319) ವೈ.

Becomes ವಾಹೆ before ಣಿ if the sense is that of ‘shaking’ (VII. 3. 38). *e. g.* ವಾಜಯತಿ; but ವಾಪಯತಿ if the sense is not that of ‘shaking.’

(320) ವ್ಯಚ್.

- (a). Becomes ವಿಚ್ before affixes having indicatory ಕ or ಙ (VI. 1. 16), and
- (b). has ವಿ as its reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17.)  
e. g. Perf. ವಿವ್ಯಾಚ್. 2. ವಿವಿಚತುಃ. Pass. ವಿವ್ಯಾತೇ. Ben. ವಿವ್ಯಾತ್. *nish* ವಿಚಿತ, ವಿಚಿತವತ್.

(321) ವ್ಯಧ್.

- (a). Becomes ವಿಧ್ before affixes having indicatory ಕ, this rule affecting its FP also though not as regards reduplication (VI. 1. 16; Sid. II. 215); and
- (b). has ವಿ as its reduplicate in the perfect (VI. 1. 17.)  
e. g. Perf. ವಿವ್ಯಾಧ್. 2. ವಿವಿಧತುಃ. Pass. ವಿಧ್ಯತೇ. FP ವಾವ್ಯಧೀತಿ. 2. ವಾವಿಧ್ಯಃ. Ben. ವಾವಿಧ್ಯಾತ್. *nish* ವಿಧಿತ, ವಿಧಿತವತ್.

(322) I ಕಕ್.

Changes its penultimate into ಇ and *lopates* its reduplicate at the same time before ಸ್ (VII. 4. 54, 58) e. g. ಚ್ಚೈತಿ.

(323) IV ಕಕ್.

- (a). Changes its penultimate into ಇ and *lopates* its reduplicate at the same time before ಸನ್; (VII. 4, 54.58.) and
- (b). optionally rejects the augment ಇಟ್ before ವಲ್ *ārdhadhātuka* affixes (Sid. II. 13.) e. g. 1st Fut. ಕಿತಾ or ಕಕ್ತಾ. D ಚ್ಚೈತಿ.

(324) IV ಕಮ, IV ದಮ.

- (a). Lengthen their penultimate in the special tenses (VII. 3. 74); and
- (b). allow C to be formed optionally by ಿಣಿ when *nish* affixes are to be taken by them, the affixes themselves rejecting then the augment ಇಟ್ (VII. 2. 27.)  
e. g. ಕಾಮ್ಯತಿ, ದಾಮ್ಯತಿ. ಕಾಂತ or ಕಮಿತು. ದಾಂತ or ದಮಿತು.

(325) I ಕುಭ್.

- (a). Is optionally conjugated in the *parasmaipadi* in the aorist taking then ಅಜ್ as its tense affix (I. 3. 91; III. 1. 55); and
- (b). forms its F root to express only frequency (Sid. II. 206); e. g. Aor. ಅಕುಭತ್ or ಅಕುಪ್ಪೀದ್ವೈ. FA. ಕೋ ಕುಭ್ಯತೆ (only frequentative).



## (326) VI ಕುಭ.

Forms its F root to express only frequency (Sid. II. 206.)  
See I ಕುಭ.

## (327) ಕೃ.

Both as causative and original root optionally becomes ಕೃ and takes ಕ್ತ instead of the *nishthá* affix ನ when the word means 'boiled' with reference to milk or sacrificial food. (VI. 1. 27). e. g. ಕೃತ in the sense alluded to, though ಕೃಣ (original root) and ಕೃಪಿತ (C. root) otherwise.

## (328) ಕುಪ.

Has ಕ್ತ and ಕ್ತವತ್ as its *nishthá* (VIII. 2. 51). e. g. ಕುಪ್ತ, ಕ.ಪ್ತವತ್.

## (329) ಕ್ಲಿಪ.

Forms its aorist by ಕ್ಲಿಪ್ and ಕ್ಲಿಪ್ (not by ಲಜ್) when the sense is 'to embrace.' (III. 1. 46) e. g. (3) ಕ್ಲಿಪ್ತ.

## (330) IV ಸೂ (ಪೂಜ).

Has the irregularities of II ಸೂ except that of *gunāting* the final vowel before *sárvadhātuka* personal affixes (VII. 2. 15, 44; Kas on VII. 3. 88.) e. g. 1st Fut. ಸಮತಾ or ಸೂತಾ.

## (331) IV ಸೃಜ.

- (a). Becomes ಸೃಜ್ before ಧ್ವಜ್ affixes not distinguished by indicative ಕ (VI. 1. 58.); and
- (b). when the sense of respect or reverence is implied along with that properly belonging to it is used with its passive forms in all its tenses though the sense is only active (Sid. II. 277.) e. g. 1st Fut. ಸೃಜ್ಯ, 2nd Fut. ಸೃಜ್ಯತೇ. Aor. ಅಸೃಜ್ಯ; but ಭಕ್ತಃ ಸೃಜಮಸರ್ಜಿ "the devotee prepared the garland with reverence" Inf. ಸೃಜ್ಯಂ.

## (332) ಹಾ (ಪಿಹಾಜ್).

Has ಜಿ as its reduplicate in the special tenses (VII. 4. 76.)  
e. g. ಜಿಹೀತೇ.

## (333) ಹ್ಲದ್.

Becomes ಹ್ಲದ್ before *nishthá* (VI. 4. 95.) e. g. ಹ್ಲಸ್ತ, ಹ್ಲಸ್ತವತ್

## PART IV.

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- 3 Line 5. *For nouns read affixes.*
- 4 Line 2. *For addition read addition.*
- „ Col. 2, line 2. *For ವ್ಯನ್ read ವ್ಯನ್.*
- 5 Article 11, col. 2. *Omit ನಿ sub for ಕ್ರನ್ (iv); and for (v), (vi), (vii), (viii), and (ix) read (iv), (v), (vi), (vii) and (viii) respectively.*
- „ Article 12, col. 2. *Omit ನಿ sub for ಕ್ರನ್ (x); and for (xi), (xii), (xiii), (xiv) and (xv) read (x), (xi), (xii) (xiii), and (xiv) respectively.*
- „ Article 13, col. 2. *Omit ನಿ sub for ಕ್ರನ್ (viii); and for (ix), (x), (xi), (xii), (xiii), (xiv), (xv), (xvi) and (xvii) read (viii), (ix), (x), (xi), (xii), (xiii), (xiv), (xv) and (xvi) respectively.*
- „ Articles 13 & 14. *For aff read affs.*
- 6 Lines b 9, 8 & 7. *For contained in read (see; for respectively read respectively); and for ಅನ and ಅಕ read respectively ಅಕ and ಅನ.*
- „ Below clause (2) under para 3 insert the following :—  
 (3) The affixes which denote the simple state of an action when the words formed by them are used along with words denoting the action performed for the sake of that action confer upon it the sense of futurity (III. 3. 11). *e. g.* ಯಾಗಾಯಾತಿ “He goes for sacrifice” *i. e.* to perform a sacrifice.
- 7 Line 12. *For affixes and affix read affixes and affix*
- „ Line 15. *For ತೆ read ತೆ; and for ಧಾರಿನ್ read ಧಾರಿನ್.*
- „ Line 19. *For ಧರವಾಸ read ಧರವಾಸ.*
- „ Line 20. *For ಪಿಪತಿವಮಾನ read ಪಿಪತಿವಮಾನ.*
- „ Line b 8. *For affixes read affixes*
- „ Last line. *For ಪಿಪತಿವನ read ಪಿಪತಿವನ; and for ಪಿಪತಿವನೀಯ read ಪಿಪತಿವನೀಯ.*
- 8 Line 7. *For ಚಿರ್ read ಚಿತ್.*
- „ Line b 10. *For ವನಿನ್ read ವನಿನ್.*
- 9 Line 19. *Omit ಪಚ್ = ಪಚ್ಚೇಮ.*

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- 9 Line 20. *For* ಶ್ರೀಯೇಲಿಮ *read* ಶ್ರೀಯೇಲಿಮ; *and for* ಪ್ರ *read* ಪ್ರ.
- 11 Lines b 12 and 11. *Omit* ಶ್ರೀವ = ಕ್ರೋತಿ; *and for* ನಮ್ *read* ನಮ್.
- „ Line b 4. *For* ಭಂಜ್ *read* ಭಂಜ್.
- 12 Line 7. *After* upapada *insert* and
- „ Lines 10 to 14. *Omit* and 3rdly, if they whether transitive or intransitive, and whether coupled with an upasarga or not, have a word ending in a case affix as an upapada.
- 13 Line 4. *After* 149) *insert* except roots ending in ಯ (III. 2. 152).
- „ Line 16. *Omit* not.
- „ Line b 8. *After* ಷ್ *insert* after roots distinguished by indicatory ಷ and also.
- „ Lines b 6 & 5. *Omit* ನಿ sub for ಕ್ಷ after roots ending in ಷ and after ಷ್ಠಿ roots (III. 3. 94).
- 14 Line 1. *For* affix *read* affixes.
- „ Line 6. *For* 10 *read* 12.
- „ Line 7. *Omit* ನಿ sub for ಕ್ಷ.
- „ Lines b 8 & 6. *For* or *read* ಚ or.
- 15 Line 5. *For* 11 *read* 13 *and omit* except.
- „ Line 6. *Omit* ಷ್ಠಿ.
- „ Line 7. *For* 12 *read* 14.
- „ Lines b 3 & 2. *Omit* and its sub.
- 16 Line b 2. *For* ತ್ಯ ವಫಿ *read* ವಫಿತ್ಯ.
- 17 *Omit* lines 17 and 18.
- 18 Line 3. *After* vowel *insert* (a) in roots ending in ಉ and ಊ should be changed into ಅವ before ಯಫ, and ಅವ before ಷ್ಠಿತ್ and (b); *and for* ಅ *read* ಆ *and for* ಈ *read* ಏ.
- „ Line 5. *For* in *read* into.
- „ Line 15. *For* ಶೇಯಾ *read* ಲವ್ಯ.
- „ Line 19. *For* ಕಾವ್ಯಾ *read* ಕಾವ್ಯ.
- „ Line 22. *For* ಗ್ಲಚಾ *read* ಗ್ಲಚ್ (ಗ್ಲಚಾ).

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- 18 Line 23. For ಸ್ತುತ್ಯ or ಸ್ತುತ್ಯ read ಸ್ತೋತ್ರ or ಸ್ತೋತ್ರ.
- 19 Line b 4. For rememberd read remembered.
- 21 Line 3. After ಸ insert as also affixes which though beginning with any other consonant than ಯ have the force of ಮತುಪ್-ವತುಪ್, a secondary affix to be referred to presently, provided the bases after which they come are bases ending in ತ or ಸ.
- „ Line 6. After affixes insert and not being affixes, which having the force of ಮತುಪ್-ವತುಪ್ come after bases ending in ತ or ಸ.
- „ For ಅರ್ಪ್ wherever it occurs read ಅರ್ಪ.
- 22 Line 7. After ವಸು insert (ವಸು. ಕ್ವಸು).
- „ Line 12. For ಯತ್ read ಯರ್.
- „ Line 16. For Before the pada affix of the genitive plural read The pada affix.
- „ Line 17. Omit pada.
- „ Line 18. For the read be.
- „ Below line 21 insert the following :—
- (5) Before secondary affixes whose efficient portions are ಪಾಕ, ಕಲ್ಪ and ಕ (see below), words ending in ರ or ಸ change their final letter into ಸ when they have any letter not being ಇಣ್ as their penultimate and into ಷ when they have ಇಣ್ as such provided the words are not indeclinables, and if indeclinables are only *avyayibhūva* compounds of which mention will be made hereafter (VIII. 3. 38. 39; Sid. I. 73.)
- e. g. ಪಯರ್ + ಪಾಕ, ಕಲ್ಪ, and ಕ = ಪಯಸ್ಪಾಕ, ಪಯಸ್ಕಲ್ಪ, ಪಯಸ್ಕ; ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ + ಪಾಕ, ಕಲ್ಪ, and ಕ = ಸರ್ಪಿಪಾಕ, ಸರ್ಪಿಪ್ಕಲ್ಪ, ಸರ್ಪಿಪ್ಕ; ಯಜುಸ್ + ಪಾಕ, ಕಲ್ಪ, and ಕ = ಯಜುಪಾಕ, ಯಜುಪ್ಕಲ್ಪ, ಯಜುಪ್ಕ; ಉಪಪಯಸ್, ಉಪಸರ್ಪಿಸ್, and ಉಪಯಜುಸ್ + ಪಾಕ &c. = ಉಪಪಯಸ್ಪಾಕ &c. ಉಪಸರ್ಪಿಪಾಕ &c. ಉಪಯಜುಪಾಕ &c. (*avyayibhūva* compound). But ಪ್ರಾತರ್ and ಪ್ರನರ್ + ಕಲ್ಪ = ಪ್ರಾತಕಲ್ಪ or ಪ್ರಾತ × ಕಲ್ಪ and

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ಪುನಃಕಲ್ಪ or ಪುನ × ಕಲ್ಪ (Indeclinables not being *avyāyibhāva* compounds).

(6) Before ಸುಪ್, the locative case affix to be referred to hereafter, words ending in ರ, not being ರ derived from ಸ, do not change their final letter into ಸ or *visarga* (VIII. 3. 16.) *e. g.* ನೀರ್ + ಸು = ನೀರ್ಸು (ನೀರ್ಮು), ಧೂರ್ + ಸು = ಧೂರ್ಸು (ಧೂರ್ಮು), ಚತುರ್ + ಸು = ಚತುರ್ಸು (ಚತುರ್ಮು). (For change of ಸ into ವ in the above examples, see above)

(7) Before ತರಪ್, ತಮಪ್, ತಯಪ್, ತ್ಯ, ತಲ್, ತಸ, and ತ್ಯಪ್ (secondary affixes to be referred to hereafter) the ಸ or ರ of a noun if preceded by short ಇಠ್ is changed into ವ (VIII. 3. 101. Kāś thereon). *e. g.* ಸರ್ಪಿನ್ and ಯಜುಸ್ + ತರ, &c. = ಸರ್ಪಿವ್ಯರ, ಸರ್ಪಿವ್ಯಮ, ಯಜುವ್ಯರ, ಯಜುವ್ಯಮ &c. But ನೀರ್ and ಧೂರ್ + ತರ = ನೀಸ್ತರ and ಧೂಸ್ತರ (not preceded by short ಇಠ್); ಸರ್ಪಿನ್ + ಸ್ಯಾತ್ = ಸರ್ಪಿಸ್ಯಾತ್ (not one of the secondary affixes referred to) ಛಿದ್ರಾನ್ + ತರಾಮ್ = ಛಿದ್ರಾನ್ತರಾಮ (ಸ belongs to a verb, not a noun).

(8) The final ಋ of noun bases should always coalesce by *sandhi* with non-homogeneous vowels of secondary affixes having indicatory ಸ (Sid. I. 52) *e. g.* ಪರ್ಕು + ಣ್ = ಪರ್ಕುಣ್.

23 Line 17. After ತರ್ಮ insert a.

„ Last line. After affixes insert (see below)

24 Col. 1. For ಅಜ್, ವ್ರಜ್, ಇಜ್, ಫಿಜ್, ಖಜ್, ಛಜ್ read ಅಜ್, ವ್ರಜ್, ಇಜ್, ಫಿಜ್, ಖಜ್, and ಛಜ್; for ಆಠ್ read ಅಠ್; for ಅ + ಇ (ಇಜ್) read ಅ (ಅಠ್) + ಇ (ಇಜ್); and for ಈನ (ಖಜ್) read ಈನ (ಖಜ್)

„ Col. 2. For ಗೋಪ್ಯ read ಗೋಪ್ಯ and omit ತ್ರ (Vibh) ತರಪ್ + ಅವು, and ತಮಪ್ + ಅವು.

25 For ಧೈಮಾ read ಧೈಮಾ; for ಪ್ಯಾ read ಪ್ಯಾ; and for ಯ (ಪ್ಯಾ) read ಯಾ; and omit ತ್ರ and ಯುಗಜ್.

„ Before para 10 insert the following:—

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43 *After para (21) insert the following :—*

(21 a) Observe that when *sankhya* words are compounded to express other numbers in the manner above mentioned, the less number should always be put before the greater number (Sid. I. 428, 429) *e. g.* ದ್ವಿತ್ವ. ದ್ವಾದಶ.

„ Line b 14. *For ಸಹಸ್ರಶ್ಚೈಕ read ಸಹಸ್ರಶ್ಚೈಕ.*

„ Line b 4. *For ಸದಾಪ read ಸಮಾಪ.*

44 Line 16. *For of read of the.*

45 Line b 10. *Before ಅಸ್ಮದ್ insert ಮದ್, ತ್ವದ್.*

„ Line b 9. *After follow insert the first two being used in the singular while the last two are used otherwise.*

„ *Below clause (f) insert following :—*

(g) Words signifying the interrogative pronoun :—

ಕ is used when case affixes follow ; ಕ, ಕ್ವ, and ಕು, when secondary affixes called *vibhakti* follow, and ಕಿ in other cases.

(h) Words signifying both the two :—

ಉಭ is used for declension and also for the formation of a secondary word by ಅಕಚ್ ; but ಉಭಯ for other purposes (Sid. I. 97 note 44).

47 Line 3. *For Nominal read Noun.*

„ Line 7. *For indicatory read indicatory ; and after 70) insert whether from a root or crude noun.*

„ Line 9. *Before e. g. insert a base being for the purpose of this rule held as having indicatory ಉಕ್ though it after having taken such an affix has been changed into a root by a noun-root affix and then again into a crude noun by ಕ್ರಿಸ್ (Sid. I. 183).*

„ Line 17. *For Nevertheless read Nevertheless.*

„ Line b 4. *After vowels insert bases formed from roots by the lation of letters such as open ಯ or ಅ that had followed the ರೂ being however excluded from the operation of this rule.*

„ Last line. *After ಧಾತ್ಯುಕ್ insert ಬೇಧಿದ್ (from ಬೇಧಿದ್ಯ + ಕ್ರಿಸ್) = ಬೇಧಿದ್. ಪಿಮಲಿಡ್ (from ಪಿಮಲಿಡ್ + ಕ್ರಿಸ್) = ಪಿಮಲಿಡ್.*

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- 49 Line 6. *For nominal read noun.*
- „ Line b 7. *After ಸ insert and are other than the noun*  
ಅಹನ್ not being followed by the affixes ಟ or ಖ.
- „ Line b 2. *Before ಅಸ್ತಿ ಕರ್ಮನ್ insert (3).*
- „ Last line. *For ಇಡ read ಇಡ್; and after ಇಡ insert ಅಹನ್ +*  
ಟ or ಖ. ಅಹ್ + ಟ or ಖ. But ಅಹನ್ + ಟ = ಅಹನ್ + ಟ.
- 51 *After para 5 insert the following:—*
- 5 A. Another exception to the rule is in the case of the  
affix ಅಕಚ್ (Sid. I. 407) e. g. ಸರ್ವಾ + ಅಕಚ್ = ಸರ್ವಾ +  
ಅಕಚ್.
- „ Line 14. *For from read form.*
- „ *After para 6 insert the following:—*
- 6 A. Observe that the affix ಚೈ though it is in fact  
equal to zero only operates as a *pada* affix upon its  
base. Thus ಸರ್ವಾ before ಚೈ = ಸರ್ವಾ.
- 52 Line 2. *For befor read before.*
- „ Line 4. *For masculine read the masculine.*
- „ Line b 6. *For ತರಮ್ read ತರಮ್.*
- 53 Line 10. *For ಇಡ read ಇಡ್.*
- „ *After para 1 insert the following:—*
- 1 A. But in the case of the above affixes when the first  
vowel in the base is preceded by ಯ or ವ derived by  
the *sandhi* of vowels belonging to two different  
words (*pada*) which have entered into composition,  
the vowel should not be *vridhdhiated*, but ಏ before  
ಯ, and ಔ before ವ, should be introduced (VII. 3. 3.)  
e. g. ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ (from ವಿ + ಅಕರಣ) before ಅಣ್ = ವೈ + ಯಾಕ  
ರಣ. ಸ್ವಕೃತ್ಯ (from ಸು + ಅಕೃತ್ಯ) before ಅಣ್ = ಸೌ + ವಕೃತ್ಯ.
- 1 B. Before the secondary affix ಮತುಪ್-ವತುಪ್, the final  
short vowels of polysyllabic bases should be length-  
ened provided the words formed are intended to be  
appellative (VI. 3. 119.) e. g. ಮಕಕ + ವತ್ = ಮಕಕಾವತ್;  
but ಪ್ರೀಹಿ + ಮತ್ = ಪ್ರೀಹಿಮತ್.

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## ADDITIONAL LIST OF SECONDARY AFFIXES.

ಅ (ಅಚ್).	ಇನ್ (ಇನಿ).
ಅ (ಅಣ್) + ಆಯನಿ (ಫಿಜ್).	ಇಲ (ಇಲಚ್).
ಅಕ (ವ್ರನ್).	ಇ (ಇಜ್) + ಆಯನ (ಫಕ್).
ಅತಸ್ (ಅತಸುಚ್).	ಇಕ್ or ಕ (ಇಥ).
ಅಸ್ (ಅಸಿ).	ಇ + ಕ (ಕನ್).
ಅಸ್ತಾತ್ (ಅಸ್ತಾತಿ).	ಇ (ಇಜ್) + ಯ (ದ್ಯಜ್).
ಅಯ (ಅಯಚ್).	ಈನ (ಖ).
ಆ (ಆಃ).	ಈಯ (ಫಸನ್).
ಆತ್ (ಆತಿ).	ವಿಧಾ (ವಿಧಾಚ್).
ಆಮಾ.	ವಿನ (ವಿನಪ್).
ಆಯನ (ಫಕ್).	ವಿರ (ಫ್ರಕ್) + ಇ (ಇಜ್).
ಆಯನಿ (ಫಿನ್).	ಕಪ (ಕಪಚ್).

- 26 Line 14. *For* ವ್ರ *read* ವ್ರ.
- 27 Line 11. *For* (5) ನಿಚಮ *read* (5) ನಿಚಯ.
- „ Line b 13. *For* ಸಮಾವಸ್ಥಿತ *read* ಸಮಾವಸ್ಥಿತ.
- 28 Line 2. *For* ಅಕ್ರತೀಗಣಾ *read* ಅಕ್ರತೀಗಣಾ.
- Line 13. *For* ಸವಿಾ *read* ಸವಿಾ.
- Line b 3. *For* 1 ಸು *read* 1 ಅಮ್; *for* 3 ಸು *read* 4 ಸು; *and* *for* ಅಮ್ *read* ಮ.
- 29 Line 1. *For* 3 ಸು *read* 4 ಸು (3) ಅ.
- „ Line b 4. *For* ಔತ್ *read* ಔತ್ (ತ್, exceptionally indicator) (Sid. I. 112 note 86).
- 31 Line b 4. *After* respectively *insert* except those which change their final ಈ into ಇಯಜ್ and ಉ into ಉವಜ್ under rules to be mentioned hereafter.
- „ Line b 3. *For* Feminine bases *read* Other feminine bases
- „ Last line. *For* even when they are not *Bhāshita* *read* if they are such as change their ಈ into ಇಯಜ್ and ಉ into ಉವಜ್ under the above mentioned rules and.
- 32 Line 1. *Omit* pumskāh.
- „ Line 6. *After* ಕ್ವಿಪ್ *insert* and being invariably feminine
- „ Line 16. *For* ಪತುರ್, ಪತುಸ್ and ಪತುಸ್ *read* ಪತುರ್, ಪತುಸ್ and ಪತುಸ್ respectively.



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- 32 Line b 5. *Omit* (Id) *before* F.
- 33 Line 2. *Omit* ಕ.
- „ Line b 10. *For* ಅಕ್ಷೌಹಣೀ *read* ಅಕ್ಷೌಹಣೀ.
- „ Line b 9. *For* ಮಹಾಕ್ಷೌಹಣೀ *read* ಮಹಾಕ್ಷೌಹಣೀ.
- 34 Line 5 *For* or having two parts *read* (having two parts).
- „ Line 15 *For* ಅಧರ *read* ಅಧರ.
- „ Line b 9. *After* 128) *insert* optionally in the nominative and vocative plural and absolutely in other cases. (I. 1. 36).
- „ Line b 5. *For* ಅ *read* ಅಸೌ.
- „ Line b 3. *Before* ತವಕ *insert* ತವ.
- „ Line b 2: *Before* ಮಮಕ *insert* ಮಮ.
- „ Last line. *After* ಕ *insert* ಕ್ವ.
- 35 Line 5. *Omit* or.
- „ Line b 5. *For* exist *read* exists.
- 36 Line b 14. *For* ಸಿಕ್ಷೇಪಂ *read* ಭ್ರೂವಿಕ್ಷೇಪಂ.
- „ Line b 7. *For* noun *read* gender:
- 37 Line 2. *For* ಗೃಹಣಾ *read* ಗೃಹಣಾ.
- „ Line 6. *For* fāti *read* jūti.
- „ *Under* Observations *insert* the following :—
- (1) Even proper names such as ದತ್ತ, which imply a cause for their origin in some act or state common to both a non-masculine and a masculine noun, as the act of giving implied in the name ದತ್ತ is, are to be treated as *Bhāshitapumska* nouns (Sid. I. 408); and *read* para (1) as para (1 a).
- 38 Line 13. *After* 80 *insert* and not being 100 and above
- „ *After* para (5) *insert* the following :—
- (5 a) ಅಷ್ಟಾ is the word to be used in composition with numerals denoting 10, 20, and 30 absolutely, and optionally if they denote any other number except 80 and 100, and except numbers above 100.
- 39 Line 7. *For* expressed *read* expressed.
- „ Line b 2. *For* ದಟ್ಟಷ್ಠಿ *read* ದಟ್ಟಷ್ಠಿ.
- 41 Line b 13. *Omit* of.
- 42 Line b 15. *Omit* than.
- „ Line b 4. *For* ದ್ವಿಕಕತಂ *read* ದ್ವಿಕತಂ.

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- 1 C. The final ಅ, ಈ, & ಉ of bases before the secondary affixes ಕ and ಕ್ಕ should be shortened (VII. 4. 13.)  
*e. g.* ಜ್ಞಾ and ಕೌಮಾರೀ + ಕ = ಜ್ಞಾ and ಕೌಮಾರಿ + ಕ.
- 53 Line 14. *For* lengthned *read* lengthened.  
 „ Line 18. *For* ಮರಾ *read* ರಾಮಾ.  
 „ Line 21. *For* indiclinables *read* indeclinables.
- 54 Line b 2. *For* affixes *read* affix.
- 55 Lines b 8 & 7. *For* indicatary *read* indicatory *and for* ಉ *read* ಲೂ.
- 56 Line 5. *After* 79) *insert* the ವ್ of ಅವ್ not being liable to be *lopated* on account of its concurrence with ಯ (Sid. I. 40).  
 „ Line 13. *For* beses *read* bases ; *and for* perfix *read* prefix.
- 57 Line 12. *For* before *read* before.  
 „ Last line. *Before e. g. insert* and is entirely displaced before ಉರ್ದ್ವ in the ablative and genitive singular (VI. 1. 111).
- 58 Line 8. *After* = ಧಾತ್ಯ *insert* ಧಾತ್ಯ before ಉರ್ದ್ವ = ಧಾತ್.
- 59 Line b 3. *For* ३ ಸು *read* ४ ಸು.
- 60 Line 1. *After* ಅವ್ *insert* and not having their *ti lopated* according to the rules already referred to.  
 „ Line 2. *After* and *insert* except.  
 „ Line 3. *For* ಇಷ್ಟನ್ *read* ಇಷ್ಟನ್.  
 „ Line 7. *For* ರಾಜನ್ *read* ರಾಜನ್.  
 „ Line 9. *After* ಅವ್ *insert* in the above bases.  
 „ Line 10. *For* ಇಷ್ಟನ್ *read* ಇಷ್ಟನ್.  
 „ Lines 11 & 12. *Omit* such ; *and* as do not cause the *lopation* of *ti* ; *and* though.  
 „ *Omit* line 13 *except* (Sid. I).  
 „ Line 14. *For* ಇಷ್ಟನ್ *read* ಇಷ್ಟನ್.  
 „ Line b 10. *For* affixes *read* affix.  
 „ Lines 4 & 3. *For* ३ ಸು *read* ४ ಸು.
- 61 *In para* 32 *for* ३ ಸು *read* ४ ಸು ; *and for* ವಿವ್ಯನ್ *read* ವಿವ್ಯನ್.

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- 61 Line 15. *For ಮತುಪ್ಪೆ read ಮತುಪ್ಪೆ-ಮತುಪ್ಪೆ.*
- „ Line 16. *For without indicatory letters read (ವಸು-ಕ್ಯಸು.)*
- „ Line b 10. *After ಅಣ್ insert ವಿದ್ವಸ್ + ಮತ = ವಿದುಪ್ + ಮತ.*
- „ Line b 5. *After affix insert not being the affix ವುನ್ alluded to in article (5) under the head of active primitive affixes.*
- 62 Line 1. *For ಏ read ಅಪ್.*
- „ Line 2. *For + ಅ read + ಅಪ್.*
- „ Line 4. *After sandhi insert ಜೀವಕ + ಅ = ಜೀವಕಾ (ಪ್ರಸ್.)*
- „ Line 9. *For preceeding read preceding.*
- „ Line 13. *Before is insert and not being the ಪ of the secondary affix ತ್ಯಪ್.*
- „ Line b 7. *After ಪಪ್ insert ಇಪತ್ಯಕ + ಅ = ಇಪತ್ಯಕಾ (ತ್ಯಪ್).*
- 63 Line 13. *For ಖಪ್ಪಿಕ read ಖಪ್ಪಿಕಾ.*
- 65 Line b 6. *For ಕ್ಯಪ್ read ಕಪ್.*
- 66 Lines 3 & 4. *For ಈ is to be used as the affix read is other than those referred to in (4).*
- „ Line 6. *After in insert (1).*
- „ Line 12. *For ನ read ಸ.*
- „ Line 14. *Omit &c.*
- 67 Col. 2 *For ಪ್ಪನ್ read ಪ್ಪನ್; for ಕಮಾರೀ read ಕುಮಾರೀ; and for ಬಲಾಕ read ಬಲಾಕಾ.*
- 67&68 *Omit clause (h); and read clause (i) as clause (h).*
- 68 Col. 1 line 11. *For animal read the animal.*
- „ Col. 2 lines b 7 to 5. *Omit ಕುರು = ಕುರೂ; ಅಲಬು = ಅಲಬೂ; ಕರ್ಕನ್ದು = ಕರ್ಕನ್ದು.*
- „ Col. 2 line b 3. *For ವೈಕ read ಕೈಕ.*
- 69 Col. 2 line 9. *For ದತ್ತಿವತ್ read ದತ್ತವತ್.*
- „ Col. 2 line 17. *For ಪೀವನನ್ read ಪೀವನ್.*
- „ Col. 2 line 20., *For = ಪಂಚ read = ಪಂಚನ್.*
- 70 Lines b 11 & 10. *For not belonging to the classes called Bha and pada read which may be considered separately from other affixes.*
- „ Line b 7. *For ಬಹುಪ್ರಥಕ್ insert ಬಹುಪ್ರಥಕ್.*

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- 71 Line 1. *For ಪ್ರಥಕ್ and ಪ್ರಥಕಡ್ read ಪ್ರಥಕ್ and ಪ್ರಥಕಡ್.*
- 72 Line 5. *For for read far.*
- „ Line 6. *After bases insert or the introduction of ಐ and ಔ before ಯ and ವ of the bases.*
- „ Line 8. *For nevertheless read nevertheless.*
- „ Line 10. *Before in insert and by the introduction of ಐ and ಔ when this is necessary.*
- „ Line 17. *For suppose read suppose.*
- „ Line b 2. *For haviæg read having.*
- 73 Line b 13. *For ಬಹಿಸ್ read ಬಹಿಸ್.*
- 74 Line 12. *For ಇದ್ವು read ಇದ್ವು.*
- „ Article (4). *Omit ಅಜಚ್, ಫೇ, ವುಚ್ and ಆ; after ಛ insert ಛಸ; after ವು insert ಅಜ್; and after ಇಲಚ್ insert ಈಕಕ್, ಏ.*
- „ Line b 2. *For ತಿಪ್ಯಪುನರ್ವಸು read ತಿಪ್ಯಪುನರ್ವಸೂ.*
- 75 Line 8. *After ವಸು insert (ವಸು. ಕ್ವಸು).*
- „ Line 13. *After ಕ್ವು insert ಕ್ವಿ.*
- 76 Line 5. *After ವಸು insert (ವಸು. ಕ್ವಸು).*
- „ Line 10. *For ಫಿಜ್ read ಫಿಜ್ and after it insert ಫಿ಼, ಫಕ; and for ಅಜ್, ಇಜ್, ಖಜ್ read ಅಜ್, ಇಜ್, ಖಜ್.*
- 77 Line 2. *For others read other.*
- „ Line b 9. *After ವಸು insert (ವಸು. ಕ್ವಸು)*
- „ Line b 4. *For ಕ್ಯಜ್, ಜ್ಯಜ್, ಲ್ಯಜ್, ಜ್ಯಜ್, ಜ್ಯಜ್, ಯಜ್, ಯಕ್ read ಕ್ಯಜ್, ಜ್ಯಜ್, ಜ್ಯಜ್, ಯಜ್, ಲ್ಯಜ್, ಯತ್.*
- „ Line b 2. *For ಅಧಿರಾಜ್ and ಅಧಿರಾಜ್ಯ read ಅಧಿರಾಜ್ and ಅಧಿರಾಜ್ಯ.*
- 78 Line 3. *For ವೈಕ್ಯಪ್ಯ read ವೈಕ್ಯಪ್ಯ.*
- „ Line b 5. *After ವಸು insert (ವಸು. ಕ್ವಸು).*
- 80 Line 7. *After ವಸು insert (ವಸು. ಕ್ವಸು).*
- „ *Below line 10 insert the following:—*

Note. When the word formed is intended to be appellative the short final vowels of polysyllabic bases should be lengthened, though this is not shown in the models (see page 53 of this part and the list of corrections and additions).

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80 *Below line b 4 insert the following :—*

NOTE.—The final long ಅಣ್ vowels of bases should be shortened though this is not shown in the models. (see page 53 of this part and the list of corrections and additions).

81 Line 1. *After ವಸು insert (ವಸು-ಕೃಸು).*

82 *Omit line 14.*

„ Line 15. *Omit ಡಟ್; for ಧಕ್ read ಧಮಾ; and for ಧ್ಯಮಾಜ್ read ಧ್ಯಮುಜ್.*

„ Line 16. *Omit ಟ್ಯಲ್, ತುಟ್+ಟ್ಯ; and after ರಿಪ್ಪಾತಿಲ್ insert ಕಟಚ್, ರೂಪ್ಯ, ಪಟಚ್, ಪ್ರೈಲಚ್, ಧಮಾಜ್.*

„ Line 18. *For ತಾಸಿ read ತಸಿ.*

„ Line b 10. *For ನಿಪ್ಯತ್ಪತಿ read ನಿಪ್ಯತ್ಪತಿ.*

„ Line b 6. *After ವಸು insert (ವಸು. ಕೃಸು).*

83 Line 7. *For ಫಿಜ್ + ಧಕ್ read ಇಜ್ + ಪ್ಯಜ್ and omit ಅಜ್ + ಫಕ್ and ಣ್ಯ + ಇಜ್.*

„ Line 8. *Omit ಜ್ಯಜ್ + ಇಜ್.*

„ Line 10. *For ಧ್ಯಮಾಜ್ + ಡ read ಧಮಾಜ್ + ಡ.*

„ Line b 4. *For ಡಫೈಜ್ read ದಫೈಚ್.*

„ *For ಕಾ, ಕಾ, ಯಾ, ಅಜ್ read ಕಾ, ಕಾ, ಯಾ, ಅಜ್.*

„ Line 5. *For ದ್ವಿತೀಯಾಕ = ದ್ವಿತೀಯಾಕೇ read ದ್ವಿತೀಯಾಕ = ದ್ವಿತೀಯಾಕೇ.*

„ Line 10. *For ದೇವ್ಯ = ದೇವ್ಯಾ read ದೈವ್ಯ = ದೈವ್ಯಾ.*

„ Line 16. *Before if insert (1).*

„ Line b 14. *For ಅಂಬಪ್ಯಾ = ಅಂಬಪ್ಯಾ read ಅಂಬಪ್ಯಾ = ಅಂಬಪ್ಯಾ.*

„ Line b 13. *For ಯಾ from a word read if the bases have been formed by ಯಾ from words.*

85 Line 15. *For previously read previously.*

„ Line 16. *For ಉಕ್ read ಉ.*

„ Line b 12. *For previously read previously.*

86 Line 5. *Before Before insert (1).*

„ *Below line 11 insert the following :—*

(ii). And a word formed by a non-patronimic secondary affix having ಯ should *lopate* the ಯ before

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an affix coming in the form of ಈ provided the ಯ follows a consonant (VI. 4. 150). e. g. ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯ + ಈ = ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯೇ; ಕಾರಿಕೇಯ + ಈ = ಕಾರಿಕೇಯೋ.

86 Line 12. *For* Chapter XI *read* Chapter IX.

„ Line 13. *For* meaning *read* meanings.

87 Line 18. *For* These classes *read* The latter class.

„ Below sub-section 3 insert the following :—

Words denoting meters.		ಅರ್.   ತ್ರಿಪ್ಪಜ್ = ತ್ರಿಪ್ಪಜ್.
		(Sid. I. 538).

91 Below sub-section 10 insert the following :—

(10 a.) Expressing that what is denoted by the base refers to some past time.		Nouns.   ಪರಃ.   ಅಧ್ಯಪರ, ಸುಕು
		(V. 3. 53).   ವಾರಪರ.

„ *For* ಅಜ್ and ವೃಜ್ *read* ಅಜ್ and ವೃಜ್.

92 Col. 4 *For* ಸ್ರಜ್ (ಸ್ವೀನ್) = ಸ್ರಜೇಯಸ್, ಸ್ರಜಿಪ್ಪ *read* ಸ್ರಜ್  
(ಸ್ವೀನ್) = ಸ್ರಜೇಯಸ್, ಸ್ರಜಿಪ್ಪ.

93 Line 2. *Omit* (A) Denotative affixes.

„ Col. 4 line b 3. *After* ಅಸ್ಯಫಾ *insert* ಉಭಯಫಾ (not ಉಭಫಾ.)

94 Col. 4 *After* ಸರ್ವತಃ *insert* ಉಭಯತಃ (not ಉಭತಃ).

95 Col. 3 *For* ತ್ರ *read* ತ್ರಲ್.

96 Line 2 *For* Basss *read* Bases.

„ Col. 4 *Before* ತ್ಯತ್ರ *insert* ಉಭಯತ್ರ (not ಉಭತ್ರ).

98 Col. 4 *For* ಜ್ವರತಃಕುರು *read* ಜ್ವರತಃಕುರು.

99 Col. 3 Line b 6. *After* ಅಸ್ತತಿ *insert* (Id).

100 Col. 2 *For* ಉಪರ *read* ಅಪರ.

101 Col. 3 *For* ಧ್ಯಮಾಜ್ *read* ಧ್ಯಮಾಜ್.

107 Below sub-section 15 insert the following :—

Observation.—Words formed by ಚೈ and ಡಾಬ್ are called *gatayah* with reference to verbs and primitive nouns with which they are used (I. 4. 61.)

110 Col. 2 *For* ಪಂಚಕತಃ *read* ಪಂಚಕತಃ; and *for* ಷಪ್ಪಿ *read* ಷಪ್ಪಿ.

„ Col. 3 *For* charged *read* changed.

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110 Col. 4 *For ಪಂಚಾಕತ್ತಮ read ಪಂಚಾಕತ್ತಮ; and for ವಸ್ತಿತಮ, ವಿಕವಸ್ತಿತಮ or ವಿಕವವಸ್ತಿ read ವಸ್ತಿತಮ, ವಿಕವಸ್ತಿತಮ or ವಿಕವವಸ್ತಿ.*

114 Col. 4 *For ವವಸ್ತಿಯ read ವವ್ವಯ.*

„ Line b 4. *For of horses read horses.*

„ Last line. *For singular read plural.*

116 Col. 2 line 2. *For decendants read descendants.*

118 Col. 1 *For ಘಜ read ಘಜ್; and for circumstnce read circumstance.*

„ Col. 4 *After ಶೈವ insert ಉಪ್ಪು = ಲಿಪ್ಪು.*

„ *Below clause (h) insert the following :—*

(i) denoting metre to express what as that portion of the <i>Vedās</i> called <i>Pragūtha</i> begins with that metre.	ಅಣ್ (IV. 2. 55.)	ಪಚ್ಚು = ಪಾಚ್ಚು.
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123 Col. 4 line b 3. *For ಕುತ read ಕತ.*

124 *Below clause (c) insert the following :—*

(cc) <i>Vridhha</i> bases denoting countries & ending in ಅಕ or ಇಕ or having a penultimate ಏ.	ಛಿ (IV. 2. 141.)	ಅರೋಹಣಕ, ಅಕ್ಷುಪ ಛಿಕ, ಕೋಟಿಬಿ = ಅರೋಹಣಕೀಯ, ಅಕ್ಷುಪಛಿಕೀಯ, ಕೌಟಿಬೀಯ.
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126 *For ಷಿರ read ಷಿತ.*

127 *For ಖಜ read ಖಜ್.*

„ Col. 4. line b 2. *For ಯೌಷ್ಣಾ read ಯೌಷ್ಮಾ.*

131 Col. 4. *For ಐಷ್ಟಿಕ read ಐಷ್ಟಿಕ; and for ಸುಪ read ಸೂಪ.*

132 *For ಅಜ, ಯಜ ಇಜ, ವ್ರಜ, ಶಜ read ಅಜ್, ಯಜ್, ಇಜ್, ವ್ರಜ್, ಶಜ್.*

136 *For ಅಜ, ಯಜ, ಇಜ read ಅಜ್, ಯಜ್, ಇಜ್.*

„ Col. 4. *For ಸಾದಾಮ್ಮ read ಸಾದಾಮ.*

137 Col. 3. line 3. *For ವ್ರಜ್ read ಅಜ್.*

139 Col. 1. line b 6. *For book read a book.*

148 Col. 4. *For ಸಮೂಹಿಕ read ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ.*

149 Col. 4. *For ಕಪ್ಪುಲಿ = ಶಾಪ್ಪುಲಿಕ read ಕಪ್ಪುಲಿ = ಶಾಪ್ಪುಲಿಕ.*

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- 151 Col. 4 *For ವಾತ್ಸೀಯಾ read ವತ್ಸೀಯಾ.*  
 153 Col. 4 *For ದ್ವಿತೀಯಕ read ದ್ವಿತೀಯಿಕ; and for ಸಪ್ತತಿಕ read ಸಾಪ್ತತಿಕ.*  
 155 Col. 4 *For ಚಾತುರ್ದಾಕ್ಯ read ಚಾತುರ್ದಾಕ.*  
 158 Col. 2 *For desendants read descendants.*  
 „ Col. 3 *For ಪ್ಯಜಾ and ವುಜಾ read ಪ್ಯಜ್ and ವುಜ್; and for ಯತ್ read ಯತ್.*  
 159 *For ವುಜಾ, ಅಜಾ and ಪ್ಯಜ್ read ವುಜ್, ಅಜ್ and ಪ್ಯಜ್.*  
 160 Col. 3 *For ಗೋಪ್ಯ read ಗೋಪ್ಯ.*  
 163 Col. 4 *For ಅಪೂರ್ವಿಕ read ಅಪೂರ್ವಕ.*  
 164 Col. 2 *For afterwords read afterwards; for ಸೂಕ್ತ read ಸೂಕ್ತ; and for I ಮತುಪ್ read I ಮತುಪ್-ವತುಪ್*  
 164 to 168 *For ಇನ್ read ಇನಿ; and for ಮತುಪ್ read ಮತುಪ್-ವತುಪ್.*  
 169 Col. 1. line 1. *For (56) read (57).*

„ *Below article 56 insert the following:—*

(58) Used after words to express what belonged to the persons or things denoted by them at some past time.	ರೂಪ್ಯ or ಚರ್ಮ (V. 3. 54.)	ದೇವದತ್ತರೂಪ್ಯ or ದೇವದತ್ತಚರ್ಮ.
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„ *Below clause (2) under Observations insert the following:—*

(3). The nature of an action also may be expressed by a secondary affix, if an interchange of action is implied. This is done by attaching to the root expressing the action the primitive affix ಷಜ್ and then attaching the secondary affix ಅಜ್ to the primitive word formed as above. It should however be remembered not only that the secondary word thus formed is to be used invariably in the feminine gender but also that the exceptional rule relating to the insertion of ಏ and ಓ respectively, as already stated, before ಯ and ವ preceding the first vowel in the base, should be disregarded and the general rule followed. (III. 3. 43; V. 4. 14; VII. 3. 6). e. g. ವ್ಯಾಪಕ್ರೋಧಿ. ವ್ಯಾಪಹಾಸೀ.

(4). From words formed by secondary affixes having the senses referred to in articles (14) to (24) (both



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inclusive) (ಸೈಹಿಕ) and in article (57) under C class, no secondary words can again be formed by affixes of the same form. (Sid. II. 205). Thus in the sense referred to in article (15), from the word ಕಾಲಿಯಾ which is from ಕಾಲಾ + the affix ಛ, no secondary word can be formed by the use of the same affix and so the intended meaning should be expressed only by the phrase ಕಾಲಿಯಾಭವ. But from the word ಅಹಿಚ್ಛತ್ರ which is from ಅಹಿಚ್ಛತ್ರ + the affix ಲ್ in the same sense, we may, if we wish, form the secondary word ಅಹಿಚ್ಛತ್ರಿಯಾ by the affix ಛ, because the affixes are different in form though the sense is the same. So, though from ಧನವತ್ which is from ಧನ + the affix ಮತುಪ್-ವತುಪ್, we cannot form a secondary word to express what is denoted by the phrase ಧನವಾನ್ಅಸ್ಯಾಸ್ಮಿ, we may by the secondary word ದಂಡಿಮತ್ which is from ದಂಡಿ + the affix ಮತುಪ್-ವತುಪ್ express the meaning of the phrase ದಂಡಿಅಸ್ಯಾಸ್ಮಿ, because ದಂಡಿ is formed by the affix ಇನ್ which is different in form from ಮತುಪ್-ವತುಪ್ though similar in sense.

171 to 180 For ಇಡಾ, ಫಿಡಾ, ಪ್ಯಜ read ಇಡ್, ಫಿಡ್, ಪ್ಯಜ್.

172 Col. 1 line 3. For descendant read descendants.

„ Col. 3 For ದಾಕ್ಷಾಯಾಸ read ದಾಕ್ಷಾಯಣ.

173 Col. 3 For ದತ್ತೇಯಿ read ದಾತ್ತೇಯಿ.

174 Col. 3 line 2. For ಅತ್ತೇಯ read ಅತ್ತೇಯಾ.

179 Line 2. For ದಾಕ್ಷಾಯಾಸ read ದಾಕ್ಷಾಯಣ.

„ Line 3. For ದಾಕ್ಷಾಯಾನ್ವೀಯ read ದಾಕ್ಷಾಯಾಣೀಯ.

180 Line b 11. For ಗ್ರಾಮರಕ್ಷಾಯಾಸಿ read ಗ್ರಾಮರಕ್ಷಾಯಾಣಿ.

„ Line b 10. For ಗ್ರಾಮರಕ್ಷಾಯಾಸ read ಗ್ರಾಮರಕ್ಷಾಯಣ.

„ Below para 8 insert the following :—

(8 A) It has been further said that even in the case of non-*vriddha* bases except a few which should be ascertained only by study the affix ಫಿನ್ may be used optionally as their patronymic affix (IV. 1. 160.) e. g. ಗ್ಲಾಚೇಕ, ಅಹಿಚೇಕ = ಗ್ಲಾಚೇಕಾಯಾಸಿ, ಅಹಿಚೇಕಾಯಾಸಿ.

181 Line b 6. After ಪುನಃ insert (indeclinable).

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- 182 Line 1. *After used insert as an indeclinable, i. e.*  
 „ Line b 14. *For ಕೃಷ್ಣ read ಕೃಷ್ಣ.*  
 „ Line b 12. *For ಉರಸ್ read ಉರಸಿ (particle); for ಮಧ್ಯಪದೇ read ಮಧ್ಯೇ, ಪದೇ, and for ನಿವಚನೇ read ನಿವಚನೇ.*  
 „ Line b 10. *Before implying insert when.*  
 „ Lines b 9 & 8 *For ಮಧ್ಯಪದೇ read ಮಧ್ಯೇ or ಪದೇ; and for ಅನ್ಯಾಜೇ read ನಿವಚನೇ.*  
 „ Line b 7. *For ಮನಸ್ read ಮನಸಿ. (particle).*  
 „ Line b 4. *For and implying read so as to imply.*  
 183 Line 3. *Omit ಪ್ರಾದುಸ.*  
 „ Line 8. *For ಕೃಷ್ಣ read ಕೃಷ್ಣ.*  
 „ *Omit lines b 12, 11 and 10.*  
 „ Line b 9. *For (o) read (e).*  
 „ Line b 4. *For ತಸ್ಮಿನ್ read ತಸ್ಮಿನ್.*  
 184 Lines 5 & 6. *Omit (39) ಪ್ರಾದುಸ and (41) ಅವಿಸ; and for (40) read (39).*  
 „ Line 7. *For ಕೃಷ್ಣ read ಕೃಷ್ಣ with the sense of ಚೈ.*  
 „ Line 8. *For ಪಟಪಟಾ read ಖಾಟ್.*  
 „ *Below line 9 insert the following:—*  
 (f). *ಪ್ರಾದುಸ when used with verbs or primitive words from ಭೂ or ಅಸ್, and ಅವಿಸ when used with verbs or primitive words from ಕೃಷ್ಣ, ಭೂ, or ಅಸ್, with the sense of ಚೈ, and ಪ್ರಾದುಸ optionally when used with verbs or primitive words from ಕೃಷ್ಣ with the sense of ಚೈ (I. 4. 61, 74; Sid. I. 372 notes 131, 132; Sid. I. 374 Note 144.)*  
 „ Lines b 13 & 12. *For ಸೂಕಂ read ಕುಕಂ: and for ಯಥಾ (4) ಕಥಾ read ಯಥಾಕಥಾ; and for (3) and (4) are interjections read (3) is an interjection.*  
 „ Line b 12. *For (5) and (6) read (4) and (5).*  
 „ Line b 11. *For ಭೋ read ಭೋಸ (ಭೋಃ) for (7), (8), (9), (10) and (4) to (10) read (6), (7), (8), (9) and (4) to (9).*  
 „ Line b 10. *For (11), (12) and (13) read (10), (11) and (12).*  
 „ Line b 9. *For (14) and (15) read (13) and (14).*  
 185 Line 1. *For form read from.*

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- 185 Line 10. *For ಅನಿತಂ read ಅನಿಕಂ*  
 „ Line 13. *For ಸುಷ್ಪು read ಸುಷ್ಪ and for ದುಷ್ಪು read ದುಷ್ಪು.*  
 „ Line 16. *For ಅಸ್ಯಕ್ read ಆಸ್ಯಕ್.*  
 „ Line 17. *For ಯೇವಂ read ವೆವಂ.*  
 186 Line 7. *After ಉಭ insert (both the two); and after ಉಭಮ insert (having two parts).*  
 „ Line 8. *For singular read singular and plural only.*  
 188 Col. 2 line 3. *For denting arrow read denoting an arrow.*  
 189 Col. 1 line 3. *For M read M. N.*  
 „ Col. 2 line 7. *For N read M. N.*  
 „ Col. 2 line b 6. *For N read M. N.*  
 190 Col. 1 *Omit line 2.*  
 191 Col. 1 *For ಗೃಹಸ್ಥಣ read ಗೃಹಸ್ಥಾಣ; and for ಪಸಕ read ಪಷಕ.*  
 „ Col. 1 line b 11. *For inding read ending.*  
 192 Col. 1 line 8. *For N read M. N.*  
 „ Col. 1 *Omit ತ್ಯುಟ್ F (Sid. II. 627).*  
 „ Col. 1 line b 14. *For N read M. N.*  
 „ Col. 1 line b 11. *For ದಿಕ್ read ದೀಕ್.*  
 „ Col. 1 line b 10. *For N read M. N.*  
 193 Col. 2 line b 2. *For M read M. N.*  
 194 Col. 1 *For ಪ್ರೇತ್ಯ read ಪ್ರೇತ್ಯ.*  
 „ Col. 2 *For ಭ್ರೂರ and 631 read ಭ್ರೂರ and 632.*  
 „ Col. 2 *Omit lines b 13 and 12.*  
 „ Col. 2 *For ಮಫ read ಮಫನ್.*  
 195 Col. 2 line b 17. *For N. read M. N.*  
 „ Col. 2 line b 12. *For N. read M. N.*  
 196 Col. 1 line b 6. *For N. read M. N.*  
 „ Col. 2 line 16. *For endidg read ending.*  
 197 Col. 1 line 3. *For N. read M. N.*  
 „ Col. 1 line b 14. *For N. read M. N.*  
 198 Col. 1 *Omit line 10.*  
 „ Col. 2 line 6. *For Sdi read Sid.*  
 „ Col. 2 line b 4. *For M. read M. N.*  
 „ Col. 2 *For ಹೃದ read ಹೃದ.*  
 „ *Under the last line insert the following :—*

II. 4. 31.

## Sid. I. 392. Note 2|3.

ಅಂಕುಕ	M. N.	ನಖರ	M. N.	ವರ್ಣ	M. N.
ಅಪರಾಹ್ನ	M. N.	ನಾಟ	M. N.	ವಲಯ	M. N.
ಆದ್ರ್ವ	M. N.	ನಾಲ	M. N.	ವಲ್ಕಲ	M. N.
ಇಪ್ಪಾಸ	M. N.	ನಿಗಡ	M. N.	ವಲ್ಮೀಕ	M. N.
ಉದ್ಯೋಗ	M. N.	ನೀಡ	M. N.	ವಸಂತ	M. N.
ಔಷಧ	M. N.	ಪಂಕ	M. N.	ವಾರವಾಣ	M. N.
ಕಕುಡ	M. N.	ಪಂಚಕ	M. N.	ವಿಟಜ್ಯ	M. N.
ಕಪಿತ್ಥ	M. N.	ಪಂತ್ರೀರ	M. N.	ವಿಡಂಕ	M. N.
ಕರ್ಮನ	M. N.	ಪಂತ್ರೀವ	M. N.	ವಿಶಾಲ	M. N.
ಕಲಹ	M. N.	ಪಾಲಕ	M. N.	ವಿಹಾರ	M. N.
ಕಲ್ಯ	M. N.	ಪಿಣ್ಯಾಕ	M. N.	ಕಂಬ	M. N.
ಕುಕ್ಕುಟ	M. N.	ಪಿಧಾನ	M. N.	ಕಕಟ	M. N.
ಕುಷ್ಟಿಮ	M. N.	ಪುರ	M. N.	ಕಕಲ	M. N.
ಕುಡಪ	M. N.	ಪುಸ್ತ	M. N.	ಕತಮಾನ	M. N.
ಕುಮುಡ	M. N.	ಪೂರ್ವ	M. N.	ಕವಧ	M. N.
ಕೋರ	M. N.	ಪ್ರಗ್ರೀವ	M. N.	ಕರಾವ	M. N.
ಖಂಡಲ	M. N.	ಪ್ರತಿಸರ	M. N.	ಕಾಕ	M. N.
ಖಲ	M. N.	ಪ್ರವಾಲ	M. N.	ಕಾಲ	M. N.
ಖಲೀನ	M. N.	ಪ್ರೇಥ	M. N.	ಕಿರ	M. N.
ಗೂಢ	M. N.	ಫಲ	M. N.	ಕೀಕರ	M. N.
ಚಪಕ	M. N.	ಖಲ	M. N.	ಕುಲ್ಕ	M. N.
ಚಪಾಲ	M. N.	ಬಿಂಬ	M. N.	ಕೂಕ	M. N.
ಛಲ	M. N.	ಭೂಷಣ	M. N.	ವ್ಯವಕ	M. N.
ಛಾಲ	M. N.	ಮಂಡಕ	M. N.	ಗಂಗಮ	M. N.
ತಂಡಕ	M. N.	ಮಂಡಪ	M. N.	ಸಮರ	M. N.
ತಂತುಲ	M. N.	ಮಂಡಲ	M. N.	ಸುವರ್ಣ	M. N.
ತಡಗ	M. N.	ಮಕ	M. N.	ಸೌಧ	M. N.
ತಮಾಲ	M. N.	ಮತ	M. N.	ಸ್ಥನ	M. N.
ತಂಡವ	M. N.	ಮಧ್ಯ	M. N.	ಸ್ಥಾನ	M. N.
ತಿಮಿರ	M. N.	ಮಾಪ	M. N.	ಸ್ಥಾನು	M. N.
ದರ	M. N.	ಮುಕುಲ	M. N.	ಸ್ಥೂಲ	M. N.
ದಿವಕ	M. N.	ಮುಖ	M. N.	ಸ್ಥೂಪ	M. N.
ದ್ವೈತ	M. N.	ಮೂಲಕ	M. N.	ಸ್ವರ	M. N.
ದ್ಯೂತ	M. N.	ಮೂಷಿಕ	M. N.	ಹಲ	M. N.
ಧನುಸ್	M. N.	ಯಾವನ	M. N.	ಹಿಮ	M. N.
ಧರ್ಮ	M. N.	ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ	M. N.	ಕ್ಷತ್ರ	M. N.
ಧ್ವಜ	M. N.	ಲೋಮಕ	M. N.	ಕ್ಷೇಪಿತ	M. N.
ನಖ	M. N.	ಲೋಹ	M. N.		

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- 199 Line 3 *For meaning read meanings.*  
 „ Col. 1 *For secrifices read sacrifices.*  
 200 Col. 1 *For dowry read copper.*  
 „ Col. 1 *For ಕುಲ್ಕ read ಕುಲ್ಯ.*  
 „ Col. 1 *For ಘೆಡ read ಘೆಡ್.*  
 „ Col. 1 *(gha) read (ghu).*  
 201 Col. 1 line 5. *For other sense read a sense other.*  
 „ Col. 1 *For ಪ್ಯೆಡ, ಅಡ, ವುಡ read ಪ್ಯೆಡ್, ಅಡ್, ವುಡ್.*  
 „ *Above section III insert the following:—*
- |   |      |                              |
|---|------|------------------------------|
| Words formed by ಅಡ್<br>from words derived by the<br>primitive affix ಣಬ್ (see<br>list of corrections and ad-<br>ditions and page 169 of<br>this part.) | Fem. | ವ್ಯಾವಕೇಶ್ರೀಶೀ.<br>ವ್ಯಾವಹಾಸೀ. |
|---|------|------------------------------|
- 203 Line 5. *For ಅವಶಿಷ್ಠ read ಅವಶಿಷ್ಠ.*  
 „ Line 12. *For Form read Forms.*  
 „ Line b 12. *Before (Id) insert other than pronouns of  
the first and the second person.*  
 „ Line b 4. *For ಘೆಡ read ಘೆಡ್.*  
 204 Line 6. *After affix insert to.*  
 „ Line 8. *Omit aud.*  
 „ Line 17. *For inplied read implied; and after ಶ್ರಿಯಾ  
insert And it is said the rule holds good as to words  
which do not differ in sense though they differ in  
sound (Sid. I. 444). Thus, ವಕ್ರದಂಡ and ಕುಟಲದಂಡ  
which respectively mean “crooked stick” when  
spoken of together are expressed by the word ವಕ್ರ  
ದಂಡ or ಕುಟಲದಂಡ.*  
 „ Line b 3. *After ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯ insert or ಗಾರ್ಗೀ.*  
 „ Line b 2. *After ಗರ್ಗ insert (not having a patronymic  
affix).*  
 „ Last line. *After ಗಾರ್ಗಯಣ್ insert ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯ and ಗರ್ಗ (no  
yuvan affix) = ಗಾರ್ಗ್ಯಗರ್ಗ.*  
 205 Line 7. *After ಅಜಾ insert (feminine).*  
 „ Line 13. *For ಕುಳ್ಳೆ read ಕುಳ್ಳಂ.*

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- 205 Line b 16. *After vice-versa insert* and the gender of the remaining word being neuter if any neuter pronoun is among the pronouns concerned and being masculine otherwise.
- „ Line b 8. *After dual insert* (For the change of gender, see below).
- „ Line b 3. *Before she insert* he or.
- „ Line b 2. *For* “Devadatta” *read* Devadatta; *and for* (m. plural) *read* (n. plural); *and for* he *read* Devadatta (m).
- „ Last line. *For* (dual) *read* (n. dual).
- 206 Line 5. *For* ಭ್ರತಾರೌ *read* ಭ್ರತರೌ.
- „ Line 7. *For* ಕೃತ್ಯ *read* ಕೃತೃ.
- „ Line b 9. *For* ಅಮ *read* ಮ.
- 207 Line 10. *After bases insert* except bases ending in ಅ.
- „ Line 11. *After* 2) *insert* except to neuter bases ending in ಅ, to which ಅ is attached (VII. 1. 24; VI. 1. 69, 107; Sid. 1. 139).
- „ Line 15. *After after insert* neuter bases ending in ಅ and.
- „ Line b 14. *Omit* including neuter bases ending in ಅ.
- 208 Line 7. *For* ಸ್ತೌತ್ *read* ಸ್ತೌತ.
- „ Line 12. *Omit* ಸ್ತೌತ್ or ಅ.
- „ *Omit* lines 13, 14 and 15 *except* the words ಸ್ತೌತ್ *after*.
- „ Line 16. *Omit* other.
- „ Line b 4. *After* ಔ *insert* (ಔತ್).
- 209 *Opposite* to Nom. Singular, *for* ಅಮ *read* ಮ.
- „ *Opposite* to Voc. Singular, *for* ಅಮ = ಸರ್ವಮ *read* ಅ = ಸರ್ವ; *and for* ಕಾಂತಂ *read* ಕಾಂತ.
- „ *Opposite* to Acc. Singular, *for* ಅಮ *read* ಮ.
- 214 Col. 1. *For* Pluarl *read* Plural.
- 221 Col. 3. *Omit* or” @ sf + 4 ಸು = ಧಿ (ಛ).
- 222 *For* ಪಧ್ಯಂ *and* ಪಧ್ಯಾ *read* ಪ್ರಧ್ಯಂ *and* ಪ್ರಧ್ಯಾ.
- 225 Col. 3. *Omit* or „ @ sf + 4 ಸು = ಲು (ಃ).
- 227&228 Cols. 3 and 4. *Omit* or.

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- 229 *Opposite to Voc. Sing. for ತೆ read ಧಾತೆ.*  
 235 *Opposite to Nom. Plural, for ಶಾಂತವತಿ read ಶಾಂತವಂತಿ.*  
 236 *Opposite to Nom. Plural, for + ನೆ read @ ನೆ.*  
 251 Last line. *After ಸ್ವಾಃ insert And even in the ablative and the genitive singular, though they are sarvanāma absolutely in those numbers they may take ಆತ್ and ಜಿ optionally (VII. 1. 16.) e. g. ಪೂರ್ವಸ್ವಾತ್ or ಪೂರ್ವಾತ್, ಪೂರ್ವಸ್ವಿನಿ or ಪೂರ್ವೇ.*  
 252 Line 4. *For number read that number.*  
 „ Line b 9. *For ಬ್ಯಾ read ತುಟ್ + ಬ್ಯಾ.*  
 „ Line b 8. *For is read are.*  
 „ Line b 7. *For secondary read secondary.*

## PART V.

- 1 Line 9. *For wards read words.*  
 2 Line 6. *For pouuding read pounding.*  
 „ Line b 4. *For ening read ending.*  
 3 Line 18. *For ಜಾಲ್ಪಿ read ಜಾಲ್ಪ.*  
 „ Line b 12. *For a “habitual read “an habitual; and for distroyer read destroyer.*  
 4 Line 10. *For compound read compounds.*  
 „ Lines 15 & 16. *For ಎಕದಾ and ನೈಕದಾ read ಎಕಧಾ and ನೈಕಧಾ.*  
 „ Line 23. *For likliness read likeness.*  
 “ *Below para 10 insert the following :—*  
 10 A. With regard to the use of an indeclinable having the sense of a case-affix with another noun to form an *avya.* comp. it is said that the noun too should be supposed to have had its proper case-affix before the indeclinable was compounded with it. This supposition then would make the indeclinable an unnecessary surplusage inconsistent with the general principle of grammar which we will notice hereafter and which is that no meaning which is involved in the affix by which a word has been formed should

PAGE.

again be expressed along with that word. But to this principle the above should be considered an exception (Sid. I. 323).

4 Line b 11. *Omit* succession.

5 *Above para 12 insert the following:—*

11 A. Observe also that by “possession” is meant possession of something becoming the person or thing denoted by the noun. Thus, ಸ (indeclinable) with ಹೃತ್, a noun, means “as becomes the nature or profession of warriors” *i. e.* as warriors ought (Sid. I. 327, note 34).

„ Line 9. *For avyai read avyayi.*

6 Line 2. *For bnt read but.*

„ Line b 10. *After* compounds *insert* either exclusively of or alternatively with other kinds of compounds which they may form according to the rules relating to them.

„ Line b 4. *For tat read tatp; and after comp. insert* the rules of which prohibit the composition of such words; hence, these compounds are *avya*.

„ Last line. *After comp. insert* the rules of which allow composition; hence *tatp* compounds also may be formed; only ಪಾರಂ and ಮಧ್ಯಂ should not then be changed into ಪಾರೇ and ಮಧ್ಯೇ.

7 Line 2. *After aggregate insert i. e.* their junction.

„ Line 3. *After ಸದಯಾಃ insert* ದ್ವೇ + ಯಮಾನಾ; *and after comp. insert* to the rules of which this rule is an exception.

„ Line 6. *For compound read* compounded.

8 *Insert the following as para 20 A.*

Observe that by words in the genitive case are meant not only words which are properly in that case according to rules hereafter to be adverted to in connection with the use of the cases of nouns but also nouns put in the genitive case instead of other cases under the said rules on account of the words



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governing them being primitive words. (see below) (Sid. I. 344). *e. g.* ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣಃ and ಜಿಹ್ವಾಸಾ may be compounded though ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣಃ stands for the accusative case under the rules in question.

- 8 Line b 13. *After indeclinable insert* formed by primitive affixes.
- „ Line b 3. *After 345) insert* But it has at the same time been remarked that to this rule there are a few exceptions. Thus, such compounds as ಅರ್ಥಗೌರವ, ಬುದ್ಧಿವಾಂದ್ಯ, ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಚಾತ್ಮ are met with occasionally even in good authors. (Sid. I. 345).
- 9 Line 10. *After ಅಕ insert* (ಞ್ಞಲ್).
- „ Line 15. *For ಅನ್ವಾಪಕ read* ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕ; *after ಭರ್ತೃ insert* (in the sense of ಪತಿ); *and for ಪತಿಗಣಕ read* ಪತ್ರಿಗಣಕ.
- „ Line 17. *After ಸಾಚಕಃ insert* ವ್ರಜಸ್ಯಭರ್ತಾ (no composition).
- „ Line b 15. *After profession insert* So ಭೂಭರ್ತಾ (compound) (ಭರ್ತಾ means here ಪತಿ).
- „ Line b 9. *For ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠಃ read* ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠಃ.
- 10 Line 13. *For ಕ್ರಘ್ read* ಕ್ರಾಘ್ (for ಕ್ರಘ್ irregularly); *and for* (01) *read* (10).
- „ Line 14. *For* ವಿ+ಅವ *read* ವಿ+ಅವ.
- „ Line b 4. *For* (d) *read* (5).
- 11 Line 3. *For* (e) *read* (6).
- „ Line 10. *For* ಪಂಚಕೃತ್ಯಾನ್ಯಃ *read* ಪಂಚಕೃತ್ಯಾನ್ಯಃ.
- „ Line b 12. *For* ಬಿಕಾಯಾಃ *read* ಬಿಹ್ವಾಯಾಃ.
- 12 Line b 13. *For* ಜೈ *read* ಜೈ.
- 14 Line 10. *For* ಉಪಕರ್ಷತಿ *read* ಉಪಕರ್ಷಂ.
- „ Line b 14. *For* ಕೇಶೇನ *read* ಕೇಶೈ.
- „ Line b 13. *For* ದ್ವ್ಯಂಗುಲಉತ್ಕರ್ಷಂ *read* ದ್ವ್ಯಂಗುಲೇಉತ್ಕರ್ಷಂ.
- „ Line b 9. *For* ಯಧ್ಯಂಙೈ *read* ಯಾಧ್ಯಂಙೈ; *for* ಕಯ್ಯಾದಾಘಾ ಯಂ *read* ಕಯ್ಯಾಯಾಗಾಘಾಯಂ.
- „ Line b 8. *For* ರಂಧ್ರಾಪಕರ್ಷಾತ್ಪ್ರಯಃ *read* ರಂಧ್ರಾಪಕರ್ಷವ್ಯಯಃ.
- 15 Line 2. *For* ಉರಃಪ್ರತಿಷೇಧಂ *read* ಉರಾಂಸಿಪ್ರತಿಷೇಧಂ.

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15 *Clause (VII). For the words following, e. g. up to the end of the para, substitute the following :—*

ಗೇಹಾನುಪ್ರವೇಶಂ or ಗೇಹಮನುಪ್ರವೇಶಂ or ಗೇಹಂಗೆಹಮನುಪ್ರವೇಶಂ or ಗೇಹಾನುಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮನುಪ್ರವೇಶಮಾಸ್ತೇ; ಗೇಹಾನುಪ್ರಪಾತಂ or ಗೇಹಮನುಪ್ರಪಾತಂ or ಗೇಹಂಗೆಹಮನುಪ್ರಪಾತಂ or ಗೇಹಮನುಪ್ರಪಾತಮನುಪ್ರಪಾತಮಾಸ್ತೇ; ಗೇಹಾನುಪ್ರಪಾದಂ &c. ಗೇಹಾವಸ್ಥಾದಂ &c.

„ Line 14. *For Beteén read Between.*

„ Line 20. *After the first ನಾಮಗ್ರಾಹಂ insert (no compound) and after the second ನಾಮಗ್ರಾಹಂ insert (compound).*

„ Last line *For ಫಾ read ಧಾ.*

16 Line 6. *For ತೂಷ್ಣೀಭಾವಂ read ತೂಷ್ಣೀಭಾವಂ.*

„ *After para 30 insert the following :—*

(12 a). Of the words formed from roots by ಲ್ಯುಟ್ in the sense of 'state' with words denoting their object provided the object is such as by its contact to cause a pleasant sensation corporally to the agent (III. 3. 116). e. g. ಪಯಸ್ + ಪಾನಂ, ಓದನಂ + ಭೋಜನಂ; but no composition between ಗುರೋಃ and ಸ್ನಾಪನಂ (ಗುರು who feels the pleasure is not the agent but the object of the action).

„ *Before para 30 insert the following :—*

29 A. It has been said by some with regard to the composition of qualifying with qualified words as above mentioned that there should be no such composition when the words are in the genitive case as they should necessarily be in Sanskrit when the word governing the qualified word requires a genitive case of the governed word under the rules hereafter to be noticed. Thus in the phrase ನೀಲಸ್ಯ ಉತ್ಪಲಸ್ಯ the two words according to the above authorities could not be compounded. But it is added that this prohibition does not extend to the composition of such words when they are afterwards to be compounded with the word governing the qualified word. Thus, it is said the words ನೀಲಸ್ಯ and ಉತ್ಪಲಸ್ಯ may be compounded when the word govern-

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ing ಉತ್ಪಲ as ಗಂಧ for instance is to be compounded afterwards with the compound ನಿಲೋತ್ಪಲಸ್ಯ (Sid. I. 345 note 43). But others deny this distinction and say that qualifying and qualified words may be compounded even when they are in the genitive case (Kás on II. 2. 11).

17 Last line. For ಬೋಜ್ಯ read ಭೋಜ್ಯ.

18 Col. 2 For ಕೃತ read ಶ್ರಿತ.

20 Col. 2 For ಫೇಮ read ಫೇ.

21 Col. 2 For (10) ಫಣಿಕ read (10) ಫಣ್ಣಿತ.

22 Line b 2. For-tien read-tion.

23 Last line After seen insert So ಪ್ಪಾ + ಮುನೀ if the compound together with the word ಪ್ಯಾಕರಣ is to be formed into a *báh* comp. (Sid. I. 332 note 51.)

24 Line 1. For three read two.

„ Omit clause (I); read clause (II) as clause (I) inserting the following after 17):—

except when the words with which the numeral is compounded denote rivers and the compounds formed are intended to express their junction (see *avya* comp.) (II. 1. 20. Sid. I. 332. note 53); and read clause (III) as clause (II).

„ Line 15. For (11) read (I).

25 Line 8. For ಪೀತಃ read ಪೀತಂ.

„ Line 9. For ಅಂಬಕಃ read ಅಂಬಕಂ.

„ Insert the following as para 40 A.

Note that when one of the words to be compounded is a primitive word any other word to be compounded with it may be simply an adverb as well as an adjective and that care should be taken to remember the previous character of this word as the form of the compound will often vary according as the word is an adjective or an adverb (Sid. I. 405.) Thus, ದೃಢಂ (adverb) + ಭಕ್ತಿಃ will render the form of the compound different from what it would be when derived from ದೃಢಾ + ಭಕ್ತಿಃ.

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- 27 Line b 13. *For ಇತರೆತರಯಣಗದ್ವಂದ್ಯಃ read ಇತರೇತರಯೋಗದ್ವಂದ್ಯಃ.*
- „ Line b 4. *After 431) insert and it is to be noted in the case of such composition between more than two words that often the actual form the compound would take would differ according as one or other of the two ways is the one adopted. Thus, from ಹೋತ್ಯ, ಪೋತ್ಯ, ನೇಷ್ಪತ್ಯ, and ಉದ್ಗಾತ್ಯ we shall, by directly compounding them all as they are, have for the result the word ಹೋತ್ಯಪೋತ್ಯನೇಷ್ಪೋದ್ಗಾತ್ಯಾರಃ while by compounding them in the other way the word will be ಹೋತಃಪೋತಃನೇಷ್ಪೋದ್ಗಾತ್ಯಾರಃ (see below).*
- „ *For the last three lines substitute the following :—*  
     But composition into *drandva* compounds must take place by *mutual conjunction* except in certain cases when composition by aggregation is absolutely or optionally the proper process as follows
- 28 Line b 15. *After animals insert provided the words are taken in a general sense and not with reference to the individuals.*
- „ Line b 12. *For ರಘಿಕ read ರಘಿಕ.*
- „ Line b 11. *After ಶಿರೋಗ್ರೀವಮ insert But ರಘಿಕಾಶ್ವರೋಷಾ (two individuals).*
- 29 Line 9. *For (ಏ) read (1).*
- „ Line 11. *For-meuts read-ments; after ಧಾನಾಶಘ್ನಿ insert ಬದರಾಮಲಕಂ.*
- „ Line 12. *Before ಬದರಾಮಲಕಾನಿ insert ಬದರಾಮಲಕೇ (two individuals referred to); and after to insert though many.*
- „ Line 15. *After denoting insert the several kinds of.*
- „ Line 18. *For ಅಕ್ಷಬದಬೌ read ಅಕ್ಷಬದಬೌ (see below).*
- „ Line b 16. *After denoting insert the several kinds of.*
- „ Line b 11. *After denoting insert the several kinds of.*
- „ Line b 6. *After denoting insert the several kinds of.*
- „ Line b 3. *After denoting insert the several kinds of.*
- 30 Line 1. *After denoting insert the several kinds of.*

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- 30 Line 4. *After denoting insert the several kinds of; and omit provided the.*
- „ *Omit line 5.*
- „ Line 6. *Omit duals; and for ಫೃತಾಃ read ಫೃತೇ.*
- „ Line 8. *For refered read referred.*
- „ Line 15. *For ಫೀತೋಪ್ಪ್ಲ read ಫೀತೋಪ್ಪ್ಲೆ.*
- „ Line 16. *For cannot read can.*
- „ Line b 14. *For n read in.*
- „ Line b 8. *For ದಂತೋಪ್ಪ್ಲಾಃ read ದಂತೋಪ್ಪ್ಲಾಃ.*
- „ Line b 7. *For elephants and camels read teeth and lips.*
- „ Line b 6. *For ದಂತೋಪ್ಪ್ಲಾಃ read ದಂತೋಪ್ಪ್ಲಾಃ; for ದಂತೋಪ್ಪ್ಲಂ read ದಂತೋಪ್ಪ್ಲಂ; and for elephants read teeth.*
- „ Line b 5. *For camels read lips.*
- 31 Line 17. *For ಅತ್ರತೆಗಣಃ read ಅಕ್ಕತೆಗಣಃ.*
- „ Line b 2. *For ರೂಡಃಪಾಲ್ಯಾಃ read ರೂಡಃಪಾಲ್ಯಾಃ.*
- 32 Line 2. *For ದ್ವಿಜಾರ್ಥಂ read ದ್ವಿಜಾರ್ಥಂ.*
- „ Line 11. *After nouns insert or of words formed by ಲ್ಯುಟ್ with words denoting their object.*
- „ Line 12. *After ಕಾರಃ insert ಋಷಾಃ + ಪಾನಂ.*
- „ *After para (50) insert the following:—*
- 50 A. Note as ಪರಿ in the sense of severality may be treated as a *karmapravachanīya*, and thus it may be used with a noun in the accusative case under a general rule relating to words of this description which will be noticed hereafter, it may when so used be left also without being compounded with the noun (Sid. I. 326).
- 33 Line 8 *For object read an object*
- „ Lines b 15 and 14 *For It may be comprehensively said, except as to compounds formed from qualifying and qualified words that that word is read It has been further said that for other purposes than that of determining the member which should stand first in compounds under the rules hereafter to be mentioned that word also is to be treated as*
- „ Line b 3 *For nominave read nominative*

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- 35 Line 4. *For ಸ್ತೂತಃ read ಸ್ತೂತಃ.*  
 „ Line 12. *For ಪುರಾಣ read ಪುರಾಣ.*  
 „ Line b 9. *For ಯಾವಾ read ಯಾವಾ.*  
 36 Line 7. *Before sarvanāma insert sankhya words, the word that denotes less number than the others should stand first; in a compound formed by the composition of the words ಅಸನ್ನ, ಅದೂರ and ಅಧಿಕ, with sankhya words, those words should stand first; and in a compound formed by the composition of*  
 37 *Below clause (g) insert the following :—*  
 (h) *Words denoting less numbers should precede others when all the words compounded are sankhya words (Sid. I. 429.) e. g. ದ್ವಾದಶ.*  
 38 Line 4. *For the comp. read tatp comp.*  
 „ Line 5. *For halves read half.*  
 „ Line 16. *For ಪೂರ್ವಂ read ಪೂರ್ವಂ.*  
 „ Line 17. *For ಪೂರ್ವಂ read ಪೂರ್ವಂ.*  
 39 Lines 4 & 5. *For ಸೂಚಿ read ಬಸೂಚಿ; and for Bnt read But*  
 „ Line 9. *For ರೂರ read ರೂರ.*  
 „ Line 11. *For ಅಕ್ಕತಿಗಳಿ read ಆಕ್ಕತಿಗಳಿ.*  
 „ Line b 10. *After praise insert such as ಮಾತೃಕಾ, ಮಾಚರ್ಚಿಕಾ, (f), ಪ್ರಕಾಂಡಾ (n), ಕಲ್ಲಜ (m), ಉದ್ಭವ (m), [all these are words whose gender is invariable (Sid. I. 364.)]*  
 „ Last Line *For ಕುಂಡ read ಕುಂಡ; and for ವೃಕ್ಷ read ವೃಕ್ಷ.*  
 40 Line 2. *ವರ್ವರ read ಬರ್ವರ.*  
 „ Line 6. *For ಪ್ರವೃಜಿತಾ read ಪ್ರವೃಜಿತಾ.*  
 „ Line 11. *For quadrupeds read quadrupeds*  
 „ Line 16. *For ದ್ವಿತೀಯಂ read ದ್ವಿತೀಯಂ.*  
 „ *Omit line b 9; and for clauses (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), read (i), (ii), (iii), (iv).*  
 41 *Omit clauses (15), (16) and (17).*  
 43 Line 4. *For preceeds read precedes*  
 „ Line 15. *For litte read little*  
 44 Line 6. *For ಬಾ read ಬಾ.*  
 „ Line 11. *After ಪಿತುಃಪುತ್ರಃ insert ಹೋತುಃ+ಪುತ್ರಃ=ಹೋತುಃಪುತ್ರಃ.*

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- 44 Line 12. After ದುಹಿತೃಪತಿ insert ಹೋತು + ಧನಂ = ಹೋತೃಧನಂ.  
 „ Line 13. For lukation read lukation.  
 „ Last line. For ವರ್ಷಜಃ read ವರ್ಷಜಃ.
- 46 Line 2. For the composition is made read they are actually used as compound words.  
 „ Line b 5. For ವಿಶ್ವ read ವಿಶ್ವ.  
 „ Line b 2. For ವಿಶ್ವ read ವಿಶ್ವ.
- 47 Line 5. For ತತ್ (ತತಿ) read ತನ್ (ತನು) (ತತಿ).  
 „ Line 11. For ಋಷಿ and ಋಷೀನ read ಋಷಿ and ಋಷೀವ.  
 „ Line b 10. For ಘೋ read ಘೋ.  
 „ Below clause (g) insert the following :—  
 (h) Words ending in short vowels and followed by ಅಂಚ್ (ಅಂಚು) when this root appears in the form of ಚ (see below) (VI. 3. 138.) e. g. ಪ್ರ + ಚ = ಪ್ರಚ. ದಧಿ + ಚ = ದಧಿಚ. ಮಧು + ಚ = ಮಧುಚ.
- 49 Line 2. For the read the.  
 „ Line 13. For ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೇ read ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣೇ.  
 „ Line b 8. After ಭವತ್ಪುತ್ರಃ insert ಸರ್ವ + ಭಾರ್ಯಾ = ಸರ್ವ + ಭಾರ್ಯಾ. ಸರ್ವ + ಪ್ರಿಯಾ = ಸರ್ವ + ಪ್ರಿಯಾ.
- 50 Line 5. Before except insert except when it is formed by the feminine affix ಅ and.  
 „ Line 14. For immediately, not mediatly through another read who or which is like that denoted by the compound, the difference between what is denoted by the compound and the person or thing being as that between a collection and a part thereof.  
 „ Line 16. For ಹರ್ಷಗಾ read ದರ್ಶಗಾ.  
 „ Line 18. For ದುಹಿತಾ read ದುಹಿತಾ.  
 „ Last line. For ಬಾಹ್ಮಣ read ಬಾಹ್ಮಣ.
- 51 Line 12. After ಷುದ್ಧಿಕಾ insert (“produced of”); ವೈಯಾಕರಣಾ or ಸಂವತ್ಸ + ಭಾರ್ಯಾ = ವೈಯಾಕರಣಾ or ಸಂವತ್ಸ + ಭಾರ್ಯಾ (here the ಏ of ವೈ and ಲೀ of ಸಂ have not been caused by a rule enjoining vridhhi but by a rule prohibiting vridhhi and the substitution of ಏ and ಲೀ.

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- 51 Line 13. For ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ read ಕಲ್ಯಾಣೀ; and after number) insert (here the ordinal number refers to ರಾತ್ರಿ and the compound refers likewise to ರಾತ್ರಿಯಾ of which the ರಾತ್ರಿ referred to by the ordinal number is one) ಕಲ್ಯಾಣೀ + ಪಂಚಮಿ = ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಪಂಚಮಿ (followed by an ordinal number; but it refers to ರಾತ್ರಿ while the compound is taken as referring to the ವಕ್ಷ (half month) to which the ರಾತ್ರಿ alluded to belongs).
- „ Line 16. For ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ read ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ; and after comp) insert ದೃಢಾ + ಭಕ್ತಿ = ದೃಢಾ + ಭಕ್ತಿ (ಭಕ್ತಿ is one of the exceptional words.) Still ದೃಢಂ (adverb) + ಭಕ್ತಿ = ದೃಢಭಕ್ತಿ.
- 52 Line 5. For a word read the word ಅರ್ಧಂ.
- „ Line 6. After word insert that word itself being numerically distinguished by unity.
- „ Line 7. After 427) insert or (3) is to be followed by ಕಪ್ a compound ending which will be referred to presently (VII. 4 14.) But it must be noted that if the feminine affix by which the word has been formed is ಅ the final vowel of it, though followed by ಕಪ್, may be optionally shortened (VII. 4. 15).
- „ Line 11. For ನಿಷ್ಕ್ರಾಂತಾಂಬಿ read ನಿಷ್ಕ್ರಾಂತಾಂಬಿ.
- „ Line 13. After comp) insert (4 a) ದಿಶೋಃ + ಅಪ = ಅಪ + ದಿಶಾ = ಅಪದಿಶ.
- „ Line 15. For a word read the word ಅರ್ಧಂ.
- „ Line 18. After affix) insert ಬಹುಕುಮಾರೀ or ಬಹುವಧೂ + ಕ (ಕಪ್) = ಬಹುಕುಮಾರೀಕ; ಬಹುವಧೂಕ; ಬಹುಮೂಲಾ + ಕ = ಬಹುಮೂಲಕ or ಬಹುಮೂಲಾಕ.
- „ After para 66 insert the following:—
- 66 A. And the changes caused by feminine affixes in the final vowels of words occurring as subordinate members at the end of compounds should even be entirely *lukated* if these compounds are afterwards to take *lukated* secondary affixes, except when the word concerned is the word ಗೋಣೀ; for the final vowel of this word is to be replaced by ಇ (I. 2. 49).



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- 50.) e. g. ಪಂಚ + ಇಂದ್ರಾಣೀ (which is from ಇಂದ್ರಾಣ್ಯಾಃ)  
+ a *lukated* secondary affix = ಪಂಚೇಂದ್ರ; ಪಂಚ + ಕಷ್ಕವೀ  
(from ಕಷ್ಕವಿ) + a *lukated* secondary affix = ಪಂಚಕಷ್ಕವಿ.
- 53 Omit line b 13.
- „ Line b 12. Omit *ally*; and after ಸಗರ್ಭ್ಯ insert ಸಮಾಧ್ಯ.
- „ Line b 11. Omit and ಸೊದಯ್.
- „ Line b 10. Omit or ಸಮಾನೋದಯ್.
- „ Line b 5. For ಅರ್ಧ read ಅರ್ಥ.
- 54 Line 3. Before with insert with ತ್ರ or.
- „ Line 6. After ಅಕ್ಷ insert [whether from ಅಕ್ಷ or ಅಕ್ಷಿ + compound endings according to rules to be mentioned hereafter (Sid. I. 476.)]
- „ Line 11. Before ಕದನ್ನ insert ಕತ್ಪಯ.
- 55 Line 3. For ಅನಜ್ read ಅನಜ್.
- „ Line 12. For lhereon read thereon.
- „ Line 14. For ಅಗ್ನೀವೋಮೌ read ಅಗ್ನಿ ವೋಮೌ.
- „ Line b 13. For ಕ್ಷಾಮಾ read ಕ್ಷಾಮೇ.
- „ Line b 8. For ಅನಜ್ read ಅನಜ್; and for other words read another word.
- „ Line b 7. After compound insert provided the latter word refers to relationship only or relationship through subjects of study if the word that follows.
- „ Line b 6. For if a word that so follows is read the word.
- „ Line b 5. After ಮಾತಾವೃತ್ತೌ insert or
- „ For the words in lines b 4 & 3 read a word ending in ಮ.
- „ Last line. After ಪ್ರತಿಹರ್ತಾರೌ insert But ಪಿತ್ಯಪಿತಾಮಹೌ (the following word is not one ending in ಮ) ಹೋತ್ಯಪಿತರೌ (ಹೋತ್ಯ denotes relationship by study while ಪಿತ್ಯ denotes other relationship).
- 56 Line 6. After e. g. insert ಉದಮೋಧ, ಉದವಾಹ.
- „ Line 14. For ನಸ read ನಸ.
- „ Line b 14. For ಧನ್ವಸ read ಧನ್ವನಾ.
- „ Line b 8. For beomes read becomes.
- „ Line b 7. Before preceded insert is.
- „ Line b 4. For ಸುರಭಿಗ್ನಿ read ಸುರಭಿಗ್ನಿ.
- „ Line b 2. For tatp read bah.

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57 Line 4. *For ಕವೋತ read ಕವೋತ; and for ಕೂರೂಲ read ಕೂರೂಲ.*

„ Line b 2. *For words read word.*

58 Line b 13. *For formed from read which have; and for words ಸು and ಅತಿ read word ಸು or ಅತಿ.*

Line b 12. *After 69) insert except when the compounds are bah compounds and the expressions following ಸು or ಅತಿ are those mentioned in the second column of the following table opposite to bah compounds in articles (1), (2), (3), (6), (7), (9), (11), (12), (13), (14) and (15) (Sid. I. 455.)*

Line b 9. *After praise insert but we shall have always ಸುಸಕ್ಥ, ಸ್ವಕ್ಷ &c. with the proper compound endings attached, as they are bah compounds and as ಸಕ್ಥ, ಅಕ್ಷಿ &c. are words excepted as above.*

59 Last line. *After endings insert which as we have seen are to be treated as secondary affixes.*

60 Col. 2 line b 6. *Before ಸದ್ವಿ insert ಭೂಮಿ.*

Col. 2 lines b 3 & 2. *For ಅಕ್ಷನ್ read ಅಕ್ಷಿ.*

„ Col. 4 line b 3. *Before ಪಜ್ಜ ನದ insert ದ್ವಿಭೂಮಿ.*

61 *Below clause (2) insert the following :—*

(2 a). Ending in the | ಟಚ್ ಉಪಕರದ, ಉಪ  
words ಕರದ್, ವಿಪಾಕ್, ಅನಸ್, | (V. 4. 107). ವಿಪಾಕ್ &c.  
ಮನಸ್, ಉಪಾನಹ್, ದಿವ್, ಹಿಮ  
ವತ್, ಅನಡುಹ್, ದಿಶ್, ದೃಶ್, ವಿ  
ಶ್, ಚೇತಸ್, ಚತುರ್, ತ್ಯದ್, ತ  
ದ್, ಯದ್, ಕಿಮತ್, ಜರಸ್, |  
(standing for ಜರಾ).

Clause (3). *After letters insert and not being the words referred to above.*

62 Col. 3 line b 4. *For ಅಚ್ read ಟಚ್.*

64 Col. 2 line b 6. *For comp read word compared.*

Col. 4 line b 2. *After ಫಲಕಸಕ್ಥ insert but ವಾನರಕ್ವನ್.*

Col. 4 last line. *For ಬ್ರಹ್ಮ and ಭ್ರಹ್ಮನ್ read ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನ್.*

67 Col. 2 line b 2. *For ನಸ read ನಸ್.*

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68 Col. 3 For ಅನಿಜ್ read ಅನಿಜ್.

„ Col. 4 line b 5. After ಸಾಧ್ಯ) insert ಸೌ ಪರಮಸ್ವ (comp) + ಧರ್ಮ = ಪರಮಸ್ವಧರ್ಮನ್.

71 Above para 70 insert the following:—

(69 A). Though in the formation of secondary words from compound nouns, the rules already adverted to regarding other secondary words hold good generally, there are a few exceptions as follows:—

(1). When the patronymic affix ಘೋಷ is (according to para 8, page 180, Part IV) attached optionally to a *vriddha* compound noun ending in the word ಪುತ್ರ, the noun may be optionally augmented with ಕುಕ್ (IV. 1. 159) e. g. ಗಾರ್ಗಿ ಪುತ್ರ = ಗಾರ್ಗಿ ಪುತ್ರಕಾಯಾಣಿ or ಗಾರ್ಗಿ ಪುತ್ರಾಯಾಣಿ (both *gōtra* and *yuvan*).

(2). In the senses referred to in articles 14 to 24 inclusive in list C of secondary affixes (pages 123 to 139, Part IV), to a non-appellative compound having a word denoting 'quarters' as its antecedent member, the affix is ಇ (not ಅಙ್) (IV. 2. 107.) e. g. ಪೂರ್ವಶಾಲಾ = ಪೂರ್ವಶಾಲ (ಇ).

(3). In the sense alluded to in article 29 (page 146, Part IV.) a compound having a polysyllabic noun as its antecedent member takes ಷ್ (not ಶಕ್) (IV. 4. 64.) e. g. ದ್ವಾದಶಾನ್ವಿತ.

(4). In the sense alluded to in article 44 of list C of secondary affixes (page 158, Part IV), the several affixes mentioned in connection therewith except ತ್ವ and ತಲ್ should not be attached to a *tatpurusha* compound formed by the composition of the particle ಸಂ with other words (V. 1. 121). e. g. ಅವತಿತತ್ವ, ಅವತಿತ.

(5). In the senses alluded to in articles 37, 38 & 39 of list C of secondary affixes (pages 152 to 155, Part IV.) *dvigu* compounds take the several affixes referred to in a *lukated* form provided the secondary word formed is not intended to be appellative (V. 1. 28). e. g. ದ್ವಿಕಂಸ = ದ್ವಿಕಂಸ.

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(6), In the sense referred to in article (5) of list C of secondary affixes (page 115, Part IV), the affix applicable to a *dvandva* compound is ಛ (not ಫೞ and ಞ) (IV. 2. 6). *e. g.* ರಾಧಾನುರಾಧೀಯಾ. ತಿಷ್ಠ್ಯಪುನರ್ವಸವೀಯಾ.

(7). In the sense referred to in article 23 of list C of secondary affixes (page 136, Part IV), the affix to be used after a *dvandva* compound is ವ್ರ (not ಞ) if the secondary word formed is intended to express 'enmity' (ಮೈರ) or the union of a male with a female (ಮೈಥುನಿಕ) (IV. 3. 125). *e. g.* ಕಾಕೋಲೂಕ=ಕಾಕೋಲೂಕ+ವ್ರ (enmity); ವಿವಹನಮೈಥುನ or ಅತ್ರಿಭರದ್ವಿಜ = ವಿವಹನಮೈಥುನ &c. + ವ್ರ (union).

(8). In the senses alluded to in articles 44 and 45 of list C of secondary affixes (pages 158 to 160, Part IV), a *dvandva* compound takes ವ್ರಜ್ only (V. 1. 133). *e. g.* ಗೋಪಾಲಪತುಪಾಲ = ಗೋಪಾಲಪತುಪಾಲ + ವ್ರಜ್.

(69 B). In forming secondary words from compounds it will be necessary to treat a compound ending with a *sarvanāma* word as a *sarvanāma* (Sid. I. 96). Thus, from ಸರ್ವತ್ರ we may form ಪರಮಸರ್ವತ್ರ by the secondary affix ತ್ರಃ. So also ಪರಮಭವಕ by ಅಕಚ್. But to the above rule there are some exceptions. These will be noticed in connection with the declension of compound words and they should be referred to here also.

71 Line 10. Before ಅಧಿಗೋಪಮ insert ಅಧಿ+ಗೋಪಾ=; and after ಅಧಿಗೋಪಮ insert ಅಪ + ದಿಶಾ = ಅಪದಿಶ. So, ಉಪಕುಮಾರಿ, ಅಧಿಸ್ತ್ರ.

72 Line 8. For ಅನಾಥ read ಅನಾಥ.

„ Above clause (8) insert the following:—

(7 a). A compound-ending with the word ಪುರ, after taking the compound ending ಅ is neuter (Sid. I. 451). *e. g.* ವಿಷ್ಣುಪುರಂ.

„ Line b 3. For ಅಪನ್ನ read ಅಪನ್ನ.

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72 Line b 2. *After member insert and a tatp comp. formed as mentioned in (13) of para 29.*

73 *Below clause (11) insert the following:—*

(11 a). And in the case of pronouns which may have, before composition, qualified the words in the above compounds, when after composition the pronouns are intended to be used as words qualifying the compounds, the rule relating to “partial remainder” should give way so far as gender is concerned and the pronouns should, in this respect, agree with the gender taken by the qualified words according to the rules above (Sid. I. 447). *e. g.* ಕಕ್ಕುಟಮಯೂರ್ಯಾವಿಮೇ. ಮಯೂರೀಕುಕ್ಕುಟಾವಿಮೌ. So ತತ್ ಪಿಪ್ಪಲ್ಯಾ ಅರ್ಧಂ and ಅಸೌ ಅರ್ಧ ಪಿಪ್ಪಲೀ will give ತೇ (fem) as the qualifying word, when the sense of the phrase ಪಿಪ್ಪಲ್ಯಾ ಅರ್ಧಂ is expressed by the word ಅರ್ಧಪಿಪ್ಪಲೀ being put in the dual number.

„ Line 8. *After is insert generally.*

„ Line 9. *After qualify insert but a bah comp. formed as mentioned in (2) of para 42 is feminine (Sid. I. 411. note 46); and after ವಿಕೋಪಾಯಾಃ insert but ಉತ್ತರ ಪೂರ್ವ.*

„ Line b 12. *For aa read aa.*

„ Last line. *Before ಸಹ insert ಸಹಿತ.*

74 Line 3. *For ಉಜ್ಞ್ read ಉಜ್.*

„ Line 8. *For ಜ್ಞೇ read ಚ್ಞೇ.*

„ *Below clause (4) insert the following :*

(5). To a compound ending with a word formed by the particle affix ಕ್, the feminine affix is ಜ್ಞೇ if this word is preceded by a word in the instrumental case and if the sense conveyed by ಕ್, to the action denoted by the root to which it is attached gives the sense of ‘little’ in connection therewith (IV. 1, 51.) *e. g.* ಅಭ್ರವಿಪ್ರೀದ್ಯಾಃ, “the sky slightly covered with clouds,” but ಚಂದನವಿಷ್ಣು ಗನಾ “a female covered with sandal essence.”

„ Line 14. *For seconddary read secondary.*

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- 75 Line 2. *For ಕೆಫೆ read ಕೆಫ.*
- „ Line 6. *After words insert* being other than ಓದ್ತೆ, ಜಂಘಾ, ಕರ್ಣ, ದಂತ, and ಕೃಂಗ.
- „ Line 8. *After words insert* being other than ನಾಸಿಕಾ and ಉದರ.
- „ Line 10. *For words are read is.*
- „ Line 13. *After ಪಾಜ್ಜುಖಾ insert* ಬಿಂಬೋಷ್ಣೀ (ಜೀಮ್) or ಬಿಂಬೋಷ್ಣಾ ; ದೀರ್ಘ ಜಂಘೀ (ಜೀಮ್) or ದೀರ್ಘಜಂಘಾ ; ಸಮದಂತೀ (ಜೀಮ್) or ಸಮದಂತಾ ; ಚಾರುಕರ್ಣೀ (ಜೀಮ್) or ಚಾರುಕರ್ಣಾ ; ತೀರ್ಥೇಶ್ರಿಂಗೀ (ಜೀಮ್) or ತೀರ್ಥೇಶ್ರಿಂಗಾ ; ತುಂಗನಾಸಿಕೀ (ಜೀಮ್) or ತುಂಗನಾಸಿಕಾ ; ತಿಲೋದರೀ (ಜೀಮ್) or ತಿಲೋದರಾ.
- „ *Below clause (5) insert the following:—*  
 With reference to exception (3) above it has been said by some that the words ಅಂಗ, ಗಾತ್ರ, and ಕಂಠ also should be excluded. *e. g.* ಸ್ವಂರೀ or ಸ್ವಂಗಾ. But this view is rejected by others (Sid. I. 235.)
- „ Line b 10. *For ಜೀಮ್ read ಜೀಮ್.*
- „ Line b 7. *For ಅನ್ read ವನ್.*
- 76 Line 10. *After ಕ್ಷ insert* except the word ಜಾತ.
- „ Line 15. *For ದುಂಬ read ದುಖ.*
- „ Line 16. *For ದುಂಬ read ದುಖ; and after words) insert* ದಂತಜಾತಾ (though ದಂತ is a *jati* word).
- „ Line b 12. *For or read for*
- „ Line b 8. *For ಅ read ಆ.*
- 77 *Under clause (3) for (a) read (b) and vice versa.*
- „ Line 7. *After absolutely insert* otherwise
- „ Lines 11 & 12. *For unless read if; and put the words* in the sense of a measure in parenthesis
- „ Line b 12. *For singular read singular*
- 78 Line 9. *For quarters read quarters.*
- „ Line 16. *For treaded read treated.*
- „ *Above para 75 insert the following:—*  
 (3). A compound word ending with a *shaṭ* word is however not *shaṭ* when the latter is only a subordinate

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member though otherwise it is to be treated as *shaḥ* as regards the agumentation of ಅಂ with ಸುಟ್ and the attachment of *lukated* case affixes (Sid. I. 162). *e. g.* ಪರಮಪಂಚ, ಪರಮಪಷ್, ಪರಮಪಂಚಾನಾಂ, ಪರಮಪಷ್ಣಾಂ; but ಪ್ರಿಯಪಂಚಾ, ಪ್ರಿಯಪಂಚಾನೌ, ಪ್ರಿಯಪಂಚಾಸಃ, ಪ್ರಿಯಪಂಚಾಂ, ಪ್ರಿಯಪಟ್, ಪ್ರಿಯಪಷಾ, ಪ್ರಿಯಪಷಃ, ಪ್ರಿಯಪಷಾಂ.

78 Line b 14. *For* offices *read* affixes.

„ Line b 13. *For* affies *read* affixes.

79 *Above* Chapter II *insert the following* :

77. It should further be noted that compounds ending in indeclinables are also to be treated as indeclinables except when the indeclinables are merely subordinate members in them (Sid. I. 204).

Ch. II. para I.—*Omit the last three lines of the para except the words secondary crude nouns; and below this para insert the following* :—

1. A The following irregularly formed secondary nouns however deserve attention.

		Second base.	Comparative. by ಈಯಸುತ್	Superlative. by ಇಷ್ಠ.
1 ಅಂತಿಕ, near	(V. 3. 63.)	ನೇದ್	ನೇದೀಯಸುತ್	ನೇದಿಷ್ಠ.
2 ಅಲ್ಪ, small	(V. 3. 64.)	ಕಣ್	ಕನೀಯಸುತ್ or ಅಲ್ಪೀಯಸುತ್	ಕನಿಷ್ಠ. ಅಲ್ಪಿಷ್ಠ.
3 ಉರು, wide	(VI. 4. 157.)	ವರ್	ವರೀಯಸುತ್	ವರಿಷ್ಠ.
4 ಯಜ, straight	(VI. 4. 161; B. 1243.)	ಯಜ್	ಯಜೀಯಸು	ಯಜಿಷ್ಠ.
5 ಕೃಶ, lean	(VI. 4. 161; B. 1243.)	ಕ್ರಶ್	ಕ್ರಶೀಯಸುತ್	ಕ್ರಶಿಷ್ಠ.
6 ತ್ವಿಪ್ರ, quick	(VI. 4. 156.)	ಹ್ವೇಪ್	ಹ್ವೇಪೀಯಸುತ್	ಹ್ವೇಪಿಷ್ಠ.
7 ಹ್ವಾದ್ರ, mean	(VI. 4. 156.)	ಹ್ವೋದ್ರ	ಹ್ವೋದೀಯಸುತ್	ಹ್ವೋದಿಷ್ಠ.
8 ಗುರು, heavy	(VI. 4. 157.)	ಗರ್	ಗರೀಯಸುತ್	ಗರಿಷ್ಠ.
9 ತೃಪ್ತ, satisfied	(VI. 4. 157.)	ತ್ರಪ್	ತ್ರಪೀಯಸುತ್	ತ್ರಪಿಷ್ಠ.
10 ದೀರ್ಘ, long	(VI. 4. 157.)	ದ್ವಾಘ್	ದ್ವಾಘೀಯಸುತ್	ದ್ವಾಘಿಷ್ಠ.
11 ದೂರ, far	(VI. 4. 156.)	ದನ್	ದವೀಯಸುತ್	ದವಿಷ್ಠ.

	Second base.	Comparative. by ಈಯಾರ್	Superlative. by ಇಷ್ಟ.
12 ದೃಢ firm (VI. 4. 161; B. 1243.)	ದ್ರಢ್	ದ್ರಢೀಯಸ್	ದ್ರಢಿಷ್ಠ.
13 ಪರಿವೃಢ, exalted (VI. 4. 161; B. 1243.)	ಪರಿವ್ರಢ್	ಪರಿವ್ರಢೀಯಸ್	ಪರಿವ್ರಢಿಷ್ಠ.
14 ವೃಢ, broad (VI. 4. 161; B. 1243.)	ವ್ರಢ್	ವ್ರಢೀಯಸ್	ವ್ರಢಿಷ್ಠ.
15 ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತ, praise-worthy (V. 3. 60, 61; VI. 4. 160.) or	ಶ್ರ	ಶ್ರೇಯಸ್	ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ.
16 ಪ್ರಿಯ, dear (VI. 4. 157.)	ಪ್ರ	ಪ್ರೇಯಸ್	ಪ್ರೇಷ್ಠ.
17 ಬಹು, many (VI. 4. 158, 159.)	ಭೂ	ಭೂಯಸ್	ಭೂಯಿಷ್ಠ.
18 ಬಹುಳ, frequent (VI. 4. 157.)	ಬಂಹ್	ಬಂಹೀಯಸ್	ಬಂಹಿಷ್ಠ.
19 ಭೃಶ, excessive (VI. 4. 161; B. 1243.)	ಭ್ರಶ್	ಭ್ರಶೀಯಸ್	ಭ್ರಶಿಷ್ಠ.
20 ಮೃದು, soft (VI. 4. 161; B. 1243.)	ಮ್ರದ್	ಮ್ರದೀಯಸ್	ಮ್ರದಿಷ್ಠ.
21 ಯುವ, young (VI. 4. 156.) or	ಯವ್	ಯವೀಯಸ್	ಯವಿಷ್ಠ.
(V. 3. 64) or	ಕರ್	ಕನೀಯಸ್	ಕನಿಷ್ಠ.
22 ವಾಢ, firm (V. 3. 63.)	ಸಂಧ್	ಸಂಧೀಯಸ್	ಸಂಧಿಷ್ಠ.
23 ವೃದ್ಧ, old (VI. 4. 157, 160.) or	ವರ್ಷ್	ವರ್ಷೀಯಸ್	ವರ್ಷಿಷ್ಠ.
(V. 3. 62.) or	ಜ್ಯ	ಜ್ಯೇಯಸ್	ಜ್ಯೇಷ್ಠ.
24 ವೃಂದಾರಕ, beautiful (VI. 4. 157.)	ವೃಂದ್	ವೃಂದೀಯಸ್	ವೃಂದಿಷ್ಠ.
25 ಸ್ಥಿರ, firm (VI. 4. 157.)	ಸ್ಥ	ಸ್ಥೇಯಸ್	ಸ್ಥೇಷ್ಠ.
26 ಸ್ಥೂಲ, strong (VI. 4. 156.)	ಸ್ಥವ್	ಸ್ಥವೀಯಸ್	ಸ್ಥವಿಷ್ಠ.
27 ಸ್ಪಿರ, thick (VI. 4. 157.)	ಸ್ಪಿ	ಸ್ಪೀಯಸ್	ಸ್ಪೀಷ್ಠ.
28 ಹ್ರಸ್ವ, short (VI. 4. 156.)	ಹ್ರಸ್	ಹ್ರಸೀಯಸ್	ಹ್ರಸಿಷ್ಠ.

1. B Of the other irregularly formed crude nouns, compounds which are irregular in their formation may be noticed first.

79 Line 18. *For autecedent read antecedent.*

„ Line b 11. *For ಸಿಫುಕಾವಣಂ read ಸಿಫುಕಾವಣಂ.*

„ Line b 10. *For ಕಿಂಕುಲಕಾಗಿರಿ read ಕಿಂಕುಲಕಾಗಿರಿ.*

„ Line b 9. *For ಮೋಹಿತಾಗಿರಿ read ಮೋಹಿತಾಗಿರಿ.*

„ Line b 6. *For ಶ್ವಾಕುನ್ದ read ಶ್ವಾಕುನ್ದ.*



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- 80 Line 13. *For ಅಸ್ವದ read ಆಸ್ವದ.*  
 „ Line b 4. *For ಮಸ್ಕರಿ read ಮಸ್ಕರ್.*
- 81 Line 6. *For monutains read mountains.*  
 „ Line 11. *After 76) insert (4) ಗವಾಕ್ಷ “window” (V. 4. 76).*  
 „ Line 13. *For ಅಸ್ಯಕ್ read ಅಸ್ಯಕ್.*  
 „ Line b 3. *Omit ಅವಧ or and having.*  
 „ Line b 2. *For counntry read country.*
- 82 Line 3. *For ಅಶ್ನ read ಅಶ್ನೀ.*  
 „ Line 5. *For ಮೂಧಕಾ read ಮೂದತಾ.*  
 „ Line 10. *After (24) ವಿಹವಾಣಿಜಾ insert (24 a) ಅಪೇಹಿವಾಣಿಜಾ, (24 b) ಪ್ರೇಹಿವಾಣಿಜಾ, (24 c) ಪ್ರೋಹಕರ್ದಮಾ, (24 d) ವಿಹರೇಯಾ ಹಿರಾ, (24 e) ಉನ್ಮೃಜಾವಮೃಜಾ.*  
 „ Line 13. *For (38) read (28) and omit (29)*  
 „ Line b 9. *For ನಿಪಣ್ಯಶ್ಯಾಮಾ read ನಿಪಣ್ಯಶ್ಯಾಮಾ; and for ಅಮೆಪ್ರಥಮಾ read ಅವೇಹಪ್ರಥಮಾ.*
- 83 Line 3. *Before ಗೇಹೇದಾಹಿ insert ಗೇಹೇಮೇಹಿ (20 a); for ಗೇಹೇದೃಷ್ಟ read ಗೇಹೇಧೃಷ್ಟ and for ಗೇಹೇತ್ವಪ read ಗರ್ಭೇತ್ವಪ.*  
 „ Lines 15 & 16. *For ಭಾರೀ read ಭಾರೀ.*  
 „ Above clause (b) insert the following:—  
     (aa) Irregular by the lengthening of the final vowels of the antecedent members (1) ವಿಶ್ವಾವನು (2) ವಿಶ್ವಾರಾಟ್ (VI. 3. 128.) (3) ಮಹಾಘನ (4) ಮಹಾಕರ (5) ಮಹಾವಿಶ್ವ (Sid. I. 388).  
 „ Line b 3. *For ಉದನ್ಮೂಮ read ಉದಗ್ಮೂಮ.*
- 84 Line 3. *After ಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರಾತ್ರ insert (26) ಅಹೋರಾತ್ರ.*  
 „ Omit lines 6 and 7.  
 „ Line 8. *For (1) read (3).*  
 „ Omit lines 10 and 11  
 „ Line 12. *For (6) read (4).*  
 „ Line 14. *After 38) insert ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷ, ಅನ್ವಕ್ಷ, ಸಮಕ್ಷ (Sid. I. 334.)*  
 „ Line b 10. *For (7) read (5.)*  
 „ Line b 8. *For (8) read (6).\**

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84. Line b 7. *After* ಅತಿಸಖಿ *insert* (from ಸಖೀಮತಿಕ್ರಾಂತ).  
 „ Line b 4. *Before* (1) ಪೃಥೋದರ *insert* "ಖರಣಸ್" or ಖರಣಸ್ or ಖುರಣಸ್ or ಖಾರಣಸ್. (Sid. I. 416.) ಪೂರ್ವಾಪರಂ (aggregate) or ಪೂರ್ವ+ಅಪರ (mutual conjunction) ಅಥವೋತ್ತರಂ (aggregate) or ಅಥರ+ಉತ್ತರ (mutual conjunction) (II. 4. 12).  
 Line b 2. *Before* (10) *insert* (9a) ಅಕ್ಷಿಭ್ರುವಂ (II. 2. 31 ; Sid. I. 432 note 9 ; V. 4. 77); *and for* ದೊಡಾಕ *read* ದೂಡಾಕ.  
 85 Line 3. *For* ತಿವ್ವದ್ಗಾ *read* ತಿವ್ವದ್ಗಾ.  
 „ Lines 6 & 7. *For* ದುಸ್ಸಮಂ *read* ದುಚನಮಂ.  
 „ Line 8. *For* ಪ್ರಾಹ್ಲಂ *read* ಪ್ರಾಹ್ಲಂ.  
 „ Line 16. *For* ದ್ರವ್ಯಾನ್ತರಂ *read* ದ್ರವ್ಯಾನ್ತರಂ.  
 „ Line b 11. *After* (neuter) *insert* (80 a) ಅರ್ಥಖಾರೀ (fem.)  
 „ Line b 9. *For* ಕುಕ್ಕಟಾಂಡಂ *read* ಕುಕ್ಕಟಾಂಡ.  
 „ Line b 8. *For* ಕ್ಷೀರಂ *read* ಕ್ಷೀರ; *and for* ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಾಭಂಸೀ *read* ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಾಭಂಸೀ.  
 „ Lines b 6 & 5. *For* ಅಪಕ್ಲಿನ್ನಪಕ್ವಮ್ *read* ಅಪಕ್ಲಿನ್ನಪಕ್ವ and omit (97) ಉಲೂಖಲಮುಸಲಮ್.  
 „ Line b 4. *For* ತಟ್ಟುಲಕಿಣ್ವಮ್ *read* ತಂಡುಲಕಿಣ್ವ.  
 „ Last two lines. *Omit* (106) ಅಕ್ಷಿಭ್ರವಮ್, (107) ದಾರಗವಮ್; *and for* ಧರ್ಮಾರ್ಥೌ *read* ಧರ್ಮಾರ್ಥೌ.  
 86 Line 1. *For* ಅರ್ಥಕಾ, ಮೌ *read* ಅರ್ಥಕಾಮೌ.  
 „ Line 3. *For* ಪೂಲಾಸಕುರಂಡಮ್ *read* ಪೂಲಾಸಕಕುರಂಡ.  
 „ Line 4. *For* ಸಿಂಚಾಶ್ವತ್ಥಮ್ *read* ಸಿಂಚಾಶ್ವತ್ಥ.  
 „ Line 7. *Omit* (132) ಸರ್ವಿರ್ಮಧುನೀ; (133) ಮಧುಸರ್ವಿಷೀ.  
 „ Line 10. *For* ನಾಪಾತ್ *read* ನಪಾತ್.  
 „ Line 12. *For* ನಾತ *read* ನಾಕ.  
 „ Line 13. *Omit* (155) ಋಕ್ಸಾಮೆ.  
 „ Line 14. *Omit* (156) ವಾಜ್ಮನಸೆ, (157) ಅಕ್ಷಿಭ್ರುವ (158) ದಾರಗವ.  
 „ Line 15. *For* ಸಕ್ತಂದಿವ *read* ಸಕ್ತಂದಿವ.  
 „ Line 17. *For* ಖುಗ್ಯ *read* ಋಗ್ಯ.  
 „ Line b 6. *After* 51) *insert* (194 a) ಪದ್ಧತಿ *and for* ಪತ್ಯಾಪ್ರೀ *read* ಪತ್ಯಾಪ್ರೀ.

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- 86 Last line. *For ಉದಕೊದನ read ಉದಕೌದನ.*
- 87 Line 4. *Before ಭ್ರಕುಂನ insert ಭ್ರಕುಂನ or ; and after ಭ್ರಕುಂನ insert or ಭ್ರಕುಂನ.*
- „ Lines 5 & 6. *Omit (218) ಸರ್ವಮಧುನೀ, (219) ಮಧುಸರ್ವಿಷೀ.*
- „ Line 8. *For ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ read ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ.*
- „ Lines 9 & 10. *Omit (231) ಉಲೂಖಲಮುಸಲೆ, (234) ಋಕ್ಕಾಮೆ, and (235) ವಾಜ್ಞನಸೆ.*
- „ Line 12. *For ಎಣಿಪದ read ಎಣಿಪದ.*
- „ Line 13. *For ವೈಷ್ಣವದ read ವೈಷ್ಣವದ.*
- „ Line 17. *For ಮುಪ್ರಜ read ದಾಪ್ರಜ.*
- „ Line b 15. *For ಸುಜಮ್ಭಾ read ಸುಜಮ್ಭನ್.*
- „ Line b 14. *For ಜಮ್ಭಾ read ಜಮ್ಭನ್.*
- „ Line b 13. *For ದ್ವಿದಂಡೆ read ದ್ವಿದಂಡಿ.*
- „ Line b 8. *For ಅಗ್ನಾಹಿತ read ಅಗ್ನಾಹಿತ.*
- „ Last line. *After 429 insert (292) ವಾಚಂಯಮು. (293) ಪುರಂ ದರ (VI. 3, 69). (294) ಕೃನಂಪಾತ. (295) ತೈಲಂಪಾತ. (VI. 3, 71). (296) ಪ್ರಜ್ಞಾ. (297) ಸಂಜ್ಞಾ (V. 4, 129). (298) ಉರ್ಧ್ವಜ್ಞಾ as well as ಉರ್ಧ್ವಜಾನು. (V. 4, 130). (299) ಗವಾಕ್ಯ. (300) ಗವಾವಿಕ. (301) ಗವೈಡಕ. (302) ಅಜಾವಿಕ. (303) ಅಜೈಡಕ. (304) ಕುಬ್ಜವಾಮನ. (305) ಕುಬ್ಜಕಿರಾತ. (306) ಪುತ್ರಪಾತ್ರ. (307) ಕೃಪೆಂಡಾಲ. (308) ಸ್ತ್ರೀಕುಮಾರ. (309) ದಾಸೀಮಾಣವಕ. (310) ಶಾಪೀಪಟಲ. (311) ಶಾಪೀಪ್ರಜ್ಞದ. (312) ಶಾಪೀಪಟ್ಟಕ. (313) ಉಪ್ಪುಮರ. (314) ಉಪ್ಪುಮರಕ. (315) ಮೂತ್ರಕಕೃತ್. (316) ಮೂತ್ರಪುರೀಷ. (317) ಯಕೃನ್ಮೇಧನ. (318) ಮಾಂಸಕೋಣಿತ. (319) ದರ್ಭಕರ. (320) ದರ್ಭಪೂತಿಕ. (321) ಅರ್ಜನಶರೀರ. (322) ಅರ್ಜನಪುರುಷ. (323) ತೃಣೋಲಪ. (324) ದಾಸೀದಾನ. (325) ಕುಟೀಕುಟ. (326) ಭಾಗವತೀಭಾಗವತ. (II. 4, 11; Sid. I. 437, note 32). (327) ಸರ್ವಮಧುನೀ. (328) ಮಧುಸರ್ವಿಷೀ (II. 2, 31; II. 4, 14; Sid. I. 432, note 9; Sid. I. 439, note 38). (329) ಋಕ್ಕಾಮೆ (330) ವಾಜ್ಞನಸೆ (V. 4, 77; II. 4, 14; Sid. I. 453, 439, note 38.) (331) ದಾರಗವ. (V. 4, 77; II. 2, 31; Sid. I. 432, 453). (332) ಉಲೂಖಲಮುಸಲಮು or ಉಲೂಖಲಮುಸಲೆ. (II. 4, 14; II. 2, 31; Sid. I. 432,*

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439, note 38). (333) ಶ್ರಾವ್ಯಪಿಜ. (334) ಕರದಿಜ. (335) ಕಾ  
 ಲೇಜ. (336) ದಿವಿಜ. (VI. 3. 15). (337) ಭೂತಪೂರ್ವ (Sid.  
 I. 321.) (338) ಪರೋಕ್ಷಂ. (Sid. I. 334.) (339) ಮೋರ್ತ. (Sid.  
 I. 390). (340) ಸಮಾನೋದಯ or ಸೋದಯ. (VI  
 3. 88). (341) ಸತೀರ್ಥ. (VI. 3. 87). (342) ಸ್ವಾಹ್ಯಚಾರಿ. (VI.  
 3. 86.) (a student of the *sāmaveda*) (343) ಸಜ್ಜೋ  
 ತಿಸ್. (344) ಸಜನಪದ. (345) ಸರಾತ್ರಿ. (346) ಸನಾಥಿ. (347)  
 ಸನಾಮನ್. (348) ಸಗೋತ್ರ. (349) ಸರೂಪ. (350) ಸಸ್ಥಾನ.  
 (351) ಸವರ್ಣ. (352) ಸವಯಸ್. (353) ಸವಚನ. (354) ಸು  
 ನ್ಧ (VI. 3. 85). (355) ವಿಕವೀರ. (Sid. I. 360). (356) ಕುರು  
 ಚರ. (357) ಗೋಚರ. (Sid. I. 460. note 12). (358) ಉ  
 ರ್ವ್ಯಮೌಹೂರ್ತಿಕ. (III. 3. 9; Sid. II. 284). (359) ಅಜಿರ  
 ವತಿ. (360) ಖದಿರವತಿ. (361) ಪುಲಿನವತಿ. (362) ಹಂಸವತಿ. (363)  
 ಕಾರಣ್ಯವತಿ. (364) ಚಕ್ರವಾಕವತಿ. (appellative) (VI. 3. 119).  
 (365) ಕರಾವತಿ. (366) ವಂಶಾವತಿ. (367) ಧೂಮಾವತಿ. (368) ಅಹೀ  
 ವತಿ. (369) ಕಪೀವತಿ. (370) ಮಾಣೀವತಿ (371) ಮುನೀವತಿ- (372)  
 ಕುಚೀವತಿ. (appellative) (VI. 3. 120).

88 *Above the first line insert the following:—*

(2 a). We may notice here certain compounds which are the names of men and which receiving optionally certain affixes conferring upon them the force of the affixes referred to in article (5) in list C of secondary affixes alluded to in para 89 of Part IV, lose all those parts of theirs which follow their second vowel. These affixes are ಷಜ್, ಘೃ, and ಇಲಜ್ generally, and for bases beginning with the word ಉಪ, ಅಡಜ್, and ವ್ರಜ್ also in addition (V. 3. 78, 79, 80, 83). *e. g.* ದೇವದತ್ತ, which, according to article (5), = ದೇವದತ್ತಕ, is also ದೇವಿಕ, ದೇವಿಯ, ದೇವಿಲ; and ಉಪೇಂದ್ರ is ಉಪದ, ಉಪಕ, ಉಪಿಕ, ಉಪಿಯ, ಉಪಿಲ, as well as ಉಪೇಂದ್ರಕ.

(2 b). We may further advert to some other compounds formed by the compounding of two words and the attaching to them of the secondary affix ಷ in order to express whatever are similar to the persons or things

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denoted by the latter words and to the events that happen to them, or to the things reciprocally done or suffered by them (V. 3. 106.) *e. g.* ಕಾಕತಾವೀಯ. ಅಜಾಕೃತವೀಯ. ಅಂಧಕವರ್ತಕೀಯ.

88 Line b 6. *For Basis read Bases.*

„ Line b 2. *For ಮಹಾಕೂದ್ರೀ read ಮಹಾಕೂದ್ರೀ.*

89 Line 1. *For appellative read not appellative.*

89 & 90 *For “otherwise and “otherwise” read otherwise.*

90 Line 5. *For fellet read fillet.*

„ *For ಭಾಗದೇವೀ and ಭಾಗದೇವೀ read ಭಾಗಧೇವೀ and ಭಾಗಧೇವೀ respectively; and for ಜೇಷ್ಠ read ಜೇಷ್ಠ.*

„ Line b 6. *For ಸಮಂಗಲೀ read ಸುಮಂಗಲೀ.*

„ Line b 4. *For ಸುಮಂಗಲಾ read ಸುಮಂಗಲಾ.*

„ *Below the last line insert:—ರೋಹಿಣೀ (ಜೇಷ್ಠ) (asterism); ರೋಹಿತಾ or ರೋಹಿಣೀ (ಜೇಷ್ಠ) otherwise (IV. 1. 41; Sid. I. 227, note 76).*

91 Line 8. *For ಆಚಾರ್ಯಣೀ read ಆಚಾರ್ಯನೀ.*

„ Line 15. *For ಹೃತ್ತಿಯಣೀ read ಹೃತ್ತಿಯಣೀ.*

„ Line b 9. *For ಕೃತೇವೀ, read ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಕೃತೇವೀ; before ಅನಿಧೇವೀ insert ಅನಿಧೇವೀ; and for ವಾಕ್ಯಾಯನೀ read ವಾತ್ಸಯನೀ.*

„ Line b 7. *For ಜೇ read ಜೇ.*

„ Line b 6. *For ಕಾರ್ಜರವೀ read ಕಾರ್ಜರವೀ.*

„ *Below line b 5 insert the following:—*

*Bah* compounds ending in the word ಹಾಯಸ preceded by *sankhya* words, if expressive of age (IV. 1. 27. Sid. I. 222.) *e. g.* ದ್ವಿಹಾಯನೀ (ಜೇಷ್ಠ) “a girl two years old” though ದ್ವಿಹಾಯನಾ otherwise.

„ *Omit the last four lines.*

92 *Omit the first three lines.*

„ Line 9. *For ಸು, ದ read ಸಾದ.*

„ Line 13. *For different read different.*

93 Line 8. *For ಕ್ರೋದೀ or ಕ್ರೋದಾ read ಕ್ರೋದೀ or ಕ್ರೋದಾ.*

„ *Omit lines 16 and 17 and insert the following above Bases ending in ನ.*

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## Bases ending in ಇ.

ಪದ್ಮತೀ, ಅಂಕತೀ, ಅಂಚತೀ, ಅಂಹತೀ, ರಾತ್ರೀ, ರಾಧೀ, ಶಾಧೀ or ಪದ್ಮ  
ತೀ, ಅಂಕತೀ, ಅಂಚತೀ, ಅಂಹತೀ. ರಾತ್ರೀ, ರಾಧೀ, ಶಾಧೀ (ಜೇಷ್ or nil.)  
(IV. 1. 45 ; Sid. I. 230, note 85.)

## Bases ending in ಉ.

ಬಹ್ವೀ or ಬಹು (ಜೇಷ್ or nil.) (IV. 1. 45 ; Sid. 1. 230,  
note 85.)

- 93 Line b 3. For ಜೈಷ್ಠಾ read ಜ್ಯೇಷ್ಠಾ.
- 94 Line 5. For ಗೋಪಾಲ read ಗೋಪಾಲಕ.
- „ Line 6. For ಅಶ್ವಪಾಲಾ read ಅಶ್ವಪಾಲ.
- „ Line 9. For ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷಪ್ಪಾ read ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷಪ್ಪಾ.
- „ Line 10. For ದಧ್ಯಕ್ಷಪ್ಪಾ read ದಧ್ಯಕ್ಷಪ್ಪಾ.
- „ Line 14. Omit ಮತ್ಸ್ಯೀ.
- „ Line 15. For ದ್ರೋಣೀ read ದ್ರೋಣೀ.
- „ Line b 14. For ಸ್ವಪಾಪೀ read ಸ್ವಪಾಪೀ.
- „ Line b 13. For ಯಾಪೀ read ಯಾಪೀ.
- „ Line b 11. Omit ಶ್ವನೀ.
- „ Line b 10. Omit ಅನಡ್ವಾಹೀ.
- „ Line b 9. For ಅಯಸ್ಥೋಣೀ read ಅಯಸ್ಥೋಣೀ.
- „ Line b 8. Before ಕೇನಾವೀ insert ಆಲ್ವೀ, ಆಲಜೀ, ಆಲಜ್ಜೀ, ಆಲ  
ಜ್ಜೀ ; for ಪಪೀ read ನಪೀ ; and for ನಿತಾನೀ read ವೋತನೀ.
- „ Line b 7. After ಆಗ್ರಹಾಯಣೀ insert ಪ್ರತ್ಯವರೋಹಣೀ.
- „ Line b 5. For ಸೂಪೀ read ಸೂದೀ ; for ಹೃದೀ read ಹೃದೀ ; and  
for ಲೋಹಾದೀ read ಲೋಹಾಂಡೀ.
- „ At the end of the last line add the following :  
ಕವರಪುಚ್ಛೀ, ಮಾಣಿಪುಚ್ಛೀ ; ವಿಷಪುಚ್ಛೀ, ಕರಪುಚ್ಛೀ, (Sid. I. 235.)
- 95 Line 1. For ಕ್ರೀಡ read ಕ್ರೀತ.
- „ Line 7. For ಸಂಕುರ್ಕರ್ಣೀ read ಕಂಕುರ್ಕರ್ಣೀ ; and for ಕಂಬಪುಷ್ಪೀ  
read ಕಂಬಪುಷ್ಪೀ.
- „ Line 8. For ಗೋಬಾವೀ read ಗೋವಾವೀ.
- „ Line 10. For ಪಾಂಸೀ read ಪಾಂಸೀ.
- „ Omit the last two lines.
- 96 Line 7. For e. e. ಪಾಜೀ read e. g. ಪಾಜೀ.

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- 96 Omit line 10.
- „ Line b 10. For ದ್ವಿದಾಪ್ಪೀ read ದ್ವಿದಾಪ್ಪೀ.
- „ Line b 5. After 35) insert ಸಪತ್ನೀ from ಸಪತ್ನ (enemy's wife or female enemy) (ಜೀನ್); ಸಪತ್ನೀ from ಸಮಾನಪತಿ (ಪತಿ here means master or lord, and so the compound means one having the same master or lord) (Sid. I. 406.)
- „ Line b 3. For even read also; and after comp. insert absolutely.
- „ Line b 2. After ಪುತ್ರ insert but optionally if the antecedent words are others.
- „ Last line. For ವೀರಪತ್ನೀ read ವೀರಪತ್ನೀ; and after &c. insert ವೈದ್ಯಪತಿ or ವೈದ್ಯಪತ್ನೀ, ಸ್ಥೂಲಪತಿ or ಸ್ಥೂಲಪತ್ನೀ.
- 97 Line 2. Before four insert a.
- „ Line b 6. For ದಾರ್ವಣೀ read ರುದ್ರಾಣೀ; and for ಮೃಡಾಣೀ read ಮೃಡಾಣೀ.
- 98 Below line 6 insert ಯಾವತಿ (affix ತಿ) from ಯಾವನ್ (IV. I. 77.) except when the word is a subordinate member in a compound (Sid. I. 243.) e. g. ಬಹುಯಾವನ್.
- „ Line 9. For ಸ್ವದೀ read ಸುವದೀ.
- „ Line 13. Before ಕ್ಷಿಪಕಾ insert ಸರಿಕಾ.
- „ Line 14. For ಆತ್ಮತೀಗಣಾ read ಆತ್ಮತೀಗಣಾ
- „ Line b 9. For ವರ್ಣಕಾ read ವರ್ಣಿಕಾ.
- „ Line b 3. For ಪರಮೇಷಕಾ read ಪರಮೇಷಕಾ.
- „ Last line. For the read the
- 99 Above clause (8) insert the following: —
- (7 a) In compounds which receive ಷಟ್, ಘನ, ಇಲಬ್, ಅಡಬ್ and ವುಬ್ with the force of the affixes referred to in article (5) of list C of secondary affixes and which then lose the parts following their second vowel, there should be no change of ಅ into ಇ when they take ಆಫ್ though a ಕ comes between the ಅ and the ಆಫ್ (Sid. I. 211). e. g. ದೇವಕ+ಅ=ದೇವಕಾ.
- „ Line 8. For snch read such.

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- 99 Line 9. For ಘಟೋದ್ಧೀ, read ಘಟೋದ್ಧೀ; and for ದ್ವಿದ್ವೀದ್ಧೀ read ದ್ವಿದ್ವೀದ್ಧೀ.
- „ Line b 4. After 27) insert or neuter (II. 4. 12.)
- „ Omit the last two lines.
- 100 Omit the first 24 lines.
- 101 Line 13. For ದೀಪ್ಯತೆ read ದೀಪ್ಯತೆ.
- „ Line b 12. For ಅನ್ಯ, and read (not ಅನ್ಯೋನ್ಯ); and after ಅನ್ಯತಃ insert and ಇತರ (not ಇತರೇತರ).
- „ Line b 5. After ಅನ್ಯತರತಃ insert ಇತರತಃ.
- 102 Line 4. For This read Thus.
- „ Line 8. Omit (or of course optionally ಸುಧೀನಾಂ).
- „ Above para 11 insert the following :—
- 10 A. Observe that in dealing with ಸುಧೀ in the feminine gender it should be treated as *nadī* optionally in the genitive plural, and the dative, ablative, and locative singular, because it takes ಇಯಮ್ (Sid. I. 137.)
- „ Line 14. For ದೃಸ್ತೃ read ದೃಸ್ತೃ.
- „ Line 15. For ಕರಾಭೂ read ಕಾರಾಭೂ.
- „ Below para 11 insert the following :—
- 11 A. Of course ಸ್ವಯಂಭೂ &c. which take ಉವಚ್ become in the feminine gender optionally *nadī* only in the genitive plural &c., though ಪುನಃಭೂ &c. are optionally *nadī* generally, that is, in the vocative singular also (Sid. I. 138).
- „ Below para 12 insert the following :—
- 12 A. The word ಭ್ರಾ irregularly takes ಉವಚ್ before vowel case affixes (VI. 4. 77.) e. g. ಭ್ರಾವೌ, ಭ್ರಾವಃ, ಹೇಭ್ರಾಃ, ಭ್ರಾವೇ or ಭ್ರಾವೈ.
- „ Line b 7. For ತೃಚ್, read ತೃಚ್.
- 103 Para 16 line 1. For Comounds read Compounds.
- „ Line b 9. For ಮನೀ and ಮಾನೀ read ಮಾಣೀ and ಮಾಣೀ.
- „ Line b 3. For ವೃತ್ರಹನಂ read ವೃತ್ರಹಣಂ.
- 104 Line 2. For ವೃತ್ರಹನೌ read ವೃತ್ರಹಣೌ.
- „ Line 4. For ವೃತ್ರಹನಃ read ವೃತ್ರಹಣಃ.



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- 104 Line b 15. *After* 112) *insert* and ಔ (ಔತ್) in the locative singular (VII. 3. 118.)
- 105 Line 1. *For* singular *read* singular  
 „ Line b 17. *For* ಅತಿಸ್ತೃಃ *read* ಅತಿಸ್ತೃಃ.  
 „ Line b 12. *For* ಇಯಾಜ್ *read* ಇಯಾಜ್.
- 108 Col. 2. line 2. *For* ದೊವ *read* ದೋವ್.
- 109 Line 2. *Before* But *insert* So also is the word ಮಾಂಸಪ್ಪಜೆನಿ where the genitive singular affix of the first word has been *lukated* owing to its composition with the second word and must as a *lukated* affix be held to exert no influence.
- 113 Line 3. *After* affixes *insert* except sambuddhi.  
 „ Line 7. *After* 203) *insert* but takes ಔ (ಔತ್) in the locative singular though ghi (VII. 3. 118.)  
 „ Line 13. *For* ಸಖಿ *read* ಸಖಿ.  
 „ Line b 5. *For* ಸಖಿ *read* ಸಖಿಃ.
- 114 *Above* para 36 *insert* the following:—  
 35 A. Compounds from ರೈ like ಪ್ರರೈ also have two bases as above. So in the neuter gender where ರೈ is shortened into ರಿ, ಪ್ರರಿ becomes ಪ್ರರಾಭ್ಯಾಂ, ಪ್ರರಾಫಿಃ, ಪ್ರರಾಭ್ಯಾಃ, ಪ್ರರಾಯಾಃ, ಪ್ರರಾಯೋಃ, ಪ್ರರಾಯಾಂ, ಪ್ರರಾಸು. But before ಣಂ of the genitive plural ಪ್ರರಿ should not be changed into ಪ್ರರಾ and so ಪ್ರರಿಣಾಂ not ಪ್ರರಾಣಾಂ as some grammarians erroneously say.
- 115 *For* page 105 *read* page 115.
- 117 Last line. *After* ಪಾಕ್, ಪಾಚಿ, and ಪಾಂಚಿ *insert* &c.
- 120 Line b 10. *For* ಯಾಜ್ *read* ಯಾಜ್.
- 122 Line b 13. *For* ಅಽನ್ (m) *read* ಅಹನ್ (n.)  
 „ Line b 7. *After* ಅಹ್ಞೇ *insert* or ಅಹನಿ.
- 123 Line b 13. *Before* locative *insert* the.  
 „ Line b 7. *For* indicatory *read* indicatory.  
 „ Line b 6. *After* ಶಾಂತವತ್ *insert* the antepenultimate vowel of ಮಘವಂತ which is the form it when treated

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as ಮಘವತ್ takes after taking ಸುಮ on account of its indicatory ಉಕ್ being irregularly lengthened (Sid. I. 160).

124 Line b 11. *For Thcngh read Though.*

„ Line b 3. *For ಮಘಕ್ಷನ್ read ಮಘಕ್ಷಿನ್.*

125 Line 1. *For ಮಘಕ್ಷನ್ read ಮಘಕ್ಷಿನ್.*

„ *Above para 56 insert the following :*

55 A. A compound ending with the word ಪಥಿನ್ is however declined in the neuter as follows (Sid. I. 162) ;—

## SINGULAR.

N. ಸುಪಥಿ

V. ಸುಪಥಿ or ಸುಪಥಿಃ.

A. ಸುಪಥಿ

I. ಸುಪಥಾ. D. ಸುಪಥೇ.

## DUAL.

## PLURAL.

N. V. A. ಸುಪಥೀ

N. V. A. ಸುಪಥಾನಿ.

„ Line b 14. *For ಅಮ್ವಾ read ಅಮ್ವಾ.*

„ \* Line b 8. *Before e. g. insert but without changing ನ into ಞ by sandhi when by the loration of the penultimate ಅ before vowel affixes the ನ is brought in contact with ಟ in the word ಅಷ್ಟನ್ (Sid. I. 163).*

„ Line b 6. *After ಪ್ರಿಯಾಪ್ಪಸು insert ಪ್ರಿಯಾಪ್ಪಾಃ, ಪ್ರಿಯಾಪ್ಪಾಃ*  
and so forth.

„ Last line. *For ಅಧ್ವಿಃ read ಅಧ್ವಿಃ.*

126 Line b 2. *For ವಿಮಲದಿವ್ read ವಿಮಲದಿವ್.*

130 Line b 6. *For authority read authority.*

131 Line 3. *For com. read comp.; and for ಪ್ರಿಯಚತಸ read ಪ್ರಿಯಚತಸ್ಯ.*

134 *For ಅಮ read ಮ.*

135 Line 3. *For + ನ್ read ನ್ನ.*

„ Line b 14. *For ಯಾಪ್ತಾಕಂ read ಯಾಪ್ತಾಕಂ.*

„ Line b 5. *For ಮಹಂದೀಯತೇ read ಮಹಂದೀಯತೇ.*

136 Line 6. *Before e. g. insert and a sentence having more than one verb being for the purpose of this rule resolved into as many sentences as there are verbs with reference to its meaning (Sid. I. 176.)*

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140 Last col. *For nuet read neut.*

141 *Before para 84 insert the following:—*

83 A. In *anvādeṣa* even when the indefinite demonstrative pronoun is used with ಅಕಚ್ in the instrumental dual and plural and in the other higher cases in the first sentence, the word ಅಭ್ಯಾಂ and other words derived from ಅ in those cases should be used in the second sentence except in the genitive and locative dual where there is a word derived from the base ಎನ specially prescribed for the purpose of *anvādeṣa* (II. 4. 32; Sid. I. 154.) *e. g.* ಇನುಕಾಭ್ಯಾಂ ಛಾತ್ರಾಭ್ಯಾಂರಾತ್ರಿರಧೀತಾ ಅಭ್ಯಾಮಹರವ್ಯಧೀತಾ.

83 B. And in *anvādeṣa* in the case of the proximate demonstrative pronoun in the ablative and locative dual where there is a word specially applicable for the purpose, the word ಅತಃ and ಅತ್ರ should be used in the second sentence (II. 4. 33.) *e. g.* ಎತಸ್ಮಿನ್ಗ್ರಾಮೇಸುಖಂವಸಾನುಃ ಅಥೋಅತ್ರಾಧೀಮಹೇಅತಃನಗಂತಾರೇಸ್ಥಃ.

„ Line 10. *Before ನಾ insert 4 ಸು.*

„ Line 11. *Before ಇನ insert ಸು.*

„ Line 14. *For iuto read into.*

145 Line 4. *Omit ಕಕಿಂ, ಕಕೇ, ಕಕಾನಿ.*

„ Line 8. *After 189) insert And it should be noted that the interrogative pronoun does not admit of declension with ಅಕಚ್. (VII. 2. 103; Sid. I. 151.)*

„ *Insert the following as para 86.*

Compound words ending with the personal pronouns as subordinate members should generally be declined according to the general rules (Sid. I. 167.) though irregularly as above shewn when the personal pronouns are not subordinate members *e. g.* ಅತಿತ್ಯದ್, ಅತಿತ್ಯದೌ, ಅತಿತ್ಯದಃ though ಪರಮಸ್ಥಃ &c. But in the case of compound words having pronouns of the 1st and 2nd person (Sid. I. 169 to 174) as their subordinate members, the declension is as shewn in the following examples:—

## BASE ಅತಿತ್ವ.

When it means  
one who has sur-  
passed ತ್ವಂ.

When it means  
one who has sur-  
passed ಯುವಾಂ.

When it means  
one who has sur-  
passed ಯುಷ್ಮಾನ್.

## Singular.

N. V. ಅತಿತ್ವಂ.

ಅತಿತ್ವಂ.

ಅತಿತ್ವಂ.

A. ಅತಿತ್ವಾಂ.

ಅತಿಯುವಾಂ.

ಅತಿಯುಷ್ಮಾಂ.

I. ಅತಿತ್ವಯಾ.

ಅತಿಯುವಯಾ.

ಅತಿಯುಷ್ಮಯಾ.

D. ಅತಿತುಭ್ಯಂ.

ಅತಿತುಭ್ಯಂ.

ಅತಿತುಭ್ಯಂ.

Ab. ಅತಿತ್ವತ್.

ಅತಿಯುವತ್.

ಅತಿಯುಷ್ಮತ್.

G. ಅತಿತವ.

ಅತಿತವ.

ಅತಿತವ.

L. ಅತಿತ್ವಮಿ.

ಅತಿಯುವಮಿ.

ಅತಿಯುಷ್ಮಮಿ.

## Dual.

N. V. A. ಅತಿತ್ವಾಂ.

ಅತಿಯುವಾಂ.

ಅತಿಯುಷ್ಮಾಂ.

I. D. Ab. ಅತಿತ್ವಾಭ್ಯಾಂ.

ಅತಿಯುವಾಭ್ಯಾಂ.

ಅತಿಯುಷ್ಮಾಭ್ಯಾಂ.

G. L. ಅತಿತ್ವಯೋಃ.

ಅತಿಯುವಯೋಃ.

ಅತಿಯುಷ್ಮಯೋಃ.

## Plural.

N. V. ಅತಿಯೂಯಂ.

ಅತಿಯೂಯಂ.

ಅತಿಯೂಯಂ.

A. ಅತಿತ್ವಾನ್.

ಅತಿಯುವಾನ್.

ಅತಿಯುಷ್ಮಾನ್.

I. ಅತಿತ್ವಾಭಿಃ.

ಅತಿಯುವಾಭಿಃ.

ಅತಿಯುಷ್ಮಾಭಿಃ.

D. ಅತಿತ್ವಭ್ಯಂ.

ಅತಿಯುವಭ್ಯಂ.

ಅತಿಯುಷ್ಮಭ್ಯಂ.

Ab. ಅತಿತ್ವತ್.

ಅತಿಯುವತ್.

ಅತಿಯುಷ್ಮತ್.

G. ಅತಿತ್ವಾಕಂ or ಅತಿ  
ತ್ವಯಾಂ (Sidl. I.  
173; note 76.)

ಅತಿಯುವಾಕಂ.

ಅತಿಯುಷ್ಮಾಕಂ.

L. ಅತಿತ್ವಾಸು.

ಅತಿಯುವಾಸು.

ಅತಿಯುಷ್ಮಾಸು.

## BASE ಅತ್ಯಹ.

When it means  
one who has sur-  
passed ಮಾಂ.

When it means  
one who has sur-  
passed ಆಮಾಂ.

When it means  
one who has sur-  
passed ಅಸ್ಮಾನ್.

## Singular.

N. V. ಅತ್ಯಹಂ.	ಅತ್ಯಹಂ.	ಅತ್ಯಹಂ.
A. ಅತಿಮಾಂ.	ಅತ್ಯಾಮಾಂ.	ಅತ್ಯಸ್ಮಾಂ.
I. ಅತಿಮಯಾ.	ಅತ್ಯಾವಯಾ.	ಅತ್ಯಸ್ಮಯಾ.
D. ಅತಿಮಹ್ಯಂ.	ಅತಿಮಹ್ಯಂ.	ಅತಿಮಹ್ಯಂ.
Ab. ಅತಿಮತ್.	ಅತ್ಯಾವತ್.	ಅತ್ಯಸ್ಮತ್.
G. ಅತಿಮನು.	ಅತಿಮನು.	ಅತಿಮನು.
L. ಅತಿಮಯಿ.	ಅತ್ಯಾವಯಿ.	ಅತ್ಯಸ್ಮಯಿ.

## Dual.

N. V. A. ಅತಿಮಾಂ.	ಅತ್ಯಾಮಾಂ.	ಅತ್ಯಸ್ಮಾಂ.
I. D. Ab. ಅತಿಮಾಭ್ಯಾಂ.	ಅತ್ಯಾವಾಭ್ಯಾಂ.	ಅತ್ಯಸ್ಮಾಭ್ಯಾಂ.
G. L. ಅತಿಮಯೋಃ.	ಅತ್ಯಾವಯೋಃ.	ಅತ್ಯಸ್ಮಯೋಃ.

## Plural.

N. V. ಅತಿಮಯಂ.	ಅತಿಮಯಂ.	ಅತಿಮಯಂ.
A. ಅತಿಮಾನ್.	ಅತ್ಯಾಮಾನ್.	ಅತ್ಯಸ್ಮಾನ್.
I. ಅತಿಮಾಭಿಃ.	ಅತ್ಯಾವಾಭಿಃ.	ಅತ್ಯಸ್ಮಾಭಿಃ.
D. ಅತಿಮಹ್ಯಂ.	ಅತ್ಯಾವಹ್ಯಂ.	ಅತ್ಯಸ್ಮಹ್ಯಂ.
Ab. ಅತಿಮತ್.	ಅತ್ಯಾವತ್.	ಅತ್ಯಸ್ಮತ್.
G. ಅತಿಮಾಕಂ or ಅತಿ ಮಯಾಂ.	ಅತ್ಯಾವಾಕಂ.	ಅತ್ಯಸ್ಮಾಕಂ.
L. ಅತಿಮಾಸು.	ಅತ್ಯಾವಾಸು.	ಅತ್ಯಸ್ಮಾಸು.

145 Col. 3 *After* ಸುಕ್ + ಕೃಚ್ *insert* = ಸ್ಯ; *and after* ಅಸುಕ್ + ಕೃಚ್ *insert* = ಅಸ್ಯ (ಸುಕ್ and ಅಸುಕ್ are the augments of the bases).

146 Col. 3 *After* ಕಾಮ್ಯಚ್ *insert* (here ಕ is not indicatory) (Sid. II. 228); *and for* ಕೃಜ್ *read* ಕೃಜ್.

147 Col. 1 Line 11. *After* "to say" *insert* or to perform an action with.

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147 Col. 3 After 232) insert e. g. ಅಸಿ + ಕಿ = to kill with a sword as well as to make a sword, &c.

„ Above para 2 insert the following:—

Affixes used in the sense of to “throw out” what is meant by the word to which it is attached.	Crude nouns denoting limbs.	ಣಿಚ್. (Sid. II. 188).
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148 Line 1. For cretain read certain.

„ Line 6. For ಕ್ಯಜ read ಕ್ಯಜ್.

„ Line b 13. For ವುಕ್ read ವು (ವುನ್, ವುಜ್).

„ Below para 6 insert the following:—

6 A. And before all affixes feminine *sarvanāma* words should be reduced to the masculine form (Sid. I. 407.)  
e. g. ಸರ್ವಾ + ಕಾಮ್ಯಚ್ = ಸರ್ವಕಾಮ್ಯ.

„ Line b 2. For very a read a very.

150 Line 11. For ಕ್ಯಜ read ಕ್ಯಜ್.

„ Line 15. For wholly read wholly.

„ Line b 10. For ಸಮನಾಯ read ಸುಮನಾಯ.

„ Line b 2. After ಯ insert and before ಣಿಚ್.

„ Last line. After ಸುಖಾಯ insert ಪ್ರ + ಣಿಚ್ = ಪ್ರಾ + ಣಿಚ್.

151 Line 5. After ಕ್ಯಜ್ insert or

„ Line 6. Omit or ಕ್ಯಜ್.

„ Line 10. After ಕ್ಯಜ್ insert and ಕ್ಯಜ್.

„ Line 12. For ಕ್ಯಜ read ಕ್ಯಜ್.

„ Line 13. After ಓಜಸ್ insert (meaning one who or which has ಓಜಸ್).

152 Line 2. For ಸ್ವ + ಇ read ಸ್ವ + ಇ.

„ Line 14. After ನಾವೆ insert ಪ್ರ (substitute for ಪ್ರಿಯ) = ಪ್ರಾಪಿ.

„ Line 16. After ಅ insert and ಋ.

„ Line 17. For ಇ, ಉ, or ಋ read ಇ and ಉ.

„ Line b 12. After used insert for, the prohibition against the formation of the aorist ಚಜ್-ಸನ್ in the case of ನಿ roots on account of the location of ಅಕ್ letters will not apply if we consider the location as having

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been made after *vridhhi* of ಇಕ್ because the *lopat* will when made after their *vridhhi*, be of ಎಚ್, not of ಅಕ್.

152 Line b 11. After ಅಲಫಠ್ insert ಕವಿ = ಅಚೀಕವತ್ or ಅಚ ಕವತ್.

„ Line b 5. After ವಸು insert (ವಸು, ಕ್ವಸು).

153 Below line 13 insert the following :—

(e). It should be remembered that the above rules relating to ಏಚ್ apply to ಏಜ್ also.

„ Above para 15 insert the following :—

14 A. When D roots are formed from noun roots, any of the first three syllables in roots beginning with consonants may be reduplicated (Sid. II. 239); and in roots beginning with vowels any of the two syllables following the first syllable may be doubled (Sid. II. 239). But if the syllable reduplicated as above begins with conjunct consonants and has a ನ, ದ, ಢ or ಠ not followed by ಋ as its initial consonant, this initial letter should be omitted in the reduplicate (Sid. II. 239). e. g. ಪುಪ್ತೀಯಾಪತಿ or ಪುತಿಪ್ತೀಯಾಪತಿ or ಪುಪ್ತೀಯಾಪತಿ. ಅಚ್ಚೀಯಾಪತಿ or ಅಚ್ಚೀಯಾಪತಿ. ಚಿಪಂದ್ರೀಯಾಪತಿ or ಚಂದ್ರೀಯಾಪತಿ or ಚಂದ್ರೀಯಾಪತಿ. ಇಂದ್ರೀಯಾಪತಿ or ಇಂದ್ರೀಯಾಪತಿ.

14 B. We should here notice a very important rule relating to the alteration before ಏಚ್. This applies to bases being crude nouns formed by primitive affixes and it is that the affixes should be *lukated* so as to reduce the original nouns into their original form of roots, any *gati* or *kāraka*, which the roots got attached to them when they took the affixes in question, being separated from the roots. The roots then are made to take the ಏಚ್ as in the case of the formation of C roots from them, and with the resulting forms the separated *gati* and *kāraka*, if any, are to be employed separately in the ordinary way (Sid. II. 185, 186). Thus, if the base is the noun ಕಂಸವಧ, this will first be resolved into ಕಂಸಂ (*kāraka*) and ಕನ್ the root from which ವಧ has been formed, the primitive affix ಘ

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by which it has been formed being set apart, and as ಕನ್ gives ಘಾತಿ as its C, this word properly conjugated and with the word ಕಂಸಂ attached as *kāraka* will have to be used. So ಕಂಸವಧ್+ಣಿ in the 3rd person singular = ಕಂಸಂಘಾತಯತಿ. Aor. ಕಂಸಂಘಾತೇತತ್.

153 Line b 11. *After take insert the following:—*

Thus as these roots are derivative roots they take ಕನ್ in the active voice as other derivative roots do. So also with regard to other affixes; but the base ಅ takes ಔ only as it is to be treated as a base ending in ಅ throughout (Sid. II. 224.)

„ Line b 7. *After ಸಸ್ಯಾ insert* but Perfect ಅ = 1 ಔ. 2 ಅತು ಸ್. 3 ಉಃ.

154 *Below clause (a) insert the following:—*

(b). But the ಯ of ಕ್ಯಚ್ and ಕ್ಯಜ್ following the ವ of ಅವ್ and ಆವ್ substituted for ಂ and ಔ respectively according to rules already mentioned should be retained absolutely before *ārdhadhātuka* affixes (Sid. II. 220.) e. g. ಗೋ + ಯ + ಇತಾ = ಗವ್ಯಿತಾ. ನೌ + ಯ + ಇತಾ = ನಾವ್ಯಿತಾ.

„ Line b 5. *For ಕಷಾಯ read* ಕಷ್ಮಾಯ.

155 *Before ಭಾಂಡಾಯ and ಚೇವರಯ insert* (ಸಂ); *before ಪಾಕಯ insert* (ವಿ); *and for ಕ್ವಜ್ read* ಕ್ಯಜ್.

„ *Below ದುರ್ಧನಾಯ insert the following:—*

ಕ್ವೇತಯ (ಣಿಚ್). A “to say (that it is) a white horse” or “to ride a white horse.” (Sid. II. 188).

ಅಕ್ವಯ (ಣಿಜ್). A “to say (that it is a) better horse.” (Id).

ಗಾಲೋಚಯ (ಣಿಜ್). A “to blabber.” (Id).

ಅಹ್ವಧಯ (ಣಿಜ್). A “ ” (Id).

156 Line 1. *For ನಿಹಾರಾಯ read* ನೀಹಾರಾಯ.

„ Line 2. *After ಲೋಹಿತಾಯ insert* or ಲೋಹಿನೀಯ.

„ Line b 6. *For ಅನು read* ಉಪ.



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- 157 Line 1. *Below ಸಂಚರ್ಮಯ insert ವರ್ಮಯ.*
- „ Line 3. *Below ಚರ್ಣಯ insert:—*  
 ವೃತಯ (ಣಿಚ್). “to make a vow as to food  
 to be taken or rejected.” (Sid. II. 231).  
 ವಸ್ತ್ರಯ (ಣಿಚ್). “to clothe.” (Id).
- „ Line 5. *For ತ್ಯಾವಯ read ತ್ಯಾವಿ.*
- „ Line 6. *For ತ್ಯಾವಯ, ವಾವಯ or ವಾವಯ read ತ್ಯಾವಿ, ವಾವಿ*  
*or ವಾವಿ; after ಣಿಚ್ insert (from 1st and 2nd personal*  
*pronouns in the singular); ಯುಷ್ಮಿ and ಅಸ್ಮಿ from 1st*  
*and 2nd personal pronouns except in the singular;*  
*and for ತಿರಾಯಯ, read ತಿರಾಯಿ.*
- „ Line 7. *For ಭಾವಯ or ಬಹಯ read ಭಾವಿ or ಬಹಿ; and after*  
*235) insert the following:—*  
 ಮದ್ಯ, ತ್ವದ್ಯ, (from 1st and 2nd personal pronouns  
 in the singular) (ಕ್ಯಜ್. ಕ್ಯಜ್). ಅಸ್ಮದ್ಯ, ಯುಷ್ಮದ್ಯ (from 1st  
 and 2nd personal pronouns except in the singular)  
 (ಕ್ಯಜ್. ಕ್ಯಜ್). ಪ್ರಕಸ್ಯ (from ಪ್ರಕಸ್) (from ಬಹು) (ಣಿಚ್) (Sid.  
 II. 236.) ವರಯ or ವಾರಯ (from ಉರು) (ಣಿಚ್) (Sid. II.  
 236.)
- Note that the words ದುಃಖ, ಹರ್ಷ, ಗರ್ವ, ಸುಖ, ಮೂರ್ಛಾರ್, ನಿद्रಾ, ಕೃಪಾ, ಧೂಮ, ಕರುಣ, ನಿತ್ಯ, ಚರ್ಮನ್ from which some of the above irregular roots are formed mean those who are possessed of what is signified by them (Sid. II. 228).
- „ Line b 7. *Before general insert the.*

## PART VI.

- 1 Line b 15. *After “agent” insert* So also we may say “the vessel cooks” though the vessel simply contains the object cooked. And likewise we may say “the sword cuts” though it is merely the instrument for the cutting. So we may say “the rice cooks” though it is merely the object of the action, if we consider it as the agent of the action as well as the object as

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we may do under certain circumstances. Thus, all things connected with an action may be used as "agent" whatever their special relation to the action may be, when we keep this relation out of sight and refer generally to any sort of their active connection with the action (ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ). (Sid. II. 274).

- 1 Line b 4. *After* recipient" *insert* (I. 4. 32.) *e. g.* In "He gives the cow to the Brahman," "Brahman" is the recipient.
- 2 Line b 13. *Before* all there *insert* In.
- 4 Line 3. *After* agent *insert* as well as of the object.
- „ Line 10. *After* stayed" *insert* ಪಜ್ಯತೇ "It is cooked" ಭಿದ್ಯತೇ "It is split."
- 5 Line 15. *For* ಕಾವ್ಯ *read* ಕಾವ್ಯಂ.
- 6 Line 13. *For* words from) *read* words) from.
- „ Line 14. *For* are *read* which are.
- „ Lines 15 & 16. *Omit* those which are; and *before* which *insert* those.
- 7 Line 18. *For* punishment *read* punishment; and *for* obstruct to *read* obstruct.
- „ Line b 12. *For* ರಥ್ *read* ರುಥ್; *for* ಪ್ರಘ್ *read* ಪ್ರಜ್ಞ್; and *for* ಬ್ರ *read* ಬ್ರಾ.
- 8 Line 17. *After* ಕಥ್ *insert* (ಕಥ).
- 9 Line 12. *For* he *read* it.
- „ Line b 8. *For* ದೇವತ್ತಂ *read* ದೇವದತ್ತಂ.
- 10 Line 16. *For* ವಹತಿ *read* ವಹತಿ.
- „ Lines 19, 21, 22 and 24 *For* ಬಲೀವರ್ಧಾ *read* ಬಲೀವರ್ಧಾ.
- 11 Line 11. *For* ಕಪ್ಪಾಯತಿ *read* ಕಪ್ಪಾಯ.
- 12 Line b 7. *After* action *insert* by reason of the sense of the primitive word not including that of both the agent and the object.
- 13 Line 8. *After* only *insert* for in these cases both the agent and the object should be in the genitive case.
- „ Line 9. *For* ವಿಭತ್ಯಾ *read* ವಿಭಿತ್ಯಾ.
- 15 Lines 6 & 9. *After* 70) *insert* *e. g.*
- „ Line b 11. *For* accusative *read* genitive.

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15 *Above para 35 insert the following :—*

34 A. Any noun except those which have no gender and except those whose gender is invariably fixed, provided it is capable of expressing a quality, may, in the form of a neuter accusative, be used as an adverb qualifying a word derived from roots (Sid. I. 395, 405. notes 22, 23) *e. g.* ಮೃದುವಚತಿ, ಮಂದಂಗಚ್ಛತಿ, ಶೀಘ್ರವದತಿ, ಧ್ರುವಂದರ್ಯತಿ, ಪ್ರಾತಃಕಮನೀಯಂ, ಭಕ್ತಿಪೂರ್ವಕಂಯಜೇತ, ದೃಢಂಭಕ್ತಿಃ.

16 Line 7. *At the end of the line add* ಪಿವನೇನವದ್ಯತೇ “It is cooked by the food” *i. e.* “the food cooks” (gets cooked). ರಾಪ್ತೇನಭಿದ್ಯತೇ “It is split by the wood” *i. e.* “the wood splits.”

17 Line 17. *For* accusative agent *read* causative agent.

18 Lines b 11 & 10. *Omit* which becomes ರಾಮಾಗೋವಿಂದೇನ ಗ್ರಾಹಂಕಮಯತಿ.

„ *Below para 43 insert the following :—*

43 A. In the passive construction, the nouns employed in the accusative case with intransitive verbs because they are the names of countries or they denote time or the distance to be travelled or the state of an action, may be either in the accusative or nominative case when they are not used along with a “causative object” but when there is such an object, this should be in the nominative case, those nouns being put only in the accusative case (Sid. II. 273). *e. g.* ಮಾನಃ or ಮಾನಃಅಸ್ಯತೇ ದೇವದತ್ತೇನ from ಮಾನಮಾಸ್ಮಾದೇವದತ್ತಃ but ಮಾನಮಾಸ್ಯತೇ ದೇವದತ್ತಃ from ಮಾನಮಾಸಮಾದೇವದತ್ತಂ.

„ Last line. *Before* of course *insert* So ಭೋಜ್ಯತೇಮಾಣವಕಮೋದನಂ or ಮಾಣವಕಪಿದನಂ.

19 Last line. *For* ascetism *read* asceticism.

20 Line 14. *For* ದ್ವಿ, ದ್ರೋಣ *read* ದ್ವಿದ್ರೋಣ.

21 Line 1. *For* words *read* the word ಅಲಂ.

„ Line 3. *Omit* ಪ್ರಭುಃ or ಸಮರ್ಥಃ or.

„ Line 4. *For* ಕೃತಃ or *read* ಅಲಂ.

„ Line 6. *For* offering *read* offering.

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- 21 Line 10. *Before ಹರಯೇ insert e. g.*  
 „ Line b 10. *For desist read to desist.*  
 „ Line b 9. *For swerving read to swerve.*  
 23 Line 14. *After owner insert and so forth.*  
 „ Line 16. *After hell" insert ಪೂರ್ವಕಾಯಸ್ಯ. "the front part of the body.*  
 „ *Below para 66 insert the following :—*  
     66 A. The genitive case is used optionally for the dative case along with words meaning "sufficient for" or "a match for" other than ಅಂ (II. 3. 16; Sid I. 282.) e. g. ದೈತ್ಯೇಭ್ಯಃ or ದೈತ್ಯಾನಾಂಹರಿಪ್ರಭುಃ, ಸಮರ್ಥಃ, or ಕಕ್ಷಃ.  
 „ Line b 12. *For species read species.*  
 „ Line b 10. *For lattar read latter.*  
 „ Line b 2. *For marke read make.*  
 24 Line 11. *For form read from.*  
 „ Line 12. *After e. g. insert ಕೃಂಗಾಚ್ಛರೋಜಾಯತೇ "The arrow is produced from the horn."*  
 „ Line b 9. *For Spirtual read Spiritual.*  
 25 Line 16. *For elephant read the elephant.*  
 26 Line b 9. *After action insert otherwise than as mentioned in (3) A of para 68.*  
 „ *At the end of the last line insert So also is the phrase ಧೂಮಾವಸ್ಥಿವಾನ.*  
 27 Lines b 8 & 7. *For ಗಾಮಂ read ಗ್ರಾಮಂ.*  
 28 Line 15. *Before e. g. insert But it is added that the genitive case as above should not be used except when the intention is merely to show the bare connection (ಸಂಬಂಧ) between the governing and the governed word. (ಕೇಷತ್ವೇನವಿವಕ್ಷಿತೇ) (Sid. I. 300).*  
 29 Col. 1 *After as ಅತನ್ insert except such compounds as ಪುತ್ರಃ, ಪ್ರತ್ಯುತ್ಪನ್ನಃ, and so forth which have for their subordinate members words formed from the root ಅಂಚ್ (ಅಂಚು).*  
 „ Col. 3 *For ಪೂರ್ವಂ read ಪೂರ್ವಂ.*  
 „ Para 69 line 3. *For require read require.*  
 30 Col. 1 last line. *After ಧಿಕ್ insert or ಧಿಗ್.*

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- 31 Col. 1 line b 4. *After more insert than.*  
 „ Col. 1 last line. *For ಅಜ್ read ಅಜ್.*
- 32 Col. 1 *For “the lord” read “being the lord to or having as lord”*  
 „ Col. 1 last line. *After ಸ್ಪೃಹ್ insert if the sense conveyed is of mere ordinary desire as distinguished from longing desire.*  
 „ Col. 3 last line. *After flowers” insert But ಪುಷ್ಪಾಣಿಸ್ಪೃಹ ಯತಿ. “He loves flowers”.*
- 33 Cols. 1 & 2 *For ಹ್ಯ and ಹ್ಯತೆ read ಹ್ಯ and ಹ್ಯತೆ.*
- 34 Col. 1 line b 3. *For ಮತೆ read ಮತೇ.*
- 35 Col. 1 *For ಅಜ್ read ಅಜ್.*
- 36 Col. 3 line 3. *After mother insert but ಸಾಧುಃ or ನಿವೃಣಾಮಾ ತರಂಪ್ರತಿ or ಪರಿ or ಅನು.*
- 37 Clause (f). *Omit (2) and read (3) as (2).*  
 „ Col. 1 line b 2. *For ದುಹ್ read ದ್ರುಹ್; and for ಈರ್ಷ read ಈರ್ಷ್ಯ.*  
 „ Col. 1 last line. *For ಅಸೂಯ್ read ಅಸೂಯ (from ಅನು or ಅಸೂಯ್).*  
 „ Col. 3 lines b 5 & 4. *For ದೇವದತ್ತಃ ಅಧಿಕೃತ್ಯಾತಿ read ದೇವದತ್ತ ಮಧಿಕೃತ್ಯಾತಿ.*
- 38 Clause (b) col. 3 *After understood insert ಆಸನಾತ್ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷತೇ “He sees from the seat” (i. e. being seated). Here the word ಉಪವಿಕ್ಯ may be considered as the word understood. So ಕೃಕುರಾಜ್ಜಿತ್ಯಾತಿ may be taken as equivalent to ಕೃಕುರಂವೀಕ್ಷ್ಯಜಿಹ್ವಾತಿ.*  
 „ Section (B) *For require read allow; and for Cases require read Cases allowed.*  
 „ *Opposite to (1) ಜ್ಞಾ for and read or.*  
 „ Col. 3. *For ooked read looked; and for enve read even.*
- 39 Heading of col. 2. *For nauns read nouns.*  
 „ Heading of col. 3. *For Required read allowed.*  
 „ Col. 1. *For ಸ್ಯಾಮಿ read ಸ್ಯಾಮಿಃ; for ಪ್ರಸೂತಃ read ಪ್ರಸೂತ; and for ಪ್ರಸೀತ read ಪ್ರಸಿತ.*  
 „ Col. 3. *For and read or.*

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39 Col. 4. *For ಕತಾಯ read ಕತಾಯ or ಕತೇನ; and for ಪ್ರಸೀತೆ read ಪ್ರಸಿತೆ.*

„ *Insert the following as (9 a).*

Words from ನಾಥ್ಯ	“Object”	ಸರ್ವಿಷೆ or
when this root has the	(II. 3. 55.)	ಸರ್ವಿ ನಾಥತೆ.
sense of ‘to solicit.’		

40 Col. 1 *For ಸಜೆ read ಸಜೆ.*

„ Col. 1 *After ಕ್ರಾಫ್ insert (for ಕ್ರಫ್ irregularly).*

„ Col. 3. *For required read allowed; and for and read or; and opposite to article (12) in this col. insert 2nd or 6th.*

„ Article 14 col. 4 *For ಚೋರಮುಜ್ಜಾಸಯತಿ read ಚೋರಮುಜ್ಜಾಸಯತಿ.*

41 Heading of col. 1 *For Wodrs read Words.*

„ Heading of col. 3 *For Required read allowed.*

„ *Above article (16) insert II. Classes of words as a heading.*

„ Article (16) col. 1 *After way insert wherein the motion actually takes place.*

„ „ col. 4 *After ಸಜ್ಜತಿ inset but ಉತ್ಪಥೇನವಥೇ or ಪಂಥಾನಂಸಜ್ಜತಿ “From the by-path he goes towards the road.” (Here the word ವಥೇ is in the dative case, though it denotes a way as the traveller is supposed to have not yet actually entered it).*

„ Article (18) col. 1 *After them insert provided the word is not “ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ.”*

„ „ col. 4. *After “Krishna” insert but only ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣಸ್ತುಭೂಯಾತ್.*

42 Heading of col. 3 *For required read allowed.*

„ Article (20) col. 4 *For ಮಾತಾರಂ read ಮಾತರಂ.*

„ *After article (21) insert the following:—*

(22). Words meaning	General re-	4th or 6th	ದೈತ್ಯೇಭ್ಯ or
“sufficient for” or	lation. (II.		ದೈತ್ಯಾನಾಂಹರಿ
“a match for” ex-	3. 16; Sid.		ಪ್ರಭಾ or ಸಮ
cept the word ಅಂ.	I. 282).		ರ್ಥ or ಕಕ್ಷಿ.
			But ದೈತ್ಯಾಯ
			ಅಂ.

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42 *Above para 70 insert the following:—*

69 A. It has been said with regard to the words referred to in (9 a), (10), (11), (12), (14), (15), (20) and (21) that the option of using the words governed by them in the genitive case as stated should not be exercised except when the intention is merely to point out the bare connection between the former and the latter (Sid. I. 296 to 299) (ಶೇಷತ್ವೇನವಿವಕ್ಷಿತೇ). And it has been also said in the case of all words in general that the words governed by them should be in the genitive case when the intention is merely as above (Sid. I. 294, 304.)  
e. g. ಭಜೇಚ್ಛೇನೋಃ; ಫಲಾನಾಂತ್ಯಮ್; ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಸ್ಯಕಾರ್ವಣ್; ಸರಕಸ್ಯಜಿವ್ಯಮ್.

44 Lines 13 & 14. *For geting read getting.*

„ Line b 13. *For an agent read agent.*

„ Line b 9. *For the good read good.*

„ Line b 8. *For the bad read bad.*

„ Line b 7. *For the good read good.*

45 Line b 11. *After writer insert (ಪರೋಕ್ಷ).*

„ Last line. *For ಲೇನ read ಲೇನ.*

46 Line 5. *For did not read did.*

„ Line 12. *For should read could.*

„ Line b 3. *For ಯೋಯಂ read ಯೋಯಂ.*

47 Line 7. *Put the city of in parenthesis.*

„ Line b 6. *Before ಕಟಂಕುರಾತ್ insert e. g.*

48 Line 7. *For ಉರ್ಧ್ವ read ಉರ್ಧ್ವ.*

„ Line 8. *For and the word ಸ್ತೃ are not read are not used, or if used, the word ಸ್ತೃ also is.*

„ Line 10. *For ಉರ್ಧ್ವಂ read ಉರ್ಧ್ವಂ.*

„ Line 11. *For perfrom read perform.*

„ Line 13. *For ಯಜೋತು read ಯಜೇತ.*

„ Line 17 *For ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಯ read ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಯತು.*

„ Line b 9. *For ಭುಜ್ಯಾಂ read ಭುಜ್ಯಾಂ.*

„ Line b 5. *After provided insert the sense of hope is implied and.*

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- 49 Line 4. After ಅಲಂ insert optionally if the words used along with them are words from roots meaning "to expect or think" and are not accompanied by the word ಯದ್, and absolutely otherwise.
- „ Line 6. After ಭಿಂದ್ಯಾತ್ insert or ಭೇತ್ಸ್ಯತಿ.
- „ Line 7. After head " insert But.
- „ Line b 13. After burden " insert ತ್ವಮಿದಂಕನ್ಯಾಂವಹೇಷಿ.  
"You are fit to marry this girl."
- „ Line b 7. For are put read may be put.
- „ Line b 6. After ನಮೋತ್ತೇತ್ insert or ನಂಸ್ಯತಿಚೇತ್; and after ಯಾಯಾತ್ insert or ಯಾಸ್ಯತಿ.
- 50 Line b 4. For ವೀರಪ್ರಸವಾಃ read ವೀರಪ್ರಸವಾ.
- 52 Line b 14. For ಉನೀಹು read ಲಾನೀಹು.
- 53 Line 6. For two last read last two.
- „ Line 7. For differnt read different.
- 54 Line 15. After e, g. insert ಕಃ or; and for ನಿನಿ read ನಿನ್ನಿ.
- „ Line b 7. After ಅನಿನ್ನಿದ್ಯಃ insert ತದ್ಗರ್ಹಾಮಿ.
- „ Line b 5. After above insert when the word ಯಚ್ಚ or ಯತ್ರ is not used and the optative when the word ಯಚ್ಚ or ಯತ್ರ is used.
- 55 Line 11. After e. g. insert ಅಶ್ವರ್ಯಮೇತತ್ಯಾದ್ or ಯತ್ರತ್ವಂ ಕೂದ್ರಂಯಾಜಯೇಷಿ "It is a wonder that you should make a sūdra perform a sacrifice; and for ಅಶ್ವರ್ಯಮೇತತ್ read ಅಶ್ವರ್ಯಮೇತತ್.
- 56 Line b 4. After Hari" insert ಜಾತು &c. ತ್ವಾದ್ಯ ಕೇಹಿಮನಿನ್ನಿದ್ಯಃ ನ್ನಾವಕಲ್ಪಯಾಮಿ "Neither do I believe nor tolerate that one like you will (attempt to) blaspheme Hari."
- 57 Line 12. For isused read is used.
- „ Line 15. After did " insert ನಕರೋಮಿನಾಕಾರ್ಷಂ "What of that, I did not."
- „ Line b 4. After eat " insert But ಯಾವತ್ದಾಸ್ಯತೇತಾವದ್ಭೋಜ್ಯತೇ "As much as will be given so much will be eaten" (ಯಾವತ್ is not a particle); ಪುರಾಯಾಸ್ಯತಿ "He will go through the town" (ಪುರಾ is not a particle)



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- 58 Line 4. *After ಕತಮೆ insert* or the interrogative pronoun.  
 „ Line 8. *After feed" insert* (Here the speaker is supposed to be desirous of obtaining the food.)  
 „ Line 13. *For* in the *read* having the sense of the ; *and after imperative insert* (ಲೋಡರ್ಥ).  
 „ Line b 10. *After ಅವನನ್ insert* (ಅವರೋಕ್ಷ).  
 „ Line b 9. *After ಉಷುಃ insert* (ವರೋಕ್ಷ).  
 „ Line b 2. *After verb insert* for if such words are used the 2nd future alone should be used, and this, even instead of the 1st future (see below) and provided also words having the sense of wish are not used along with the verb ; for if such words are used, the optative only should be used (see below.)  
 59 Line 8. *For* in *read* having the sense of.  
 „ Line b 13. *After 160) insert e. g.*  
 „ Line b 8. *After 134) insert e. g.*  
 60 Line 3. *At the end of the line add* But ಕಂಸಂಜಘಾಸಕಂ.  
 “Did he kill *Kamsa*” (not recent).  
 61 *Below line 13 insert the following:—*

(G). When the particle ಮಾಜ್ is used along with the verb, whatever be the time of the action, the aorist is used alternatively with the imperfect if the word ಸ್ಮ is used at the same time but exclusively otherwise (III. 3. 175, 176) *e. g.* ಮಾಸ್ಮಕರೋತ್ or ಮಾಸ್ಮಕಾರ್ಪಿತ್ but ಮಾಕಾರ್ಪಿತ್.

27. It is needless to add that the persons of the verbs in the several tenses alluded to should be regulated by the substantives whose actions they express ; but it is said that when joke is implied with reference to an action the verb denoting it must always be used in the 2nd person with the word ಮನ್ಯೇ which is from the root ಮನ್ in the first person singular (I. 4. 106.) *e. g.* ವಿಹಿ or ವಿತಂ or ವಿತಮನ್ಯೇಢಧೇನಯಾಸ್ಯನಿ or ಯಾಸ್ಯತಃ or ಯಾಸ್ಯಥ. ವಿಹಿ ಹಿಂ. ಮನ್ಯೇಢಿದನಂಭೋಹ್ಯೈಸೇ or ಭೋಹ್ಯೈಢಧೇ or ಭೋಹ್ಯೈಢ್ವೇ.

- „ *Above para 2 insert the following:—*

1 A. A word repeated is, in the form in which it is after repetition, called ಅಮೋದಿತಂ (*amreditam*).

# LIST OF CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

## B. AUTHORITIES CITED.

(Line b = Line from bottom.)

## PART I.

### PAGE.

- 4 Line 2. *For* I. 3. 9 *read* I. 3. 3, 9.
- 5 Line 6. *For* I. 4. 10; I. 4. 12 *read* I. 4. 10, 12; I. 2. 27, 28. Sid. I. 5. note 17.
- „ Line 12. *After* 2 *insert* 29.
- „ Line 21. *After* modifications *insert* (Sid. I. 9.)
- „ Line 23. *After* invention *insert* (M. M. 6.)
- 7 Line 2. *After* kinds *insert* (Sid. I. 10.)
- „ Line b 3. *After* accentuation *insert* (B. 16.)
- 8 Line b 8. *For* 8 *read* VIII.
- „ Line b 7. *After* 11 *insert* B. 14.
- 9 Line 12. *Before* 70 *insert* 69.
- 10 Line 7. *For* I. 1. *read* I. 4.
- 15 Line 14. *After* sentence *insert* (M. M. 19.)
- „ Line 18. *For* 11 *read* 1.
- 16 Line 9. *For* 52 *read* 74 b.
- „ Line 13. *After* affixes *insert* (III. 1. 32).
- „ Line b 11. *After* Sid. II. *insert* 3.
- „ Lines b 8 & 7. *For* III. 2. 123, 15; III. 3. 15, 162, 172; III. 2. 111; III. 3. 161; III. 2. 110; III. 3. 139 *read* III. 2. 110, 111, 115, 123; III. 3. 13, 15, 139, 161, 162, 173.
- 17 Line 2. *For* I *read* II.
- „ Line 12. *For* 1 *read* 2.
- „ Line 19. *For* 1 *read* 1; III. 4. 67.
- 18 Line 5. *For* 2 *read* 3.
- „ Line 6. *For* 2 *read* 3.
- 19 Line 1. *Omit* I. 1. 37.
- 21 Line 17. *After* below *insert* (VIII. 1. 7.)
- „ Line b 9. *For* 12 *read* 76.

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- 21 Line b 7. *For VII. read III.*  
 23 Line 17. *After words insert (I. 4. 14, 104.)*  
 „ Line 21. *After affixes insert (II. 4. 71.)*  
 „ Line b 5. *After nouns insert (I. 2. 46.)*  
 „ Last line. *After endings insert (V. 4. 68.)*  
 24 Line 14. *After meaning insert (I. 4. 80 ; Sid. II. 21, 22.)*  
 „ Line 19. *After 263 insert I. 4. 83.*  
 „ Line b 4. *After 88 insert 90.*  
 „ Line b 2. *Omit 93.*  
 25 Line 10. *After 4 insert 93.*  
 „ Line 17. *After root insert (M. W. 784.)*  
 „ Line 20. *After words insert (I. 4. 59.)*  
 27 Line 19. *For M 22 read M. M. 23.*  
 „ Line b 8. *For 69 read 60.*  
 29 Line 10. *For 27 read 72.*  
 „ Line b 6. *After 3 insert 51.*  
 „ Line b 4. *After 3 insert 51.*  
 31 Line b 10. *For 15, I read 151 note.*  
 33 Line b 3. *For 30 read 31.*  
 35 Line b 4. *For 180 read 181.*  
 36 Line 17. *For 81 read 181.*  
 39 Line b 9. *After after insert (Sid. II. 14.)*  
 41 Line 3. *For Sid. I. 6 ; I. 37, 161 read Sid. I. 161 ; VI. 1, 37.*  
 „ Line b 2. *For 10 read 1.*  
 44 Line 7. *Omit (Sid. II. 42.)*  
 „ Line b 10. *For Sid. II. 58 read I. 1. 58.*

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 PART II.

- 1 Line b 15. *After note insert and Sid. II. 167.*  
 2 Line 6. *Omit 61 ; and after 66 insert Kás thereon.*  
 4 Line 10. *After ๕ insert (VIII. 2. 66.)*  
 „ Line 12. *For 46 read 56.*  
 6 Line 2. *After 4 insert 46, 47.*  
 8 Line b 11. *After useless insert (VIII. 4. 48, 50, 51, 52.)*

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- 9 Line 16. *For* VI. 1. 128; I. 1. 51 *read* VI. 1. 87, 128;  
Sid. I. 52 note 64.
- „ Line b 8. *For* VII. 1. 27 *read* VI. 1. 127.
- 20 Line 11. *For* 44 *read* 43.
- „ Line 15. *After* 60 *insert* Sid. I. 61.
- „ Line b 11. *After* 42 *insert* 44.
- „ Line b 5. *Omit* 44.
- 21 Line b 7. *Omit* 24.
- „ Lines b 2 & 1. *After* *concur insert* (Sid. I. 63.)
- 22 Line 3. *For* VIII. 3. 26, 100, 27 *read* VIII. 3. 26, 27-  
B. 100.
- „ Line 6. *Before* VIII. *insert* VI. 1. 114;
- „ Line 10. *For* VI. 3. 111 *read* Sid. I. 81.
- „ Line 21. *For* 34 *read* 36.
- „ Line 22. *After* 25<sup>6</sup> *insert* (VIII. 3. 36.)
- „ Line 23. *After* otherwise *insert* (VIII. 3. 34.)
- „ Line 25. *For* VIII. 3. 34. *read* VIII. 4. 40, 41.
- 45 Line 19. *Before* 13 *insert* 12.
- 48 Line 1. *For* 235 *read* 35.
- „ Line 9. *For* B 453, 454 *read* Sid. II. 21.
- „ Line 15. *After* 32<sub>9</sub> *insert* (Sid. II. 99.)
- 49 Line b 10. *Omit* VIII. 3. 58.
- 50 Line 8. *After* Sid. II. *insert* 28.
- 51 Line 3. *For* 91 *read* 61.
- „ Line 11. *For* Kás on VIII. 3. 64 *read* Sid. II. 205.
- 52 Line b 13. *After* 28 *insert* Sid. II. 36.
- 53 Line 15. *After* 79 *insert* Sid. II. 152.
- 54 Line 13. *After* 44 *insert* 46, 47.
- 56 Line 12. *Omit* Sid. I. 147.
- 58 Line b 7. *For* 187 *read* 151.
- 59 Line 19. *For* 29 *read* 59.
- 60 Line 9. *After* word *insert* (Sid. I. 48.)
- 63 Line b 10. *After* 47 *insert* 48.
- 64 (b) Line 6. *After* 17 *insert* 20.
- 65 Line 6. *For* 3. 3 *read* 3. 2.
- „ Line 13. *After* 3 *insert* (VIII. 3. 5.)
- 67 Line b 2. *For* 3 *read* 4; and *for* 417 note *read* 416  
note 61.

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- 70 Line 11. *For B 360 read VIII. 3. 60.*  
 71 Line 7. *After 3 insert 65.*  
 „ Line 12. *After 67 insert Sid. II. 56.*  
 „ Last line *After 71 insert Sid. II. 102.*  
 72 Line 13. *After 70 insert 71.*  
 73 Line 8. *After 118 insert Sid II. 102.*  
 74 Line 14. *After 74 insert Sid. II. 102.*  
 „ Line b 4. *For 8 read VIII.*  
 75 Line 3. *After 88 insert Sid. II. 123.*  
 „ Line b 6. *For 92 read 93.*  
 „ Last line. *For to 100 read Sid. I. 474 note 29.*  
 76 Line 10. *After ಷಕೃ, insert (VIII. 3. 98 ; Sid. I. 474. note 29).*

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 PART III.

- 3 Line b 6. *After grammar insert (III. 1. 82.)*  
 4 Line 19. *Omit 30 and IV. 4. 55.*  
 7 Line 7. *After 22 insert 23.*  
 10 Line b 7. *For 19 read 16 ; Sid. II. 241.*  
 11 Line 13. *For 13 read 3.*  
 15 Article (1). *Omit 30.*  
 16 Article (2). *Omit 30.*  
 17 *Opposite to viii roots omit 87.*  
 „ Article (3). *For I. 2, 12, 17 read I. 2. 11, 12.*  
 „ „ *After 45 insert 48, 55, 57, 62 ; Omit VI. 1. 68 ; and for VIII. 2. 27 ; Sid. I. 111 read VII. 4. 93. VII. 3. 72 ; Sid. II. 277, 278.*  
 „ Article (4). *Omit VIII. 2. 25.*  
 „ Article (5). *After 3೨೯ insert (III. 1. 33 ; VI. 4. 62.)*  
 18 Article (1). *After 3 insert 4.*  
 „ Article (2). *After 34 insert 91 ; before 79 insert 78 ; and after 82 insert I. 2. 5.*  
 „ Article (3). *Before 79 insert 78 ; Omit 99 ; and for 87 read 85.*  
 „ Article (4). *For 79 read 78, 79, 80.*

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- 18 Article (5). *After 86 insert 89; before 79 insert 78; and after 106 insert Sid. II. 15.*
- 19 Article (6). *After III. 4 insert 78; omit 85; after 5 insert VII. 2. 81.*
- „ Article (7). *After 4 insert 78, 99, 100, 101.*
- „ Article (8). *For III read (III; and after 4 insert 78, 99, 100, 101.*
- „ Article (9). *For 100 read 78, 99, 100, 101; and for VIII. 3. 78 read VI. 4. 104; VII. 2. 81.*
- „ Article (10). *For 100 read 78, 99, 100, 101; VII. 2. 81.*
- 20 Line 7. *After 124 insert 125, 126, 105, 106.*
- „ Line 9. *After 70 insert Sid. II. 364.*
- „ Line 11. *After 4 insert 19, 20.*
- „ Line 13. *After 3 insert 10; and after 4 insert 65.*
- 22 Line 10. *After ३ insert (III. 1. 43.)*
- „ Line b 12. *After said insert (III. 4. 78.)*
- „ Line b 8. *For 126 read 127.*
- 23 Line b 8. *After 107 insert Sid. II. 16.*
- 25 Line 10. *After 10 insert B 510.*
- 30 Line b 3. *After Vibhāsha insert (I. 1. 44.)*
- 31 Line 5. *Omit VII. 2. 49.*
- „ Line b 2. *Before 49 insert 44.*
- 32 Line 4. *Before I insert VII. 2. 44.*
- „ Line 9. *Omit VII. 2. 49.*
- 33 Line 2. *After ३४ insert (VII. 2. 13.)*
- „ Line b 5. *After optionally insert (VII. 2. 15.)*
- „ Lines b 4 & 3. *Omit (VII. 2. 15.)*
- 37 Line b 5. *After 71 insert Sid. II. 269.*
- 38 Line 13. *For 13 read 73.*
- 40 Line 15. *For 10 read 101.*
- „ Line 16. *For 25 read Kās on VI. 4. 48.*
- 41 Line b 14. *Omit VII. 4. 73.*
- 42 Line 24. *Omit Kās on VI. 4. 49.*
- 44 Line b 11. *After 100 insert 102; VIII. 2. 77.*
- 45 Line 5. *Omit VI. 1. 40; and after 100 insert 102.*
- „ Line b 5. *After 4 insert 27; and omit Sid. II. 25, 216.*
- 46 Line 4. *For VII. 4. 25 read VI. 1. 66.*
- „ Line 15. *Omit 126.*

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- 49 Line 12. *After* ၵၵၵ *insert* (I. 1. 6.)  
 „ Line 15. *After* vowels *insert* (VII. 3. 87.)  
 „ Line 18. *Omit* 6.  
 „ Last line. *After* 101 *insert* I. 1. 51; VIII. 2. 78.  
 51 Line 4. *After* 52 *insert* 65.  
 „ Line 10. *After* ၵၵၵၵ *insert* (Sid. II. 310).  
 „ Line 18. *For* 52 *read* 59; *and for* 3, 10 *read* 310.  
 „ Line b 5. *After* 73 *insert* Kàs thereon.  
 52 Line 9. *After* 19 *insert* 21; Sid. II. 218.  
 „ Line b 13. *After* 21 *insert* See B 894 and Kàs on VI. 4.  
     21 which are in conflict with Sid. II. 218.  
 53 Line 3. *For* III. 1. 78 *read* VI. 4. 23.  
 „ Line b 13. *After* 112 *insert* 151.  
 60 Line 15. *For* Kàs. on VI. 4. 51 *read* Sid. II. 191.  
 „ Line 17. *For* 51 *read* 59.  
 „ Line 21. *After* 66 *insert* I. 1. 51; Sid. II. 25.  
 „ Line b 5. *For* 61 *read* 78.  
 61 Line 1. *For* 59 *read* 60.  
 „ Line 12. *After* 54 *insert* Sid. II. 11.  
 „ Line b 5. *Before* and *insert* (VII. 4. 93).  
 62 Line 10. *For* Kàs thereon *read* Sid. II. 209.  
 „ Line b 14. *Before* 90 *insert* 91, 92.  
 „ Line b 13. *Before* 216 *insert* 210.  
 63 Line 14. *For* 47 *read* 45, 47, 150,  
 64 Line 3. *After* 126 *insert* Sid. II. 33.  
 72 Line 12. *For* 61 *read* 51; Sid. II. 60, 268.  
 73 Line 6. *After* vowels *insert* (Sid. II. 190.)  
 78 Line b 11. *After* 9 *insert* VII. 2. 41.  
 „ Line b 10. *After* 10 *insert* VII. 2. 44.  
 „ Line b 8. *After* 10 *insert* VII. 2. 49.  
 87 Line b 10. *For* 78 *read* 87.  
 „ Last line. *Omit* III. 1. 73.  
 88 Line 7. *Omit* III. 1. 79; *and after* 107 *insert* Sid. II. 70.  
 „ Line 17. *For* 3 *read* 111.  
 „ Line 19. *For* VIII *read* III.  
 89 Line 4. *For* 13 *read* 113.  
 93 Para 28, line 6. *After* ၵၵၵၵ-ၵၵၵၵ *insert* (III. 1. 33; VI.  
     4. 62).

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- 96 Line b 15. *For VI read VII.*  
 „ Line b 14. *Omit VI. 4.*  
 108 Line 7. *For Kàs on VII. 4. 95 read Sid. II. 190 note 5.*  
 111 Line 15. *After 103 insert Sid. II. 114.*  
 „ Line b 12. *After 4 insert Sid. II. 114.*  
 112 Line 12. *Omit 4*  
 „ Line b 9. *Omit 110.*  
 „ Line b 8. *Omit (III. 4. 109.)*  
 113 Line 1. *For B 504 read Sid. II. 57; and before 36 insert 35.*  
 „ Line 3. *For B 504 read Sid. II. 23.*  
 „ Line b 7. *After 68 insert Sid. II. 216.*  
 „ Line b 3. *Omit (III. 4. 79; VII. 2. 81.)*  
 291 Col. 3. *For Kàs on I. 3. 30, read Sid. II. 247; and after 29 insert Sid. II. 246.*  
 292 Col. 3. *For Kàs on I. 3. 21. read Sid. II. 242.*  
 293 Col. 3. *After 40 insert Sid. II. 250. and for I. 9. read I. 3.*  
 294 Col. 3. *For 19 read 18; for Kàs on I. 3. 21 read Sid. II. 242; and after 51 insert Sid. II. 253.*  
 295 Col. 3. *After 54 insert Sid. II. 253; for (Kàs on) (I. 3. 44.) read (I. 3. 44; Kàs thereon); and after 27 insert Sid. II. 245.*  
 296 Col. 3. *For Kàs thereon read Sid. II. 241; after 55 insert Sid. II. 253; for Kàs on I. 3. 29. read Sid. II. 246; and for Kàs on I. 3. 21. read Sid. II. 32, 242.*  
 297 Col. 3. *After 37 insert Sid. II. 250; for Kàs on I. 3. 21 read Sid. II. 243; and for I. 3. 29 read Sid. II. 246.*  
 298 Col. 3. *After 64 insert Sid. II. 255.*  
 299 Col. 3. *For Kàs thereon read Sid. II. 263; after 29 opposite to ३८६ insert Sid. II. 246; for Kàs on I. 3. 21 opposite to ३८६ read Sid. II. 243; for Kàs I. 3. 21. opposite to ३८६ read Sid. II. 242; and for I. 3. 29. opposite to ३८७ read Sid. II. 246.*  
 300 Col. 3 *For (I. 3. 22.) Kàs on read Sid. II. 243; after 24 insert Sid. II. 244; and after 26 insert Sid. II. 244.*



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- 301 Col. 3. *For* Kàs on I. 3. 25 *read* Sid. II. 244; *for* Kàs thereon *read* Sid. II. 245; *and for* Kàs on I. 3. 21 *read* Sid. II. 242.
- 305 Line b 8. *After* 57 *insert* Sid. II. 180.
- 306 Line 14. *After* 64 *insert* Sid. II. 146.
- 307 Line b 11. *For* 76 *read* 96.
- 308 Line 2. *After* 74 *insert* 75.
- 309 Line 10. *After* 80 *insert* Sid. II. 70.
- „ Line 16. *After* 37 *insert* 38. Kàs thereon.
- „ Line b 8. *After* 102 *insert* 167.
- 310 Line 16. *For* VII *read* VI.
- „ Line b 2. *After* 19 *insert* Sid. II. 354.
- 314 Line 3. *For* VI *read* VII.
- „ Line 11. *After* 21 *insert* 22.
- 316 Line b 13. *After* thereon *insert* Sid. II. 48, 219.
- 317 Line 13. *For* Kàs on I. 3. 87 *read* Sid. II. 264.
- 319 Line 5. *Before* Kàs *insert* Sid. II. 26.
- „ Line b 8. *After* 52 *insert* Sid. II. 142.
- 320 Line 10. *After* 47 *insert* Sid. II. 200.
- 322 Line 6. *After* 48 *insert* Sid. II. 168.
- 323 Line 5. *For* B 638 *read* Sid. II. 115.
- „ Line 17. *After* 66 *insert* 74.
- 324 Line 3. *After* 36 *insert* VII. 4. 11.
- „ Lines b 4 & 3. *For* Kàs on III. 1. 48 *read* Sid. II. 62.
- 325 Line 1. *For* Kàs on VII. 3. 34 *read* Sid. II. 272.
- 326 Line 4. *After* 75 *insert* Sid. II. 199.
- „ Line 13. *After* 139 *insert* Sid. II. 162.
- „ Line b 11. *After* 110 *insert* Sid. II. 121.
- „ Line b 9. *After* 13 *insert* Sid. II. 163.
- 331 Line 9. *For* Kàs thereon *read* Sid. II. 199.
- „ Line b 7. *After* 37 *insert* Sid. II. 217, 270.
- 333 Line b 10. *For* Kàs thereon *read* Sid. II. 112.
- „ Line b 2. *After* 4 *insert* 87; *and after* II. *insert* 208.
- 335 Last line. *Omit* VII. 3. 85.
- 336 Line b 10. *After* 79 *insert* Sid. II. 167.
- „ Line b 7. *After* 49 *insert* VII. 4. 55.
- „ Last line. *Omit* 55.
- 338 Line b 13. *For* Kàs on VII. 2. 49 *read* Sid. II. 202.

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- 339 Line 8. *After 104 insert 151.*  
 „ Line b 5. *After 102 insert 148.*  
 „ Last line. *For 55 read 56.*
- 340 Lines 9 & 10. *For Kás on VII. 2. 49 read Sid. II. 202 ;  
 and omit (VII. 2. 15.)*  
 „ Line 18. *For VII read VI.*
- 341 Line b 12. *After 67 insert 69.*
- 342 Line 6. *After 67 insert 69.*
- 344 Line b 7. *After 66 insert 69.*  
 „ Line b 5. *After 9 insert Sid. II. 100.*
- 346 Line b 8. *After 67 insert 69.*  
 „ Line b 4. *For Kás on I. 3. 89. read Sid. II. 264.*
- 347 Line 5. *After 72 insert Sid. II. 146.*  
 „ Line b 4. *For VII. read VI.*
- 349 Line 1. *For 99 read 89.*  
 „ Line 8. *For Kás on VII. 2. 49 read Sid. II. 202.*  
 „ Line b 4. *After 66 insert 67, 69.*
- 351 Line b 4. *After 87 insert Sid. II. 208.*
- 352 Line b 11. *After 61 insert Sid. II. 91.*
- 353 Line 4. *After 84 insert Sid. II. 117.*
- 354 Line 12. *Before B insert Sid. II. 212.*  
 „ Line b 10. *After 39 insert Sid. II. 212. B 766.*
- 355 Line 9. *After 47 insert Sid. II. 149.*  
 „ Line b 8. *After 37 insert 38 Kás thereon.*  
 „ Line b 5. *After 37 insert 38 Kás thereon.*
- 356 Line 3 *After 82 insert Sid. II. 78.*  
 „ Line b 14. *For 7 read 8.*  
 „ Line b 10. *After affixes insert (VII. 2. 45.)*  
 „ Line b 2. *After 61 insert Sid. II. 255.*
- 358 Line 4. *After 15 insert Sid. II. 254.*
- 359 Line 4. *After 62 insert Sid. II. 140.*
- 360 Line b 7. *For Kás on VII. 4. 54 read Sid. II. 203.*
- 361 Line 6. *After 95 insert Sid. II. 115.*  
 „ Lines b 7 & 6. *For Kás thereon read Sid. II. 194.*
- 364 Line 13. *After 2. 2 insert Sid. II. 131.*  
 „ Line b 8. *After 68 insert Sid. II. 157.*  
 „ Line b 4. *After 38 insert Sid. II. 121.*

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- 366 Line 10. *For 45 read 46.*  
 „ Line 16. *After 15 insert 19.*  
 367 Line b 3. *After 60 insert Sid. II. 255.*  
 368 Line 14. *Omit 4.*  
 „ Line b 5. *After 21 insert Sid. II. 114.*  
 370 Line 5. *Before 49 insert 58.*  
 373 Line b 4. *After 44 insert Sid. II. 134.*  
 374 Line 2. *For 5 read 4.*  
 „ Line 4. *After 56 insert Sid. II. 97.*  
 379 Line 8. *For 12 read 11.*  
 380 Line b 4. *After 67 insert 69.*  
 382 Line 6. *After 37 insert Sid. II. 192.*

## PART IV.

- 1 Line b 3. *After 1 insert 2 ; B. 902.*  
 2 Line 4. *After nouns insert (Sid. 1. 67 note 32).*  
 „ Line 28. *After 113 insert B. 822.*  
 3 Article (1). Col. 2. *For 41 read 141 and before 75 insert 3.*  
 „ Article (3). Col. 2 *For 371, 372 read 341, 342.*  
 4 Article (9). Col. 2. *For III. 3. 12 read III. 3. 10, 12.*  
 5 Article (11). Col. 2 *For 3. 3. 20 read III. 3. 20, 94, 102, 103, 104, 106, 107, 109, 110, 112.*  
 „ Article (12). Col. 2 *After ७३ insert (III. 3. 19, 56, 57, 88, 89, 94, 102, 103, 104, 106, 107, 109, 110, 112, 115, 117, 118, 121 ; IV. 4. 20).*  
 Article (13), Col. 2 *For 106, 111, 115 read 18, 56, 57, 88, 89, 94, 102, 103, 104, 106, 107, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 115 ; IV. 4. 20.*  
 6 Line 2. *For 171, 171 read 171.*  
 „ Article (1), Col. 2. *After 124 insert 125.*  
 7 Line 8. *After and by insert (III. 1. 94).*  
 12 Line 13. *Before III insert III. 1. 136 and for 4 read 3.*  
 „ Line 16. *After upapada insert (III. 1. 135.)*  
 „ Line 20. *Omit III. 1. 136.*  
 „ Line 23 *After afterwards insert (V. 3. 59 ; VI. 4. 154).*  
 „ Line 24. *After used insert (III. 1. 133.)*

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- 12 Line b 4. *After cases insert* (III. 3. 169; V. 3. 59; VI. 4. 154).
- „ Line b 2. *Omit* 135.
- 13 Line 6. *Omit* Sid. II. 371, 372.
- „ Line 9. *After afterwards insert* (III. 2. 129, 135, 177, 178; V. 3. 59; VI. 4. 154).
- „ Line 16. *For* 17 *read* 19.
- „ Line b 6. *After* 3 *insert* 104.
- 14 Line 26. *For* 56 *read* 57.
- „ Line 31. *For* 18 *read* 19, 88.
- 15 Line 1. *For* 3. 18; III. 3. 89 *read* 3. 19, 89.
- „ Line 2. *For* 18 *read* 19.
- „ Line 15. *Before* 125 *insert* 124.
- „ Line 17. *Omit* 124.
- 20 Line 27. *Omit* I. 4. 17.
- 21 Line 4. *After* 16 *insert* 18, 19 *and omit* IV. 1. 105.
- 22 Line 5. *Before* Sid *insert* VIII. 2. 8.
- 23 Line b 10. *Before* 7 *insert* 2 *and for* Sid. I *read* Sid II.
- „ Line b 5. *After* ३३३<sup>६</sup> *insert* (IV. 1. 1).
- „ Line b 4. *After* ३३३<sup>६</sup> *insert* (Id).
- 26 Line 7. *After* affixes *insert* (V. 3. 1.)
- 28 Line 8. *For* VII *read* VIII.
- 31 Line 4. *For* 4. 4 *read* 4, 3, 4; Sid. I. 136.
- 32 Line 7. *Omit* 4.
- „ Line 13. *After* 47 *insert* 49; Sid. I. 389.
- „ Line 15. *After* 48 *insert* 49.
- „ Line b 11. *After* 47 *insert* 49; Sid. I. 389.
- „ Line b 5. *Omit* (Id) *before* F.
- 33 Line 4. *Omit* V. 2. 46.
- „ Line b 4. *After* 41 *insert* M. M. 231.
- „ Last line. *After* 24 *insert* 25; Sid. I. 162.
- 34 Line 8. *After* 27 *insert* V. 2. 44.
- „ Last line. *After* 4 *insert* 32, 33.
- 35 Line 1. *After* 102 *insert* 103, 104, 105.
- „ Line 2. *Omit* VIII. 2. 3, 80.
- 47 Line b 3. *After* 72 *insert* Sid. I. 194, 197.
- 49 Line b 6. *After* 144 *insert* 145.
- 51 Line b 6. *After* ३३३३३३<sup>६</sup> *insert* (VI. 3. 42.)

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- 52 Line b 7. *After 45 insert* Sid. I. 465.  
 53 Line 6. *After 104 insert* Sid. I. 142.  
 56 Line 18. *For 81 read* 77.  
 57 Line 4. *After 45 insert* Kás thereon Sid. I. 465.  
 61 Line b 2. *After 44 insert* Kás thereon Sid. I. 211.  
 67 Line 4. *Omit* (IV. 1. 41.)  
 89 Col. 3. *Before 99 insert* 98.  
 91 Col. 3 line 10. *For V. 2 read* V. 4.  
 94 Col. 3 *Before 15 insert* 6.  
 95 Col. 3 *Below* ತ್ರಲ or ಖಲ *insert* (V. 3. 21.)  
 „ Col. 4 *Before* ಇದಾನೋ *insert* (V. 3. 17.) or; *and after*  
 (anomalous) *insert* (V. 3. 18).  
 99 Col. 3 *For* V. 3. 39 *read* V. 3, 27, 39; *opposite to* ಅಫ್,  
*after* ಅಸಾಽಽ *insert* (Id); *and for* V. 3. 29 *read* V. 3.  
 27, 29.  
 100 Col. 3 *For* V. 3. 29 *read* V. 3. 27, 29.  
 105 Col. 3. *Before* Sid. I *insert* VI. 1. 100.  
 122 Col. 1 Last line. *After* place *insert* (IV. 2. 68, 69, 70).  
 139 Col. 1 line 7. *For 2 read* 3.  
 143 Col. 3 line b 4. *For* IV. 1 *read* IV. 3.  
 146 Col. 1 *For* I. V *read* IV.  
 151 Article (35), col. 3 *After* (34) *insert* (V. 1. 12).  
 159 Col. 3. *For* 123 *read* 124.  
 163 Col. 3 *After* 86 *insert* 87.  
 177 Line b 14. *For 4 read* 1.  
 „ Line b 13. *Omit* 95.  
 180 Line 7. *For* IV. 66 *read* 4. 66.  
 181 Line b 11. *After 38 insert* I. 4. 61.  
 182 Line 14. *Omit* 72.  
 183 Line 8. *Omit* I. 4. 77.  
 185 Line 6. *After* vowels *insert* (B. 399).  
 186 Line 13. *After 59 insert* Sid. I. 394.  
 202 Col 1, line 11. *After* ಃ *insert* Sid. II. 625.  
 205 Line 6. *After 73 insert* Sid. I. 448.  
 „ Line b 16. *After 447 insert* notes 19 and 20.  
 „ Line b 4. *Before* Sid. *insert* I. 2. 72; *and after 447 insert*  
 note 20.

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- 206 Line b 8. *After 24 insert VI. 1. 107.*  
 207 Line b 15. *After 107 insert VII. 1. 24.*  
 „ Line b 14. *Omit VII. 1. 24.*  
 „ Line b 5. *After 82 insert 83.*

## PART V.

- 2 Line 5. *Before B insert II. 1. 3.*  
 „ Line b 14. *Before B insert II. 1. 1.*  
 3 Line b 12. *For 369 read 368.*  
 „ Line b 6. *After compound insert (II. 1. 4.)*  
 „ Line b 3. *After depends insert (II. 1. 5.)*  
 „ Last line. *After one insert (II. 1. 22.)*  
 4 Line 1. *Before A insert (I. 2. 42.)*  
 „ Line 2. *After dviguḥ insert (II. 1. 23.)*  
 „ Line 5. *After subordinate insert (II. 2. 23.)*  
 „ Line 8. *Before B insert (II. 2. 29.)*  
 „ Line 17. *After 370 insert note 127.*  
 „ Line b 10. *After 6 insert Sid. I. 325..*  
 7 Line 3. *For 2. 20 read 1. 20 ; Sid. I. 332 note 53.*  
 „ Line 7. *After 21 insert Sid. I. 333.*  
 8 Line 11. *After 11 insert Sid. I. 345.*  
 9 Line b 2. *Before 2 insert II.*  
 10 Line 8. *After roots insert (Sid. I. 344).*  
 11 Line 2. *After 51 insert Sid. I. 344 note 38.*  
 „ Line 7. *After 64 insert Sid. I. 344 note 38.*  
 12 Line 8. *For 35 read 351.*  
 „ Line 15. *For 57 read 55.*  
 „ Line b 13. *For 51 read 59.*  
 „ Last line. *For V read VI.*  
 13 Line 2. *For 368 read 369.*  
 14 Line 12. *For 3 read 4.*  
 „ Line b 15. *For 3. 50 read 4. 50, 51.*  
 15 Line 10. *For Sid. I. read Sid. II.*  
 „ Line b 6. *For 5 read 59.*  
 16 Line 5. *After 64 insert II. 2. 21.*

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- 16 Line 10. *For* 2022 *read* 2. 22.  
 18 Col. 1 *For* 376 *read* 336.  
 20 Col. 1, line 5. *After* 36 *insert* Sid. I. 342.  
 21 Col. 1 *After* 41 *insert* Sid. I. 351 note 61; *and after* 42  
*insert* Sid. I. 352 note 62.  
 22 Col. 1 *After* 43 *insert* Sid. I. 352 note 63.  
 „ Last line, *After* ဗဒ္ဒိဒ္ဒါဒ္ဒါ *insert* II. 1. 38.  
 23 Line 8. *Omit* II. 1. 50.  
 „ Line 11. *Before* Thus *insert* (II. 1. 50).  
 „ Line b 7. *Before* Thus *insert* (II. 1. 51).  
 24 Line 11. *For* 4. 17 *read* 1. 51.  
 „ Line 16. *Before* 52 *insert* 23.  
 25 Line 18. *After* ဘဒ္ဒိဒ္ဒါဒ္ဒါ *insert* (Sid. I. 428).  
 26 Line 19. *After* forth *insert* (II. 2. 27).  
 28 Line 3. *After* 9 *insert* Sid. I. 437.  
 „ Line b 14. *After* 2 *insert* Sid. I. 438.  
 29 Line 8. *After* 436 *insert* 438.  
 30 Line 14. *For* 4. 39 *read* 439.  
 „ Line b 12. *After* 15 *insert* Sid. I. 440.  
 32 Line 12. *After* 378 *insert* Kās. on III. 3. 116.  
 35 Line 9. *After* 60 *insert* Sid. I. 361 note 92.  
 „ Line b 7. *After* 67 *insert* Sid. I. 365.  
 36 Line 9. *After* 428 *insert* II. 2. 25.  
 37 Line b 6. *After* comp. *insert* (II. 2. 30).  
 40 Line b 13. *Before* II *insert* II. 1. 24.  
 43 Line b 12. *After* 2 *insert* VI. 3. 2.  
 44 Line b 6. *Omit* 3. 15.  
 46 Line 16. *Omit* (VI. 3. 67.)  
 „ Line 17. *Before* e. g. *insert* (VI. 3. 66, 67).  
 47 Line 11. *After* 121 *insert* Kās thereon.  
 50 Line 6. *After* 40 *insert* Sid. I. 409.  
 „ Line 15. *After* 404 *insert* notes 17, 19 and 20.  
 53 Line b 12. *Omit* 88.  
 54 Line b 4. *For* 389 *read* 388.  
 55 Line b 2. *After* 25 *insert* Sid. I. 440 note 41.  
 56 Line b 13. *For* 118 *read* 133.

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- 60 Col. 3 *After 451 insert 452.*  
 64 Article (10), col. 3 *Omit 98.*  
 -69 Article (14), col. 3 *After 151 insert Sid. I. 425 note 77.*  
 72 Line b 9. *For 361 read 391.*  
 75 Line 5. *For 58 read 56, 58; Sid. I. 235 note 100.*  
 „ Line 7. *After 54 insert 55.*  
 „ Line 9. *Before 56 insert 55.*  
 77 Line b 2. *After word insert (Sid. I. 96).*  
 78 Line 7. *For 129 read 1. 29.*  
 „ Line b 5. *After 17 insert Sid I. 331 note 49.*  
 81 Line 4. *Before Sid insert VI. 1. 157.*  
 „ Line 10. *After breast insert (V. 4. 82.) and after cow*  
     *insert (V. 4. 83.)*  
 „ Line 11. *For 76 read 77.*  
 83 Line b 3. *Before Sid insert V. 4. 75.*  
 84 Line 1. *For 74 read 78.*  
 86 Line b 7. *For 52 read 51.*  
 „ Line b 6. *For 51 read 52.*  
 87 Line 11. *For note 18 read note 38.*  
 „ Line b 3. *For 237 read 2. 37.*  
 90 Line b 6. *For 1. 30 read IV. 1. 30.*  
 „ Line b 2. *For IV read I.*  
 91 Line 4. *For 232 read 231.*  
 „ Line 8. *For Id read Sid. I. 232.*  
 92 Line b 12. *After (၁၃၆) insert (Sid. I. 226).*  
 „ Line b 11. *For 216 read 217.*  
 93 Line b 2. *After Sid I insert 207.*  
 96 Line 11. *After ၁၁၁၃၆ insert (IV. 1. 6).*  
 „ Line b 4. *After 33 insert Sid. I. 224.*  
 „ Line b 2. *After 1 insert 34.*  
 97 Lines 6 & 7. *For Id read IV. 1. 37.*  
 „ Line 12. *After 41 insert VII. 1. 96.*  
 „ Line 13. *For 79 read 77.*  
 „ Line 14. *For 228 read 227.*  
 „ Line b 7. *For 131 read 231.*  
 98 Line 15, *After Sid I insert 211,*



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- 99 Line 9. *After 26 insert V. 4. 131.*  
 102 Last line. *After 4 insert 12.*  
 114 Line b 3. *For 138; 138 read 138.*  
 119 Line b 7. *Before e. g. insert (VI. 3. 92).*  
 123 Line 14. *For 170 read 110.*  
 136 Line 6. *After 73 insert 74.*  
 „ Line b 9. *For 46 read 24.*  
 141 Line 11. *For VIII. 2. 3 read VII. 2. 107.*  
 „ Line 17. *After 2 insert 3.*  
 146 Col. 3, line 2. *After 10 insert Sid. II. 223.*  
 „ Col. 3 line 4. *After 9 insert Sid. II. 228.*  
 147 Col. 3 line 6. *After 185 insert 186.*  
 148 Line b 6. *For I. 223 read II. 232.*  
 150 Line b 2. *After 25 insert Sid. II. 236.*  
 152 Line 1. *After 232 insert 235.*  
 154 Line 7. *Before Sid. insert VI. 4. 50.*  
 „ Last line. *For 203 read 231.*  
 155 *Opposite to རྟེན་མཆོག་ for Sid. I. read Sid. II.*  
 156 Line 3. *For I. 2. 90 read I. 3. 90.*  
 „ Line 4. *For 228 read 226.*  
 „ Line 11. *For the second Id. read Sid. II. 228; Kás on III. 1. 13.*  
 158 Line 3. *For II. 20 read I. 120.*

## PART VI.

- 3 Line 12. *For 4 read 3.*  
 4 Line 3. *Before e. g. insert Sid. II. 274.*  
 „ Line 13. *After character insert (Sid. II. 267).*  
 „ Line b 10. *For note read note 13.*  
 6 Line 13. *For 37 read 39.*  
 7 Line b 8. *For 5 read 51.*  
 8 Line b 10 *After 52 insert Sid. I. 259.*  
 9 Line b 2 *After evident insert (Sid. I. 259).*  
 11 Line b 10. *After 259 insert 260.*  
 12 Line 7. *After roots insert (Sid. I. 256 note 39.)*

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- 12 Line b 3. *For* 366 *read* 3. 66.  
 13 Line b 8. *After* 69 *insert* Sid. I. 304.  
 14 Line 4. *After* 69 *insert* Sid. I. 303.  
 „ Line b 10. *After* I *insert* 303 note.  
 „ Last line. *Omit* Sid. I. 194.  
 15 Line 1. *After* ३६ *insert* (II. 3. 69).  
 „ Line 3. *For* Sid. I. 194 *read* II. 3. 69.  
 17 Line b 12. *After* case *insert* (Sid. I. 258).  
 18 Line 11. *After* 42 *insert* Sid. II. 273.  
 „ Line b 13. *After* 258 *insert* Sid. II. 273.  
 „ Line b 5. *After* 258 *insert* Sid, II. 273.  
 19 Line b 3. *For* 22 *read* 21.  
 21 Line 3. *After* case *insert* (II. 3. 16).  
 „ Line b 8. *For* 284 *read* 285.  
 24 Line 12. *After* 4 *insert* 30.  
 26 Line b 7. *After* 292 *insert* 287 note 143.  
 29 Col. 2 *Before* 296 *insert* 289; *and for* 288 *read* 289.  
 30 Article (4), col. 2 *After* 48 *insert* Sid. I. 261.  
 31 Col. 1 *For* 7 *read* 9 *and after* २३ *insert* Sid. I. 266, 267.  
 32 Article (8), col. 2 *After* 55 *insert* Sid. I. 274.  
 „ Article (9), col. 2 *After* “object” *insert* (I. 4. 36; Sid. I. 278).  
 33 Article (12), col. 2. *For* IX. 3. 9 *read* I. 4. 39.  
 35 Article (3), col. 2 *For* 12 *read* 11.  
 „ Article (1), col. 2 *For* note 21 *read* note 213.  
 36 Article (2), col. 2 *After* 43 *insert* Sid. I. 313 note 227.  
 „ Article (4), col. 2 *After* relation *insert* (II. 3. 9).  
 37 Col. 2 *For* 73—33 *read* 37—38.  
 38 Col. 2 *After* 17 *insert* Sid. I. 282.  
 40 Article (12) col. 2. *For* 75 *read* 57.  
 „ Article (14) col. 2. *For* 59 *read* 56 Kás thereon.  
 41 Article (18) col. 2. *After* 73 *insert* Sid. I. 306.  
 42 Para 70. col. 2. *For* 294 *read* 298.  
 43 Col. 2 *After* 36 *insert* Sid. I. 294.  
 46 Line 16. *For* I. *read* II.  
 47 Line b 6. *For* 62 *read* 162.  
 48 Line b 3. *For* 353 *read* 153.

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- 50 Line b 5. *After context insert* (III. 3. 173.)  
51 Line 2. *After imprecation insert* M. W. 890.  
54 Line 15. *For* 149 *read* 148.  
„ Line b 9. *After* 141 *insert* 148.  
„ Line b 4. *For* 129 *read* 139, 148.  
58 Line 6. *After* 3 *insert* 6.  
„ Line b 2. *After* 133 *insert* 134; Sid. II. 285 note 20.  
60 Line 7. *For* I *read* II.  
„ Line 15. *After* 114 *insert* Sid. II. 280.  
„ Last line. *For* 155 *read* 154.  
63 Last line. *For* 9 *read* 15; Sid. I. 740.



# INDEX I.

## SANSKRIT GRAMMATICAL TERMS.

1.—The Roman figure refers to the part and the Arabic to the page.

2.—The asterisk refers to the page in which the word occurs according to the list of corrections and additions.

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 Adhīṣṭa (ಅಧೀಷ್ಟ) VI. 47.  
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